

WARM GREETING GIVEN TO WILSON BY OREGONIANS

Portland Throgs Cheer His
Every Appearance and
Two Speeches.

LEAGUE SENTIMENT STRONG

He Tells Audience He Will Fight
On to Goal Through Abuse and
"Every-Other Vile Thing."

FATAL AUTOMOBILE WRECK

Car Following Wilson on Scenic
Highway Upsets—Newspaper
Man and Driver Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 15.—President
Wilson made a great impression on the
people of Portland today, during the
street parade, at a luncheon given at
the Portland Hotel and at a night meet-
ing in the Auditorium.

The crowds that received the Presi-
dent here upon his arrival were almost
as large as those that greeted him at
Seattle, but a different spirit was vis-
ible in the reception. It was real en-
thusiasm, and not the mob spirit found
in Seattle, the evidence of which made
Secret Service men and other members
of the Presidential party fear at times
that the crowds would get beyond con-
trol.

The State of Oregon is apparently
sound League of Nations territory. In
the generous reception to the President
both Republicans and Democrats joined,
making one of the big exceptions of the
tour, with the residents of the city and
thousands from surrounding districts
out to see the President and Mrs. Wil-
son. The enthusiasm as the President
and his party passed through the city
upon their arrival was genuine and sus-
tained.

About the only opposition voiced
against the President during his stay
was when his car was passing the Port-
land Lumber Company's plant. Two
men, named Henry Smith, who made
offensive remarks, were put under
arrest.

The League covenant has the sup-
port of the principal newspapers of
Portland and strong Republican back-
ings aside from this. There is little talk
against the League program and less
against the President. The people like
him, and have great faith in the ideals
that he has placed before them.

Reservations Are of Mild Type.

Of the reservationists in Oregon prob-
ably the majority are of the mild type.
Most of the population, if the expres-
sions of leading Republicans and Dem-
ocrats, which were heard today, may
be taken as a criterion, are opposed
to any course that will cripple the
treaty of peace or make it necessary
to send it back to the Peace Conference.

Senators Chamberlain, Democrat, and
McNary, Republican, the latter a "mild
reservationist," seem to have a strong
hold on the confidence of the public.
Inquiry as to the popular attitude
toward Johnson and Borah brought the
response, as a rule, that they had the
support of only a small minority of the
people.

There is not to be found here the deep
interest in the Peace Treaty and League
that is found in many communities of
the East, but there is a lively interest
in the President's tour. There is a feeling
that he has taken his stand. There is
a distinct feeling among people in all
walks of life—business man, banker,
farmer, and mechanic—that the treaty
controversy should be ended without
delay and a definite constructive pro-
gram put forward. Branches of or-
ganized labor here are definitely on re-
cord as in favor of the League of Na-
tions.

The labor situation is much more set-
tled here than in Seattle, and while the
radical fringe of the labor movement
has not obtained a dominant hold of the in-
dustries or of organized labor.

A Series of Orations.

From the time the President reached
the city, at 9 o'clock in the morning,
until his train left tonight for San
Francisco, there was a series of enthu-
siastic greetings. A crowd that filled
the streets early in the morning was so
large that portions of the main streets
were roped off. It also was found nec-
essary to limit entrance to the Portland
Hotel to ticket holders. A great crowd
was about the hotel throughout the day
and evening.

The President and Mrs. Wilson were
met at the train by Governor Olcott and
Mayor Baker and drove through the
streets to the hotel.

After the President and his party were
taken on a five-mile drive along the
Columbia Highway, one of the prizes
of the people of Oregon, who insist
that it has not its equal in the country,
it was to the hotel.

The party proceeded along the high-
way to Crown Point, from which spot,
hundreds of feet above the river, a
magnificent view of the city is ob-
tained. The President and Mrs. Wilson
remained about fifteen minutes here;
then the parade of automobiles started
on the return trip, stopping on the way
at the Graham Fair Grounds, where
thousands of persons were gathered to
give welcome.

All along the President's route large
numbers of people were gathered, many
in automobiles and many on foot, to
greet the party.

Mr. Wilson made his first speech at
a luncheon tendered him by C. B. Jack-
son, owner of the Oregon Journal. Great
numbers sought admission to the
banquet.

Continued on Page Three.

British Lift Export Ban on American Cotton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The
State Department was today ad-
vised that the prohibition upon the
re-exportation of American cotton
from England has been abolished.
British firms may now export
American cotton and cotton prod-
ucts to Germany.

REPORT SCORES DEAD AT CORPUS CHRISTI

One Hundred and Twenty
Bodies Found in One Place,
Says Unconfirmed Message.

DAMAGE PUT AT \$4,000,000

Four Thousand Persons Made
Homeless by Storm—Seek
Sunken Steamer's Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Sept. 15.—
With a score or so known dead in this
vicinity as a result of the tropical hurri-
cane, reports were coming in late to-
night that the total would be increased
more than 100.

A telephone message was received from
Beville stating that 120 bodies had
been found on a reef eight miles from
Portland, near White Point. Most of
the dead, the message said, had been
recognized as residents of Corpus
Christi. A previous report to the same
effect had not been credited by
officials here.

In addition to the toll of dead, the
actual number of which is still uncer-
tain, 4,000 persons are homeless in this
city. The property damage is esti-
mated at \$4,000,000 as the result of the
twenty-hour storm.

The city is in distress, and Mayor Gor-
don Boone has sent the following appeal
to Governor Hobby at Austin:
"Please send at once two companies
of National Guard with supplies and
join in an appeal for financial assist-
ance. Conditions here deplorable and
immediate help needed."

The Court House is being used as a
mortuary. At least a score of persons are
afflict in Neches Bay tonight where they
were washed out by the waves. They
were clinging to spars and debris, and
what few boats were left undamaged
by the storm were being used tonight to
rescue them.

The known dead here are:

ROBERT, Mrs. ROSA, tourist, address un-
known.

BAKER, Mrs., wife of the proprietor of the
Pavilion Hotel.

DOWN, J. A., 4 children.

MITCHELL, W. L.

Undentified white baby.

Three Mexicans.

Another unidentified body is in the Court-
house.

Missing.

EDGE, Captain C. Company D, 37th
Infantry, U. S. Army, commander of rest
camp.

SPRIKER, HARRY, wife, married daughter,
U. S. Army, 37th Infantry.

City Without Water or Lights.

The city is without drinking water.
There were no lights or gas tonight and
the food supply was sufficient. Unless
help reaches here tomorrow morning
there will be serious suffering, it is
feared.

The railroad to the causeway has been
washed away, but the town can be
reached from the west. Word was re-
ceived tonight that a train is coming
north from St. Louis, Brownsville and
Mexico. It was believed supplies could
be sent from Laredo.

The entire North Beach residential sec-
tion of the city has been swept clean
except for the Spohn Sanitarium, the
United States Public Health Service
Hospital, which was occupied by thirty-
seven soldiers sent here for treatment,
and one frame dwelling.

Virtually every frame building on the
beach front of the city was destroyed,
together with most of the boats moored
there. The residence section on the hill
was slightly damaged and a few houses
were unroofed. The damage was caused
mostly by a tidal wave estimated at from
sixty-five to seventy miles an hour. The
official report of the tide places it at
10 feet 6 inches.

Chaparral and Mesquite Streets, in the
business district, were flooded, and,
while the water has receded tonight, they
are filled with debris. Soldiers are
working to clear the streets.

The storm started Saturday night with
light breeze from the north, steadily
increasing in intensity, while the tide
rose rapidly. There is no life saving
station here, and when it became evi-
dent that the North Beach section was
in danger, scores of volunteers plunged
through the surf and assisted occu-
pants of the cottages to safety.

Many left their homes early Sunday
morning and came into the business dis-
trict, but scores remained and many of
them were rescued with difficulty.

Thirty-five patients were in the Spohn
Sanitarium and all were rescued. The
Continued on Page Seven.

ALLIES QUIT FIUME, D'ANNUNZIO RULES WITH MUTINEERS

French and British Haul Down
Flags When Requested to
Do So by Raiders.

FEAR OVERTHROW OF NITTI

Italian Delegates at Paris Think
Serious Political Results May
Follow Denunciation of Coup.

SETTLEMENT LEFT TO ITALY

Other Nations Will Not Interfere,
Considering It an Internal Affair,
but Are Anxious for Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 15. (Associated Press).—
Twenty-six hundred Italian troops are
now in Fiume, according to the latest
advice to the Italian peace delegation here.

The British and French troops have
left the city, lowering their flags at
D'Annunzio's request.

The Italians are being reinforced con-
stantly by deserters from the regular
organization.

It is feared in General Conference cir-
cles that the Nitti Government may fall
because of the Premier's denunciation of
D'Annunzio.

Signor Tittani, Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs, is returning to Italy tomorrow.

The Supreme Council decided today
to let Italy deal with the situation cre-
ated at Fiume by D'Annunzio's occupa-
tion of the city, deeming it purely an
internal matter.

Representatives of two of the great
powers, however, urged the necessity
of settling the Fiume question with the
least possible delay in order to prevent
similar incidents.

As the American peace delegation was
reported to be without precise instruc-
tions from Washington, no final deci-
sion was reached this afternoon by the
Supreme Council as regards a settle-
ment.

General Badoglio, Deputy Chief of the
Italian Army, who has been given
broad powers to meet the situation
which has arisen in Fiume, has arrived
at Fiume, accompanied by General Aus-
luzzi, according to advices received here.

American Troops Said to Have Sailed

LONDON, Sept. 15.—According to the
Home correspondent of the Exchange
Telegraph Company, an official com-
munication has been issued there an-
nouncing that General Badoglio had ar-
rived at Fiume and issued a proclama-
tion urging the soldiers who had fol-
lowed D'Annunzio to return to their re-
spective regiments.

The dispatch, which is dated Monday,
says that 2,000 men went into Fiume,
and that most of them followed the
officers because the latter hinted that
the Government approved the enterprise.

A number of infantrymen rejoined their
units on Saturday night, having dis-
covered their error. A brigade of in-
fantry stationed at Fiume maintained
discipline.

Leaflets and posters were distributed
on Sunday, asserting that the Nitti
Cabinet had resigned. Other extraor-
dinary rumors were circulated, appar-
ently with the object of exciting the
troops. One part of soldiers went to
Regina and destroyed papers condemn-
ing their action.

The American and British troops, says
the correspondent, have embarked, and
the French have returned to their base
ships in the harbor, while sailors on
ships in the harbor swam ashore for
the same purpose, according to infor-
mation received in authoritative
quarters here.

The British and French flags
were pulled down and the British and
French troops confined in their bar-
racks, advices add.

ROME, Sept. 15.—General Badoglio,
Deputy Chief of Staff of the Italian
Army, is armed with full powers to
cope with the serious situation that has
arisen in Fiume since Captain Gabriele
D'Annunzio, the Italian post-avator,
led forces into that city last week.

According to latest advices, Captain
D'Annunzio is still in Fiume. Detach-
ments sent by General Robilant, Com-
mander of the 6th Army Corps, to dis-
arm Captain D'Annunzio's men, have
been refused to obey orders. This, ac-
cording to a statement made yesterday by
Premier Nitti, was "sedition," the Pre-
mier adding that he was "determined
to act in a manner that would avoid
grave conflicts."

Reinforcements for Captain D'Annun-
zio's forces are said to be marching
from Fiume, parts of the 8th Artillery Re-
giment and a cyclist corps being reported
Continued on Page Fifteen.

New Allied Note to Germany on Baltic Province Mutineers

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Supreme
Council decided today to send Ger-
many another note. This will relate
to the presence of German troops in
the Baltic provinces, where General
von der Goltz's forces have remained
despite the German agreement to get
them out.

After hearing Marshal Foch today
the members of the Council decided
that there was no merit in the Ger-
man Government's claim that it is
not responsible for the acts of Von
Der Goltz and to notify the German
Government that it is responsible
and must withdraw those troops.

In its communications with the
Conference, the German Government
professed inability to control its
troops in the Baltic provinces and
blamed Von Der Goltz and the Bal-
tic barons for the continued presence
of the German troops in the forbid-
den territory.

No information is forthcoming as to
text of the note or the time limit
set.

DELAY FINAL FIGHT ON PEACE TREATY

Pershing Ceremonies and Re-
publican Unreadiness Post-
pone Real Struggle.

SENATOR LODGE CALLS IT UP

Jones and Overman Defend the
League and Warn Against
Resubmission to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—After a
lapse of sixty-seven days from the time
it was submitted to the Senate by Presi-
dent Wilson, the treaty of peace with
Germany was called up in that body to-
day by Senator Lodge, the majority
leader, for deliberation, to have the
right of way until the final vote on
ratification.

Owing to the fact that Republican Sen-
ators opposing the treaty were not
ready to proceed with debate consider-
ation of the treaty came to an abrupt
end for the day after Senators Jones
of New Mexico and Overman of North
Carolina, Administration Democrats,
had spoken in favor of its ratification
as written.

Senator Lodge explained to the Senate,
after the two Democrats had occupied
two and a half hours, that some Sen-
ators who wanted to speak were absent
from the chamber. He suggested that
the treaty go over until tomorrow.

Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic
member of the Foreign Relations Com-
mittee, who is leading the Administration
fight on the Senate floor, demanded
to know what was Mr. Lodge's program
for handling the treaty.

"I intend to keep it before the Senate
until a vote is reached," replied Mr.
Lodge. "But that does not mean that
the Senate must transact any other
business that is pressing."

Mr. Hitchcock wanted to know if the
treaty was to be read to the Senate be-
fore deliberation upon amendments and
reservations. Senator Lodge replied
that under parliamentary procedure
there was no occasion for reading it.
A task that would consume approxi-
mately six days.

"The treaty provisions will be taken
up, first, as to amendments, just as we
would consider amendments to an ap-
propriation bill," explained Mr. Lodge.
"The amendments would be considered
in their turn."

Delayed by Pershing Welcome.

Senator Lodge went on to say that the
treaty would not be considered on Wed-
nesday, that being a legal holiday in the
District, because of the Pershing pa-
rade; nor would it come up on Thurs-
day, as President Wilson was to be re-
ceived by Congress on that day. He
hoped, once the debate was fairly on,
that the treaty kept before the Senate,
to the practical exclusion of everything
else.

Senator Smith of Georgia intervened
with a motion that the Senate proceed
to the consideration of a bill to amend
the Federal Reserve act, and this was
carried. Thus the treaty went over for
the day. After tomorrow it is likely
that it will not be taken up again until
next Monday, except for brief debate.

In his speech, Senator Jones urged
that the reservations and amendments
reported by the majority of the Foreign
Relations Committee ought to be re-
jected, as necessitating sending the
treaty back to Paris. In effect, he said,
it would mean the rejection of the
treaty by the Senate.

Senator Overman, who had been put
down by Republican leaders as a poten-
tial "mild reservationist," was heard
in his speech that he would not vote
for any reservations or amendments
that would recommit the treaty to Paris.
Those promulgated by the Foreign Re-
lations Committee, majority, he felt,
involved that procedure. Mr. Over-
man made it clear that he would not
oppose interpretive reservations which
would not be a part of the ratifying
resolution.

No Republican Senator essayed to re-
ply to the two Democrats. The Repub-
lican batteries will not be opened in
systematic assault upon the treaty until
next week. They will begin when the
Senate reaches the first amendment,
that offered by Senator Johnson of Cal-
ifornia, to equalize the votes of the
United States and Great Britain in the
League Assembly. A vote on this
amendment will not be had until Sep-
tember 22.

Continued on Page Two.

BRONX COUNTY BANK HED UP FOR \$7,500 IN BUSY NOON HOUR

Gunmen Herd Officials and De-
positors in Manager's Office
and Search Leisurely.

TIME LOCK SAVES \$20,000

Bank Officer, Even Facing
Death, Unable to Open Strong
Box Containing Cash.

EXPRESS WAGONS HELD UP

Police Send Out Alarm for Auto
Bandits Who Make Early
Morning Raid.

A general alarm was sent out early
this morning from the Headquarters
to arrest six men in a black touring car
who had held up two wagons of the
American Railway Express Company
with revolvers at Hudson and Vandam
Streets.

Six armed robbers took possession of
the Express wagons at 215th Street
and White Plains Avenue, Bronx, yester-
day at noon, seized all the funds in
sight, \$7,000, and fled in a large auto-
mobile. The circumstances of the hold-
up indicated that it had been carefully
planned, and the boldness and temerary
manner of its execution in a busy neigh-
borhood at its busiest hour marked it as
the climax to the recent series of similar
crimes in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

There were seven men in an auto-
mobile that stopped on the 215th Street
side of the bank at 12:29 o'clock. The
chauffeur remained in the car and kept
the motor running. At the head of the
six men who alighted from the auto
and started for the door of the bank
was a man wearing a fedora-shaped
hat, beneath the rim of which he
carried a revolver, and the boldness and temerary
manner of its execution in a busy neigh-
borhood at its busiest hour marked it as
the climax to the recent series of similar
crimes in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The raid was timed when a teller and
a clerk were out for luncheon. Two de-
positors, Anthony Germano, a building
contractor, and Frederick Fernandez,
who have offices at 3,351 and 3,446
White Plains Avenue, were at one of the
windows at a counter, and ex-Policeman
Joseph Morning, now employed as a
messenger for the Washington Heights
Savings Bank, was casing a draft for
\$10,000 at the bank's window.

The manager, William F. Cash, of
Hartford, and the cashier, George H.
Burkhardt, each of these men suddenly
found himself facing a revolver. The
ex-policeman, who was armed, lunged
at the door to draw his weapon. Two
of the bandits seized him and took his
pistol from his pocket.

Threaten to Kill Manager.

With threats to the robbers paroled
the depositors and bank officials and
Horned inside the office falling to the
manager's private office, where three of
the robbers stood guard while the others
went to the big safe and the paying teller's
cash drawer. They took \$6,500 from the
latter and got \$1,000 from a com-
partment of the safe. After the thieves
had unsuccessfully sought to open an-
other compartment of the safe, where
\$20,000 was stored, the leader told the
manager to the safe and ordered him
to open it.

"I cannot do it; it's a time lock,
which can be opened only after the bank
is closed," protested Cash. The leader
of the gang jabbed the muzzle of a re-
volver against the manager's breast and
again ordered him to open the vault,
and he, with hands up, again protested
that it was impossible. Several of the
robbers then tried the lock of the com-
partment and finally convinced
him that it was a time lock. They
searched other drawers, getting nothing
but, took Horning's \$157.

When the bandits forced the men to
the office of the manager, Germano,
the cashier, was notified the police. Cap-
tain Harte, who did not make his
deposit, slipped \$1,000 into a corner of
the window sill beneath a book, which
the robbers overlooked. Germano had
realized the robbers when they pushed
him roughly with the others, where-
upon he was knocked down and kicked
and then dragged to the office.

The thieves, after a time, careful
search of money drawers, walked
leisurely from the bank, pausing at the
door to warn the victims not to follow
and flourishing their weapons. A mo-
ment later they were in the automobile,
speeding through 215th Street, toward
the Boston Post Road.

Manager Cash and one of the de-
positors, who had his car at the door,
went in pursuit, but soon lost sight of
the big car. Cashier Burkhardt in the
meanwhile had notified the police. Cap-
tain Harte and a squad of men from
the Eighth Branch Detective
Bureau went after the bandit car, which
left a trail in the soft part of the road,
from the fire shoes, but this trail
was lost among the many other auto-
mobile tracks in the road.

Went No Mask.

A good description of the men, none
of whom was masked, was obtained
and this was sent widely by Inspector
Faurot of the Detective Bureau. A man
who had observed the flight of the
bandit car told the police that the
leader was a man of about 35 years of
age, 5 feet 10 inches tall, with a
dark complexion. He was wearing a
dark suit and a dark hat. He was
carrying a revolver in his right hand
and a pocket knife in his left hand.

An hour after the robbery a woman
in an apartment house at Seventh Ave-
nue and 145th Street telephoned the po-
lice and said that she had seen the
bandit car.

Continued on Page Fifteen.

PROPOSAL TO DEFER THE STEEL STRIKE, VOTE ON IT AT PITTSBURGH TOMORROW; BOSTON POLICE PLAN TO SEEK COURT AID

Macon Orders Police and Firemen to Dissolve Unions;
Men Reply They Will Only Be Put Out With Guns

MACON, Ga., Sept. 15.—Acting on a demand made by Macon
citizens today at a mass meeting, the City Civil Service Commission
tonight called upon the police and firemen here to dissolve their
unions immediately.

Members of the Firemen's Union announced that they would
"only be put out with guns," while the Commissioners were hooted
by the police when the order was presented.

Immediately discharged soldiers numbering more than 200, who
have offered their services as police or firemen in event of an emer-
gency, began assembling at the armories.

Warren McWilliams, an ex-service man, who was appointed
Chief of Police Saturday after the former chief had complied with
the demand of the Civil Service Commission to resign within three
hours, announced that he would stand by the commission in its
determination to dissolve the unions.

NEGRO KILLED IN HARLEM RACE ROW

Two Others Are Injured in At-
tack on Civilian Policeman at
135th St. and Lenox Av.

RESERVES CALLED OUT

Force from Four Stations Sum-
moned in Trouble That Be-
gins Over Straw Hat.

The grabbing and destroying of straw
hats in the vicinity of 135th Street and
Lenox Avenue started a race fight early
this morning in which a negro was
killed and two others wounded and a
policeman was badly beaten. A 3:30
o'clock this morning fighting was still
continuing.

News of the fight spread quickly, and
within five minutes men were strug-
gling for half a block in each direction.
The reserves from four precincts were
summoned to the place, and with night-
clubs drawn they attacked the rioters.

As Police Corporal Amanda Hayes of
the West 135th Street station was on
his way home shortly before 2 o'clock
this morning there was a good-natured
struggle going on over out-of-season
straw hats up and down the street and
a crowd had gathered about the sub-
way entrance.

As Hayes started down
the stairs a negro reached out and
grabbed his hat. The policeman re-
sented it and seized the man. The negro
dodged into the crowd and Hayes went
after him. As he reached the negro he
is said to have struck him. As the al-
lured man stumbled forward the fight
was taken up by the other men in the
group.

In a twinkling Hayes was the centre of
a mob, battling for his life. He was
felled by a blow that broke his jaw and
continued to be the target for kicks
and blows. Struggling to his feet he
drew his revolver. Two shots were fired
and the crowd fell back. Hayes stood
alone in the centre of the mob and at
his feet lay a negro. He had been shot
through the body.

Later at Harlem Hospital, where he
died, the negro's name and address was
taken as Ephraim Gathers of 260 or 122
West 145th Street.

There was a moment's pause after the
shooting and when the fighting was re-
sumed the policeman no longer fought
alone, other white men having arrived
and gone to his aid. The negro fighters
were also reinforced by others of their
race. Here and there a man would go
down and struggle to his feet.



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ASSAIL TAFT'S STAND ON COURTS-MARTIAL

Senator Chamberlain and Col. Ansell Reply to His Defense of System.

ANSELL MAKES CHARGES

Asserts Ex-President Was Inspired by General Crowder to Do Him Personal Injury.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Former President Taft's defense of the army court-martial system in a copyrighted newspaper article this morning drew a vigorous return fire this afternoon from Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, former Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and Samuel T. Ansell, formerly Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army.

"I suspect," said Senator Chamberlain, "that if Mr. Taft knew all the facts that have been developed he would change his mind. He did change his mind in the matter of the first draft of the League of Nations, which he entirely approved when it was first submitted here."

Senator Chamberlain also read from an article cabled here by Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, Chairman of a House sub-committee in Paris, investigating the general subject of military sentences, in which Mr. Johnson declares that "the treatment of military prisoners in and around Paris during the Summer and Fall of 1918 was undoubtedly brutal in the extreme."

Colonel Ansell in a statement he issued tonight said: "Mr. Taft wrote the article at the instance of General Crowder, his close personal and political friend. The Colonel then asserts that Mr. Taft perverts his power to the furtherance of a plan laid only to maintain the existing vicious system of military justice and to do me great personal injury. He abuses the confidence and trust of the American people and misleads them and debases his exalted position as an ex-President to become an ignorant and bitter partisan in behalf of his friend."

Challenging Mr. Taft's statement that the relieving of Colonel Ansell from duty was due to his secret and devious course in securing the order of his appointment, Colonel Ansell alleges that in his statement Mr. Taft "reiterates the truth that General Crowder urged."

Asks Why He Was Not Tried.

"He [Mr. Taft] says that I was guilty of surreptitious conduct and disloyalty to my generous friend, General Crowder, in November, 1917," the statement continues, "and that this conduct became known at the time to the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General. If it was true, or believed to be true, why, then, did they not charge me with that misconduct then and there? Why, indeed, was I not court-martialed as justly and according to the standards of the army I should have been? Why, instead, was I kept in charge of the office of Judge Advocate General throughout the war and down to the time I was called upon to testify in opposition to his system by the Senate Military Committee in February, 1919?"

"If his conduct had been surreptitious and disloyal, Colonel Ansell asks, why was he retained throughout the war in his grade of Brigadier General and at the end of the war awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary

Baker upon the recommendation of General Crowder? "Misconduct, indeed!" he goes on. "Misconduct of whom? The Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General. Far more than what I shall say before I have said before, said it when I was in the service, and subject to court-martial. I have publicly pointed out conduct upon their part in their relation to this subject that was clearly inconsistent with official or personal dignity. I have said to them in person that their part in and responsibility for the gross injustices done our soldiers during this war, He approves the shameful fact that in the year preceding the armistice 28,000 men were tried by general courts-martial, and 300,000 by inferior courts-martial out of an army that averaged less than two million. He approves the fact that men were executed in the dawn following the last day of trial and without the records of their cases ever having been reviewed as the laws of the Congress require; executed so summarily, that the executed had no time even to apply to the President for a pardon, or to compose their affairs. He approves the fact that discipline, so-called, was obtained, as is confessed in the Crowder letter and confessed and commended in the Keran report, through methods of terrorism. He approves the thousands of cases where our men were sentenced for trivial offenses to life-long imprisonment. He approves the shockingly harsh sentences averaging, in the Keran report, through methods of terrorism for seven years. He approves the brutality that has been practiced upon our soldiers in the prison camps both in France and at home. He approves of the drastic enforcement of discipline. Colonel Ansell goes on to say that in approving so highly of the Keran report, Mr. Taft turns his back upon the whole theory of a citizen army. Nothing, he affirms, could be further from the truth than Mr. Taft's statement that the so-called Crowder revision of the Articles of War in 1916 was enacted after the full consideration of all the systems in vogue in all countries. The truth of the matter is," asserts Colonel Ansell, "the Judge Advocate General knew nothing about any other system. He simply desired and obtained a verbal revision of the articles of war to which, as a matter of pride, he attached his name."

Learned of Change of Attitude.
"I know of no change of attitude in his mind," he was advised shortly thereafter that he had prepared and filed a brief in opposition. When I went to him and accosted him about his change of attitude in explanation he said: "Ansell, I had to go back on you. I am sorry. But it was necessary to do it in order to save my own reputation."

"He then added that he was nearing the end of his service, that he was anxious to achieve a high line command during this war and that if the existing law could be construed as I had construed it, he was fearful, in view of the attitude of the Secretary of War, that the Secretary would hold him responsible to the injury of his career."

"He then related to me that the Secretary had upbraided him at the Army and Navy Club for sitting by and permitting this injustice to go uncorrected. The General then said that, thus humiliated, he had gone back to the office of the Provost Marshal General and consulted some of his friends there and decided that it was necessary for his self-protection to oppose the opinion the office had prepared, and to which he had given his consent."

"He says, and Mr. Taft adopts the statement, that I surreptitiously obtained an order appointing me as acting Judge Advocate General in his absence. He wrote and said: 'It will be entirely agreeable to me to have you take up directly and in your own way with the Secretary of War the subject matter of your letter of yesterday.'"

"The record will show that I took the matter up in a formal memorandum addressed to the Chief of Staff, the channel of communication prescribed by orders, and that I never took it up in any other way. I never spoke to the Chief of Staff on the subject. I never endeavored in any way to obtain favorable action upon that memorandum. I let it take its course. Under Section 1172, Revised Statutes, it was necessary that I be designated as Acting Judge Advocate General to be charged with the policies and responsibilities of the office. Otherwise the policies and responsibilities were General Crowder's, who was not in a position to assume them. In furtherance of his ambitions, he held three and sometimes four positions during this war; he was in no position to perform the duties of Judge Advocate General, and he did not perform them."

Mr. Taft's Position.
"Mr. Taft, in his ignorance and blind faith in a friend, praises the Crowder letter, the Keran report, and the so-called Crowder revision of 1916. In doing so he places himself in an indefensible and utterly reactionary attitude. In doing so he approves the shocking injustices done to our soldiers during this war. He approves the shameful fact that in the year preceding the armistice 28,000 men were tried by general courts-martial, and 300,000 by inferior courts-martial out of an army that averaged less than two million. He approves the fact that men were executed in the dawn following the last day of trial and without the records of their cases ever having been reviewed as the laws of the Congress require; executed so summarily, that the executed had no time even to apply to the President for a pardon, or to compose their affairs. He approves the fact that discipline, so-called, was obtained, as is confessed in the Crowder letter and confessed and commended in the Keran report, through methods of terrorism. He approves the thousands of cases where our men were sentenced for trivial offenses to life-long imprisonment. He approves the shockingly harsh sentences averaging, in the Keran report, through methods of terrorism for seven years. He approves the brutality that has been practiced upon our soldiers in the prison camps both in France and at home. He approves of the drastic enforcement of discipline. Colonel Ansell goes on to say that in approving so highly of the Keran report, Mr. Taft turns his back upon the whole theory of a citizen army. Nothing, he affirms, could be further from the truth than Mr. Taft's statement that the so-called Crowder revision of the Articles of War in 1916 was enacted after the full consideration of all the systems in vogue in all countries. The truth of the matter is," asserts Colonel Ansell, "the Judge Advocate General knew nothing about any other system. He simply desired and obtained a verbal revision of the articles of war to which, as a matter of pride, he attached his name."

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BROTHERHOOD THE THEME.

Congress Opens in London with Messages from Many Leaders.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The International Brotherhood Congress today opened a four-day session in the City Temple, Dr. Clifford presiding. Messages were read from Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada; General Jan Christian Smuts, Cardinal Mercier, and John W. Davis, American Ambassador.

Ambassador Davis's message said: "The great need of the world is to hold before mankind the truth of their brotherhood and make it a living, vital force among nations."

The main purpose of the congress is to attempt to draw together the classes of the various nations and generally to support the League of Nations. Tomorrow Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the Labor Party, will open discussion on "Brotherhood and Social Unrest." The Rev. Samuel Zarb, General Secretary of the Baptist Brotherhood Federation of the United States, and Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, President of the African Society, also will speak. Lord Robert Cecil and Professor Gilbert Murray are to talk on the League of Nations.

CUTS PARIS PRICES IN TWO.

Consumers' League Makes Big Saving Possible on Food.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Consumers' League of Paris inaugurated yesterday its first sales headquarters with much success. Joseph I. B. E. Noulens, Minister of Provisions, has invited the promoters of the enterprise to confer with him this afternoon.

The buying and carting them to their establishments, the directors of the league have realized a saving running as high as 50 per cent. on the current retail prices of some articles. Potatoes, which have been selling at ten cents a pound, could be bought at the league store yesterday for less than four cents. The members of the league have applied for special permits to open air markets in order to compete with regular dealers.



The members of our organization who buy the materials have had wide experience in that line. They know a good money's worth, and possess the aggressive spirit that rests only when convinced that every dollar has brought a full return.

If you are going to build a factory or warehouse, let us show you what "Speed with Economy" can do. Phone Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers

Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

Smoky Fireplaces

Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilation. No payment accepted unless successful. Frederic H. Whitely, Inc., Engineered Construction, 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bidding

57th Ave at 46th St.
PARIS NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Now Showing
(INFORMALLY)

THEIR

EXTENSIVE COLLECTION

OF

PARIS MODELS

In addition to this there is already assembled

America's

Most Extensive Display

of Reproduced Paris Styles

and models of our own design

developed for immediate selection

and embracing every important

phase of the

Fall Fashion Situation

MILLINERY ~ FURS

GOWNS ~ WRAPS

and TAILLEURS

McCreery's

English

Clothes

PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK
FOR JAMES MCCREERY & COMPANY

THE NEW IDEA

YES SIR, English Clothes

not made in England,

but styled there; not loomed

in England, but patterned

there. A composite of the

best things that London does

together with the best that

New York does. Thus we

promote the quality and lower

the price.

Unquestionably the smartest

clothes to be seen in this

country—and, we believe, the

fore-runner of a new day in

Men's styles!

FROM \$38.50 TO \$75

James McCreery & Co.

Second Floor

5th Avenue and 35th Street

Use the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS SHOPS—FIFTH FLOOR

WEARMOOR

Clothes for Boys

Are the life and soul of Quality!

WEARMOOR CLOTHES are the logical result of our leadership in catering to the younger generation. It was up to us to initiate some big advance in boys' clothes. And we have done it in Wearmoor, which embody all the fine points and omit all the weak ones of all the boys' clothes we have ever seen! Finer woollens, finer models, finer workmanship, finer attention to detail, and a finer conception of what is coming to the mothers and fathers who pay for them.

WEARMOOR Ulsters and Ulsterettes, 9 to 15 years \$23.00 to \$33.00

WEARMOOR Norfolk Suits, single or double breasted, with extra trousers, 9 to 15 years \$20.00 to \$33.00

WEARMOOR Reefers, Russian models and Naval Coats, 3 to 10 years \$16.50 to \$24.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Boys' and Children's Haircutting Shop—Fifth Floor

NEMEROV

STYLE-QUALITY-VALUE-SATISFACTION

5th Ave 34th Street 6th Ave

WATCH

for the

OPENING

of the Fair Price Style Shop of Women's Modes...Our New Ideas of Selling and Service are abreast the times...

New Fall Styles at the Fairest of Prices will help you defeat the High Cost of Living, for it isn't always necessary to pay the most to get the best...

Top coats and reefers for boys from 4 to 16 years, suitable for school or dress wear, in selected overcoating fabrics.

Appropriate headwear and furnishings. "Annaped" shoes.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR SCHOOL BOYS

We provide every item of the wardrobe required by a boy attending a select city school or "Prep" school, and despite the difficulty attending the securing of fine fabrics we are showing complete assortments of English norfolk suits in imported Irish homespun, Scotch tweeds and English woollens, together with overcoats of appropriate fabrics for wear with our norfolk suits for boys.

Norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years in the most approved English models and made in fabrics especially imported for this purpose.

Boys' Leather Coats. A distinctive garment made reversible so that it can be worn as a gabardine or homespun coat.

Top coats and reefers for boys from 4 to 16 years, suitable for school or dress wear, in selected overcoating fabrics.

Appropriate headwear and furnishings. "Annaped" shoes.

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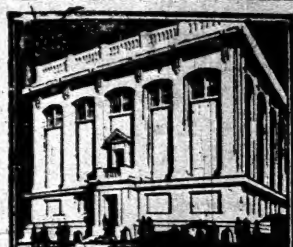
Boys' Leather Coats. A distinctive garment made reversible so that it can be worn as a gabardine or homespun coat.

Top coats and reefers for boys from 4 to 16 years, suitable for school or dress wear, in selected overcoating fabrics.

Appropriate headwear and furnishings. "Annaped" shoes.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street



JEWISH FUND DRIVE STARTS WITH A RUSH

More Than Half of the \$6,000,000 Pledged by Industry Divisions in Controller's Hands.

PLEA BY A DEAF CHILD

Hebrew National Orphan House Gets \$250,000 Toward Its New Home Fund.

More than \$3,000,000, or 51 per cent. of the amount pledged by the industry divisions of the United Jewish Fund of the Federated Jewish Institutions, was collected yesterday and handed to Miss Harriet Lowenstein, controller of the fund, at the first daily rally in the music room of the Hotel Baltimore.

A little deaf and dumb girl, Rosalie Schlegel, from the institution for the improvement of the deaf, "spoke" to the large audience and pleaded the needs of her institution and the twenty-eight others which will be participants in the \$10,000,000 fund to be collected this week. After she had finished those present pledged \$7,000.

Dr. Lillian Barkann Rosinoff, a woman dentist, pledged the support of the men dentists of the city, and reported that \$7,000 had been contributed.

Colonel H. A. Ginzburg, chairman of the general committee, a statement said that the progress of the campaign was beyond all his expectations. Of the \$10,000,000, \$6,000,000 had been pledged, of which over \$3,000,000 was already on hand, he said.

David M. Bressler for the insurance group increased the obligations of his industry from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Bonno Rosenwald of the Jewish tobacco industry was within \$800 of his quota of \$25,000, after promising to raise three times his quota. Progress was reported by other teams and the women members took an active part in the proceedings.

The public is invited to the daily meetings at the Baltimore to learn of the work of the institutions. Contributions may be sent to Sam A. Lewinson, at the Hotel Baltimore.

The directors of the ninety-one affiliated institutions have already pledged \$3,000,000 and \$2,000,000 more is available from permanent funds which have piled up during the war and from the salvage value of existing sites which may be abandoned.

The year before the beginning of the war the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for buildings, but since the war, for patriotic reasons, no money has been spent. When the armistice came, the institutions in the federation requested that a campaign be waged for the amount needed for building purposes.

More than \$250,000 of the \$500,000 needed for the new building fund of the Hebrew Orphan House was subscribed last night at the dinner at the Hotel Astor, which inaugurated the drive.

The 100 persons who attended the dinner promised to use all their efforts to see that the fund was reached and possibly surpassed.

The Hebrew National Orphan House, which is at present at 22 St. Mark's Place, has purchased a new building, surrounded by a large acreage for athletic fields, garden plots, and cottages, on the Tuckahoe Road. It has been estimated that \$500,000 will cover the

cost of the new structure and provide for the accommodation of 500 children. An unusual feature of the dinner was a small scroll of the Law, which was placed inside each diner's plate as a souvenir of the occasion. The scroll, open at the precise place in the Old Testament where reference is made to the treatment of the fatherless. Beside each scroll was a small check made out to the Hebrew National Orphan House, which the donor filled in. Leo Lerner, president of the institution, said in his address: "Now that the question of Americanization is in the forefront, there can be no more opportune time to review briefly what the Hebrew National Orphan House has accomplished in this direction. Ever since its inception in 1914, we have tried to maintain the best traditions of American history. Our children, for the most part, come from foreign-speaking homes and we have sought to teach them English first and to inculcate in them the highest ideals of true Americanism."

"Our record stands for all to read. At present we have almost 600 children. Our quarters are too small to accommodate this number and others, whose applications are on file at the institution. We cannot turn these pleading applicants away. To meet the situation confronting us, we have purchased the Odd Fellows Home on the Tuckahoe Road. Here we can accommodate approximately 500 children under the most healthful conditions. I am sure that Jews who pride themselves on their Americanism, their fidelity to the heritage of this great country, will come to our aid in this crucial hour, when the destiny of the Jewish orphan is at stake."

RHOLFS WINS AIR RECORD.

Lieutenant Ascended 30,300 Feet, Highest Made in America.

The airplane flight made by Roland Rholfs on July 30 at Roosevelt Field, L. I., established a new American altitude record for pilot alone, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Aero Club of America.

The record exceeds the former American altitude record made by Major W. W. Schroeder of 28,900 feet on Sept. 18, 1918, and also the official flight made by the French aviator Jean Castel on May 28, according to the committee. The record was made by Rholfs in his flight was submitted to the Bureau of Standards in Washington and after exhaustive tests and deductions for temperature corrections were made the official record was homologated.

BLAMES US AND JAPAN.

London Paper Says Kolchak Has Lacked Proper Support.

Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 16.—Discussing the Paris Supreme Council's approval of the British evacuation of Russia, The Chronicle, after pointing out that Kolchak's counteroffensive is reported to be doing well, says: "But his record this summer has been one of defeat and there can be no doubt that among the chief causes of it have been the circumstances that America and Japan, to whom were allotted the task of supporting and supplying him performed it much less thoroughly than we performed our parallel task of aiding Denikin."

"Will an attempt be made to supply him more adequately in future or will the Council let the matter drift? The latter strikes one as the least wise policy of all. It is conceivable, of course, to drop Kolchak, make peace with Lenin and resume trade with Soviet Russia. It is the alternative and we think the longer sighted course, to keep our present friends and our present enemies and to enable the former to overcome the latter. But to continue blockading and boycotting the Bolsheviks on the one hand without supplying the anti-Bolsheviks on the other with effective means of victory is to make the worst of both ways."

JAPANESE ACCUSE BRITISH.

Assert China Is Being Forced to Give Land to Tibet.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

PEKING, Sept. 14.—The Japanese press, in order to distract attention from the Shantung issue, is publishing reports that Great Britain is forcing China to give up territory to Tibet. As a matter of fact the present negotiations, which are proceeding satisfactorily, were opened at the request of China.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

Clark & Weinberg

Opening Display of Fur Models

Featuring the latest Conceptions of the Leading Foreign Fashion Makers and Exclusive Original Designs

634 Fifth Ave.

Near 51st St.

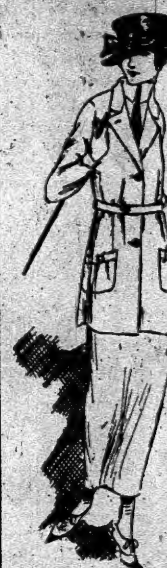
AM a responsible, reputable business man, best of credit and retired at forty; expect to start on a trip early in October from New York to San Francisco, then around the world, visiting all countries; have been very active, therefore wish to be occupied with something that will interest me; will undertake to locate a relative or friend or have a contract closed or consummate a deal anywhere providing it is dignified and you are willing to compensate it successfully. A 37 Times.

FOLLOW THE ARROW AND YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE IN COLLARS

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Sport Suits For Town and Country



THE NEW colorful heather jerseys for immediate wear, heavy enough to be comfortable for crisp Autumn days—a fabric that has been adopted generally by women who go to business and want an inexpensive suit that is decidedly smart, dressy and serviceable.

The new piggy back belted model with the mannish worsted collar and revers, the new wanted fall colors—a limited number will be placed on sale at \$29.50

Rainbow Tweed Sport Suits—\$50.00

Expressing fashion's latest decree, developed in these effective imported mixtures, to be worn on the Green and for all field sports.

Riding Habits

Presenting the latest models, cut to emphasize the correct equestrian figure lines—materials have been selected to appeal to the particular horsewoman. Cross saddle and side saddle models—all custom tailored.

\$45.00, \$50.00 to \$75.00

Third Floor

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

Sponsor the GODET SUIT FOR MISSES,

DEVELOPING IN TAILORED SUITS

THE FRENCH PENCHANT FOR PANIERS ON FROCKS

Peachbloom

in texture and appearance like silk duvetyn

Tinseltone

a fabric with a fine tinsel colored thread

Silvertone

a material flecked with silvery thread

Velour de Laine

is soft of texture and with a soft pile

THE rumor persists that waist-lines this season will be nipped in a bit. And just here comes in the mission of the youthful Godet flare. For whether the young woman will submit to a slender waist-line in fact is not so important as that in appearance she has done so already—

Witness the Godet Suit

The French word *godet* means the calyx of a flower, and the Godet flare of the new suits is really no less perfect than the flare in a flower. And it is developed on the same principle; instead of actually nipping in the figure at the waist-line, the tailors have flared the coat out over the hips. In fact, to achieve the maximum of youthful slenderness with the minimum of nip, is the mission of the Godet flare. Misses' Godet Suits, (sizes 14 to 20 years) may be selected in navy blue, dragonfly blue, and many of the new brown shades.

59.50 to 185.00

MISSES' SUIT SHOP

Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.

Make Things Easy

How many times have we contemplated the study of some new subject only to be lost for a method of procedure. How valuable, at such times, to have a simple, clear explanation of the puzzling subject, a book telling not only what to do but how to do it.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| Spelling Made Easy | Marvin Dana | 89c |
| Keeping Young Made Easy | George W. Bacon | 89c |
| Mental Healing Made Easy | Villette H. White | 89c |
| Etiquette Made Easy | Edward Summers Squier | 89c |
| Penmanship Made Easy | Edward Summers Squier | 89c |
| Grammar Made Easy | Marvin Dana | 89c |
| Dress-making Made Easy | Isabel Conover | 89c |
| Drawing Made Easy | Joseph Cummings Chase | 89c |
| Dancing Made Easy | Charles J. Coll | 89c |

Macy's Book Dept., Main Floor, 35th Street, Near.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc. NEW YORK

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THERE is a material difference in the fabrics we use and those that you find in foundry-made clothes. In the first place, we buy only custom woollens which leaves others free to buy the customary kind.

Properly Priced

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS.



The Post Traders Headquarters

This building is the home and headquarters of a post trader on the eastern coast of James's Bay. It is one of half a dozen similar Revillon buildings at this post, including warehouses, stores, homes for the post employees, etc. As this country is practically barren, the lumber was brought from a Revillon sawmill on a schooner, while window frames and glass came by Revillon steamer from Montreal, a voyage of 3,000 miles. In the foreground is the fire bell, very necessary when a year's valuable stores and crop of furs are housed in wooden buildings.

Revillon Freres

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

LONDON (IMPORTERS SINCE 1866) PARIS

McGibbon & Co.

3 WEST 37TH ST. ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

THE QUALITY LINEN STORE

For more than fifty-three years McGibbon household Linens have been used by the most representative families in America.

TABLECLOTHS

Satin Damask	Fine Quality	Pure Linen
72 x 72	72 x 90	72 x 108 90 x 90
\$9.00	\$11.00	\$13.00 \$13.50

IRISH DINNER-NAPKINS

Round Designs of Pure Linen, Real-Value. 24 x 24—\$13.50 per Dozen

LINEN PILLOW CASES

Fine Quality Irish Linen, 22 1/2 x 36—\$3 each

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY



The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World
Madison Avenue and 45th St.,
New York.

The Swirl of Autumn Winds



New outdoor clothes for the season's change—for the woman who wears Autumn winds as she did the Summer sun. Suits and topcoats fitting every mood of Fall, in colors as various as the changing leaves, in variety unapproached.

The Abercrombie & Fitch models, always standards of smartness, outstrip in number and attractiveness the productions of any former season.

For the woman who admires a gentle sturdiness in her tailored town outfits, as well as the sports-woman, the traveller and the rider along country lanes.

Inimitable Models in New Fall Suits



In their entirety, a remarkable presentation of all that is best in town and country suits.

Individually convincing, in the true smartness of simplicity.

Tweeds, knit chevrons, and a great variety of men's wear materials, in suits that serve all purposes well.

Also strictly sporting suits, for golf, aviation and the call of the woods that is coming down from Maine and New Brunswick.

Remember that there are Abercrombie & Fitch hats and boots for every outfit.

Abercrombie & Fitch Topcoats of Spirit

Camel's hair or tweed slip-on or belted coat, sporting chevron or leather motor coat, jacket or riding topcoat—every possible Fall coat need is met.

Coats for college misses and coats for their mothers, productions of our own designing—each model smart, full of character, simply and thoroughly tailored.

Riding Clothes Ready or Made to Order



For the hunt club, the park or the campus bridle path, the suit and the fabric prompted by the best usage of America and England.

A riding clothes department unequalled on this side of the ocean! Exclusive tweeds and chevrons and correct whipcords imported by us for equestrian use.

Hats, boots, shirts, stocks, crops, raincoats—all the accessories in their finest form.

Write for New Illustrated Booklet on Autumn Clothes for Women.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Kara H. Fitch, President,
Madison Avenue and 45th St.,
New York.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

CROWELL RETURNS ON THE AMERICA

Transport Also Brings 75 Officers' and Soldiers' Wives and 100 War Workers.

ALL TROOPS BACK SOON

Secretary Says Only a Few Scattered Units Will Remain in Germany After Oct. 1.

Among the civilian passengers who arrived yesterday from Brest on the United States transport America with 1,812 officers and men of the American Army, were General Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, and W. P. Kent, United States Consul at Bern, Switzerland. There were also seventy-five wives of officers and soldiers and more than 100 welfare workers of various organizations who had been serving in France.

Mr. Crowell, who has been in France for six weeks attending to the settlement of army affairs, said that all the American soldiers, except a few scattered groups and those detailed for regular duty in Germany would be home by Oct. 1. They were being relieved in the duties of cleaning up the country as fast as possible by French soldiers and had as turned over the guarding of the prison camps to them.

Regarding conditions in France relating to the American Army, Assistant Secretary of War Crowell said: "The sale of American property in France is being consummated as fast as possible. To hold it after the French officials are ready to take it over is dangerous on account of fire. The deterioration of motor trucks and machinery is also great in the exposed parks where they have been stored, and the quicker this material is turned over the greater value it has. The price being paid by the French Government, \$400,000,000, very nearly approximates the value put on the property by American Government officials, who allowed for depreciation and deterioration."

One of the agreements which helped materially in quickly relieving the American Army of responsibility, and made it possible to turn over the material with the least possible delay was the rescinding by the French of claims to import tax duties.

The most important question in Europe, Mr. Crowell continued, "is the signing of the Peace Treaty as it stands and the resumption of business at the earliest possible moment. France and England are hampered in trade to a great extent because of the delay in settling the terms on which all the Allies shall sign up with Germany. There is a feeling of fear in France and a sort of nervousness, and the French want the treaty as a foundation for business reasons and as a guarantee against Germany. The result of the delay to the signing in the United States is reflected in internal conditions in France. Coal in Paris sells for \$50 a ton. Clothing is high and hard to get. With the approach of cold weather an upturning on account of the unsettled state of affairs is talked about and feared by French industrial leaders. Europe wants the treaty signed, no matter what it contains. Over-tire the figure that what details need changing later will be changed as soon as they get their feet on some sort of solid ground."

Consul Kent, who said that it was his first leave of absence in six years, was doing consular duty in Germany before the war when he was ordered to Brest. Thousands of Germans, he said, were waiting for the bus to be lifted on passenger cars to come to the United States. The Peace Treaty is one of the leading political questions in Switzerland, he continued. In Europe there is less attention in Europe than it does in America. Trade with Germany is being resumed by France and England rapidly, and Americans are also going into Germany for business purposes. The controversy over the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations seem to be centered in the United States, and in Europe most of the references to it come from here.

Former Captain David P. Miles, of the Direction of Sales Department, Washington, who went to France with Assistant Secretary of War C. W. Hays, also returned on the America yesterday. He said that the financial condition of the European countries was serious, and the people were anxious to have everything settled quickly so that they could all go back to work.

—fly around New York by "Aero Ltd."

Fifty mile flight. Limousine flying boats—hourly service, weather permitting. Comfort and safety considered first. \$50 per passenger.

For bookings apply Travelers Company, 30 W. 54th St., Tel. Knicker, 5172, or American Travel Book Tour, Travel Ticket Agency, Hotels Waldorf, McAlpine.

Authorized Exchange Dealers
NEW & USED

BUICKS

Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.



Anoint Irritations With Soothing Cuticura

First bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. These super-creamy emollients not only soothe, but in most cases help to heal annoying irritations and other skin troubles. They are also ideal for daily toilet uses. After bathing with Cuticura Soap dust on a few grains of the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum.

Soap 35c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 28, Malden, Mass." Cuticura Soap Shave without Razor.

REPORT SCORES DEAD AT CORPUS CHRISTI

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

building was half destroyed. The soldiers undergoing treatment at the Public Health Service Hospital on North Beach were not removed, but instead 250 women and children took refuge there.

The damage in the business district was done by the high tide and the driving rain. Nearly all the windows on the north side of the Neches Hotel were broken and the water at one time was four feet deep in the lobby.

The Pavilion Hotel was swept away, but Mrs. Baker is the only occupant known to have perished. There has been no communication with Port Aransas since Sunday morning, when a message to the Weather Bureau here related that the inhabitants of the town and those to the mainland Saturday night leaving only the coast guards on the island. There is an unconfirmed report that all docks and shipping at Port Aransas were destroyed.

Reports 35 Dead to Austin.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 15.—General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the Southern Department, ordered a relief train sent to Corpus Christi tonight. The train will carry tents, coats, blankets, medical supplies, and several thousand cases of foodstuffs.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 15.—A message received here late today by the telegraph department of the Gulf Coast line from the division superintendent at Kingsville, Texas, read:

"Three million dollars property damage, twelve known dead, water six to twelve feet deep in Corpus Christi. An appeal for food, clothing and general supplies also was sent out late today from former Mayor Roy Miller at Corpus Christi, and received here by wire from Refugio."

At Kingsville, the Gulf Coast line's roundhouse was destroyed. Twenty-five miles from Corpus Christi on the upper end of Mustang Island, was completely demolished by the hurricane Sunday, according to a wireless message picked up here today, which read:

"Port Aransas completely demolished by hurricane. Customs officers and all records lost."

The message is the first direct word from what is believed to have been the

centre of the tropical disturbance which swept inland from Mexico Sunday between Corpus Christi and Brownsville. The radio message is believed to have been from a ship, the signature being that of Captain Luther, Deputy Collector of Customs for Port Aransas and Corpus Christi.

Port Aransas has a population of approximately 600 persons and is in a more exposed location than Corpus Christi, where 10,000 live.

Brownsville Escapes Damage. BROWNVILLE, Texas, Sept. 15, (via Army Radio to The Associated Press.)—Brownsville suffered no material damage from the high winds that accompanied the tropical hurricane that touched the Texas coast early Sunday. The hurricane apparently did not hit the lower coast country.

High winds, which attained a velocity of from forty to fifty miles, swept the lower Rio Grande valley, causing some damage to light frame buildings, but the hurricane proper, weather men here believe, curved out into the Gulf again when it reached the coast near here.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 15.—Search was being made today for Captain Moon and eleven men of the crew of the steamer Barnstable, which went down in a northeast gale off the Georgia coast Saturday night four and a half hours after springing a leak.

Twelve members of the crew, after an all-night battle with rough seas, succeeded in landing in one of the ship's small boats at St. Catherine's Island.

HONDURAN REBELS' VICTORY

Occupy La Esperanza, Pursuing the Ex-President's Forces.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Sept. 14.—Revolutionary forces under General Diaz and Ferrera have occupied La Esperanza, capital of the Interoceanic Department, Honduras, after a fight with troops loyal to former President Francisco Bertrand, according to advices received here from Honduras.

Dr. Francisco Bogran has been named Provisional President of Honduras, pending the Presidential election. T. Sambola Jones, United States Minister at Tegucigalpa, is reported to have sent other troops under the revolutionary leaders of Honduras, asking them to concentrate their forces in Tegucigalpa, under the leadership of General Lopez Gutierrez and calling upon the "patriotic citizens of Honduras" to unite in support of the Government.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

WHERE WILSON IS UNKNOWN

Descendant of Confucius Had Not Heard of President.

Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Daily Express repeats this story, told by a traveler who has just returned from Peking: While he was there a lineal representative of the family of Confucius arrived, after a long holiday on his country estates, his arrival being announced in The Gazette as follows: "The Duke Confucius has arrived in Peking. He will continue to hold the title of Duke, with the brevet rank of Confucius."

The Duke was immediately interviewed and asked to give his opinion of President Wilson. The descendant of Confucius hesitated several moments, and then spoke.

"Pray tell me," he asked, "who is President Wilson?"

Suburbanites

Have you a New York City checking account? There is prestige, convenience and safety in such an account, no matter where you live.

Commuters living in New Jersey, Westchester or on Long Island and working in downtown New York, will find an account with us very convenient.

Our balance requirements are not burdensome. Consult us about opening an account now.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Established 1890
Member of Federal Reserve System
Savings Building
149 Broadway

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.



PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP

Kiddies' feet are happy in specially designed shoes for children when fitted by experts under the personal supervision of Mr. Paul Monk. At his juvenile shoe shop there is an endless variety of

OPPOSER'S FAMOUS

Shoes for Children in every style and width. If you have trouble in fitting your children's feet, let Mr. Monk solve the problem.

Semi-Conservative Shoes for Women and Misses

Mothers have been so chided with the provision with which Mr. Monk fitted their children that they have learned him to carry a full line of semi-conservative shoes for women. These shoes combine comfort and style, but comfort comes first. Accurate care is employed in fitting. Moderate prices prevail. Women's sizes, 1-9, widths AAAA-D.

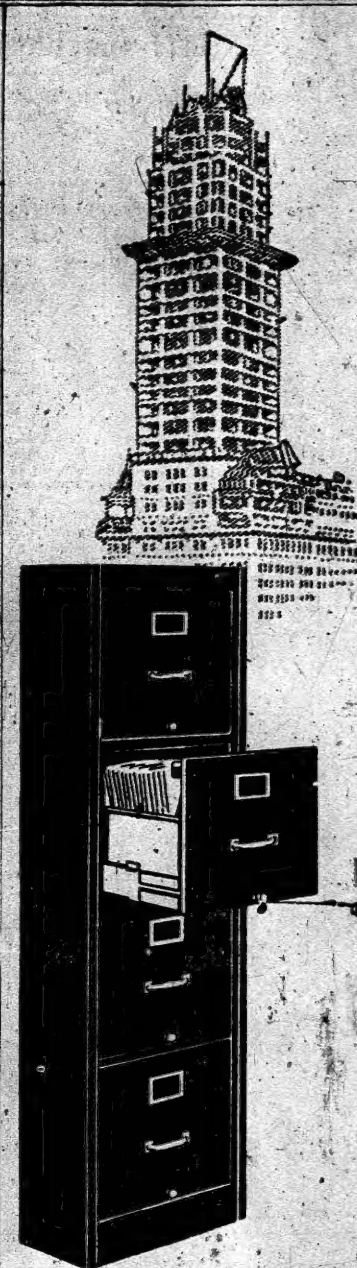
PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP

25 W. 38th St.
Bet. Fifth and Sixth Aves.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT

CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Appraisals free. Strictly confidential. Call or write.

FORGOTSTON'S
503 Fifth Ave., New York.
N. Y. Co. 504 St. Tel. 5251 Vanderbilt



"Built Like a Skyscraper"

A slender silk thread, in a child's hand, is strong enough to make a heavily loaded Shaw-Walker drawer "coast" open. (From photograph.)

SHAW-WALKER LETTER FILES

WHENEVER you buy letter files, you intend to buy a result.

You intend to make your letters easier to find.

Insure that result. Have Shaw-Walker index your files—new or old.

With Shaw-Walker Indexing, we guarantee the letter you want almost instantly.

Phone or write for information on Shaw-Walker Indexing.

SHAW-WALKER

60 Franklin St., New York

Everything in Filing Equipment—Complete Lines in Steel and Wood Indexes for All Makes of Files



TRADE MARK

Every one of these Victor artists is a reason for having a Victrola

ALDA	DESTINN	JOURNET	RUFFO
BORI	EAMES	KREISLER	SAMMARCO
BRASLAU	ELMAN	KUBELIK	SCHUMANN-HEINK
CALVE	FARRAR	MARTINELLI	SCOTTI
CARUSO	GALLI-CURCI	MCCORMACK	SEMBRICH
CLEMENT	GARRISON	MELBA	TERRAZZINI
CORTOT	GLUCK	MURPHY	WERRENATH
CULP	HAMLIN	PADEREWSKI	WHITEHILL
DE GOGORZA	HEIFETZ	PATTI	WITHERSPOON
DE LUCA	HOMER	POWELL	ZIMBALIST

It is to these artists the public instinctively turns for musical entertainment in the great opera houses, theatres and concert auditoriums throughout the world. And on the Victrola their glorious art echoes and re-echoes in thousands upon thousands of homes.

To hear these famous artists on the Victrola is to be inspired by their exquisite interpretations, to experience the delight that only the greatest music can bestow—that only Victor Records bring into your home. Every rendition as true as life itself—and it is in acknowledgment of this perfection that these great artists have chosen the Victrola as the instrument to convey their masterpieces to the music-lovers of all the world.

Any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Victrola and play any music you wish to hear. There are Victrolas and Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$12 to \$95.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N.J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the process of manufacture, and should be used together to secure a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the list of each month.

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.



THREAT OF HIGHER PRICES FOR MEATS

Food Administrator Williams Warns That Cost of Beef and Lamb May Rise.

WILL INVESTIGATE CAUSE

Fair Price Schedule Shows a Net Reduction in All Groceries of 3.73 Cents.

A warning that the price of meat might again advance was given out yesterday by Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams when he made public the semi-weekly price list issued by the Fair Price Committee. Mr. Williams said that wholesalers were asking more for their meat, but that before he permitted the prices on the list to be advanced he would force the dealers to explain their reasons for the increase at a public hearing.

The particular meats on which the price may be raised are lamb and beef, according to the Food Administrator. It appears that the wholesalers have been losing money at the prices charged now, and have informed the authorities that higher prices must be expected.

In giving out this fair price list Mr. Williams also issued the following explanatory statement:

The fair price list issued for Tuesday, Sept. 16, shows an increase in four items—beef, (first grade), lamb, salmon, and tomatoes—amounting in all to less than 1 cent. There is a decrease in eight items, including two of beans, butter, (second grade), cornmeal, rolled oats, peas, and two kinds of rice, amounting to 4.8 cents. The net reduction in all groceries is 3.73 cents.

Notwithstanding the tendency toward higher prices for beef and lamb reported for today, it is agreed to use as a wholesale basis the prices of last week, and there will, therefore, be no increase in these items. In pork products, chops and loins remain the same, but hams and bacon show a reduction of from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound.

The Food Administrator would not admit it but it appeared from inquiries from him and from others that the wholesalers feel it necessary to boost

WHAT FOOD SHOULD COST TODAY.

The Fair Price List Issued Last Night by the Federal Food Administrator:

Article—Kind and Grade	Wholesale Price, Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin, Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price, Cts. per Lb.
Beans—Lima.....	11 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/4
Beans—Pea or medium.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Beans—Kidney.....	13 1/2	1 1/2	15 1/4
Beans—Broad.....	14 1/2	1 1/2	16 1/4
Butter—Creamery, 1 lb. score.....	54	6	60
Butter—Creamery, 5 lb. score.....	49 1/2	6	55 1/2
Butter—Farmhouse, 1 lb. score.....	55	6	61
Butter—Farmhouse, 5 lb. score.....	50 1/2	6	56 1/2
Corn—Canned, No. 2.....	11 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/4
Cornmeal—Yellow, granulated.....	11 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/4
Cornmeal—White, granulated.....	11 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/4
Flour—Wheat.....	5 1/2	1 1/2	6 1/2
Flour—Rye.....	6 1/2	1 1/2	7 1/2
Milk—Evaporated, 1 lb. can.....	14 1/2	1 1/2	16 1/4
Milk—Evaporated, 5 lb. can.....	14 1/2	1 1/2	16 1/4
Onions.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Potatoes—Long Island.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Potatoes—Maine.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Rice—Blue.....	14 1/2	1 1/2	16 1/4
Salmon—Canned, No. 1 Alaska.....	18	1 1/2	19 1/2
Sugar—Granulated, bulk.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Sugar—Canned, No. 2.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4

*Per can. *Per dozen. *Unsweetened.

These are maximum prices—any dealer may sell for less—and are based upon the "cash-and-carry" plan. They do not include the cost of delivery.

The Fair Price Committee advises cutting out this list and taking it along for reference when shopping.

MEATS.

Article—Kind and Grade	Wholesale Price, Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin, Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price, Cts. per Lb.
Beef—Chucks of good and medium steers.....	10 1/2	1 1/2	12 1/4
Beef—Prime rib.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Beef—Round.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Beef—Hind and ribs, (good and medium).....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Beef—Stew.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Beef—Bottom round.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Beef—Roast, prime.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Beef—Whole top sirloin.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Beef—Cut top sirloin.....	12 1/2	1 1/2	14 1/4
Lamb—Good and medium.....	20 1/2	1 1/2	22 1/4
Lamb—Leg of lamb.....	20 1/2	1 1/2	22 1/4
Lamb—Rib chops.....	20 1/2	1 1/2	22 1/4
Lamb—Stew hand (under cost).....	20 1/2	1 1/2	22 1/4
Chops.....	20 1/2	1 1/2	22 1/4
Pork—Smoked ham, (unwrapped), 5-15 lb.....	25 1/2	1 1/2	27 1/4
Pork—Smoked shoulders, (unwrapped), 5-15 lb.....	25 1/2	1 1/2	27 1/4
Pork—Smoked ham, (unwrapped), 5-15 lb.....	25 1/2	1 1/2	27 1/4
Pork—Smoked ham, (unwrapped), 5-15 lb.....	25 1/2	1 1/2	27 1/4
Pork—Smoked ham, (unwrapped), 5-15 lb.....	25 1/2	1 1/2	27 1/4

The prices quoted on meats are "Western dressed" and are based upon the United States Department of Agriculture reports. City dressed meats are slightly higher.

The master butchers of the city have agreed to show their wholesale bills upon request.

Personal purchasing rather than ordering by telephone is urged.

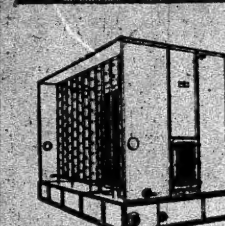
prices, an increase which will be felt all along the line. Mr. Williams advised the housewives to use the price a bill for his meat. He asks that any bill for a ham or where a retail case of deliberate profiteering be reported at once to his office in the Consolidated Gas Company's building at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place.

Commissioner of Markets Jonathan C. Day announced yesterday that plans were practically completed for the sale of foodstuffs from trucks on the city streets. Three corporations, he said, had applied for licenses to operate the trucks. They are The North American Export Corporation, The Thomas Export Corporation and John McGregor Grant, Inc., all of 120 Broadway. The Commissioner announced that the distribution of frozen meat assigned by the Government to this city began yesterday. August 21st, the New York poultry dealer, has, with the permission of the Department of Markets, taken over the distribution of the first consignment of frozen fowls which the army sent here. All day yesterday retail butchers were busy getting the fowls from Mr. Bill for sale at their shops. They pay a price of 33 cents a pound and are pledged to charge no more than 37 cents. As soon as possible the city will distribute in the same way several million pounds of pork and mutton.

Public Hearing in State Inquiry.

It was announced yesterday by Jeremiah Connor of Oneida, who as a Special Commissioner of Governor Smith under the Morland act, has been investigating the State Industrial Commission and the State Insurance Fund, that a public hearing would be held by him at the City Hall tomorrow afternoon. In a preliminary report to the Governor, Mr. Connor said there had been inefficiency in the administration of the commission and irregularities in the administration of the fund.

STURTEVANT AIR TO WORK



Air Washer

At the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, nine type Sturtevant Air Washers "scrub" the air—removing from it all dust and impurities. They also cool the air.

WHAT would it mean to you if, in your plant, there were 365 days when the air conditions were always the same?

Three hundred and sixty-five days of ideal working conditions is something Sturtevant apparatus can bring about for you. Why not let a Sturtevant air expert call and tell you about it?

Telephone Murray Hill 9226
B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

F. S. KRAG, MGR.
52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

Fans Blowers Engines Turbines



Cheaper Cuts of Meat Made Deliciously Tender

THE cheaper cuts of meat are as nutritious as the more expensive cuts. By roasting them in the "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Windsor Kettle they become just as tender, and a worth-while saving results. The

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Windsor Kettle

also saves you the bother of basting. No grease or water is necessary. Heat the empty kettle over a low flame; sear the roast on all sides; then turn the flame to a mere flicker.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Look for the "Wear-Ever" trade mark on the bottom of each utensil

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., New Kensington, Pa.



It writes right!

American chemists have gained supreme power over the whole problem of color. Signet Ink is made from American dyes and American materials. By all scientific and practical tests it is a perfect ink—and is so guaranteed.

There is an additional warranty of Signet's unusually good quality. It is made by the makers of LePage's Glue. For 50 years only products that are supreme standards of excellence have been

marked "LePage's". It is not only an absolutely safe ink, but it's such an efficient worker. You can "feel" its goodness the minute you touch pen to paper.

Just say to your dealer, "I want Signet." The leader dealers, generally, carry Signet Ink just as they do LePage's White Paste, LePage's Mucilage, and the other "LePage's" superior products. Where quality is a consideration, there you will find "LePage's".

RUSSIA CEMENT COMPANY
125 Chambers Street, New York
Laboratory and Factory, Gloucester, Massachusetts

Asbestos Repels Heat

(Use asbestos-lined filing cabinets—"Y & E")



MOST theatre fires start back of the foot-lights.

And as soon as they start, down comes the curtain of asbestos, cutting off the flames from the audience.

What the asbestos curtain does in a theatre, the asbestos interlinings of



FIRE-WALL STEEL FILING CABINETS

accomplish for your records and letters, contracts, cards, and orders. It is an ever-present curtain of protection.

"Y and E" are the only cabinets built with double walls, and asbestos interlined, like safes.

Due to the asbestos, dead air and double walls—the Fire-Wall Construction, "Y and E" Fire-Wall Steel Cabinets are three times as resistant to fire and heat as any plain walled cabinet made.

Cost no more

Since these better cabinets cost no more, why not get them? Your records and letters, your contracts and orders will be many times safer. One fire would convince you; why wait for a fire?

It will pay you to ask for our new booklets, "Steel Cabinets That Protect," and "Vertical Filing Down-to-Date."

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.

Makers of "Y and E" Filing Equipment and System Supplies

360 Broadway NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone Franklin 3634

Five Exclusive Features

—at no extra cost

1. The layer of asbestos between double walls of steel which is built in at top, bottom, front, sides and back of "Y and E" Fire-Wall Cabinets.
2. The Automatic Safety Latches, which prevent the drawers from opening in a fire emergency or in office re-arrangement.
3. The "Y and E" Frictionless Glides which give the drawers an easy gliding movement.
4. Drawers strike all around—their ends, sides and bottom. Protects the contents of the cabinet drawers against dust, water, flame and heat.
5. The "Y and E" Filing System, which enables you to keep your records with greatest convenience and at lowest cost. System service without charge.

4000 Products

Card Record Systems
Efficiency Desk
Efficiency Filing
Steel Shelving
Shoreline Arch File
Machine Arranging
Trays

An important announcement to men and women who want to make money

What Is Your Ambition? The ambitious man always looks forward to the time when he can "go in business for himself." If you have selling ability, or if you think you have the ability to learn to sell, you can go in business for yourself; be "your own boss," and without investing one penny. You must, however, invest your time and effort. You must satisfy us that you are of the calibre that will make good.

Selling education in the form of The Book of Knowledge is, to the right person, a profitable and agreeable occupation. Backed by the largest educational publishing house in the world, you are bound to make good if the seed of successful salesmanship is at all in you. We are not looking for "agents," nor for "canvassers," but for a few men and women who are big enough for the proposition. The remuneration is on a commission basis.

Book of Knowledge salesmen and saleswomen throughout the country find their work most congenial and most remunerative, simply because all parents are interested in the welfare of their children. If you have sold goods, or if you believe you have the ability to sell, submit your application by mail or in person.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY

2 West 45th Street. New York.

Be Regular—eat this bran that tastes so good

There's nothing like good health—nothing else makes you feel so full of pep and vim and energy and cheerfulness.

The most common enemy of good health is constipation. It poisons you. It drags you down. It puts the brakes on ambition.

Kellogg's Cooked Bran is ready to eat. It is a food. It has a flavor that makes you enjoy eating it. Eat a little every morning with your breakfast—as a cereal, or add a third as much to any cereal.

It helps you do away with the taking of drugs—which, after all, only force nature to accomplish unwillingly what she will do for you gladly if you follow her principles and eat proper food.

Be sure you get Kellogg's Cooked Bran—in the same kind of red and green package as Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes.

Buy it of your grocer. This signature guarantees each package—

W. K. Kellogg



SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION OFFERS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTOR, IN THE SALE OF THEIR UNFINISHED DEVELOPMENT, NEAR NEW CASTLE, DEL.

This property is beautifully situated on the shore of the Delaware River, with view of Atlantic Ocean, is easily accessible to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Del., by water or rail. Electric railway through property.

An ideal location for permanent summer hotels and homes, amusement park or industrial establishment.

Real estate consists of eighteen acres of land. Permanent improvements consist of six dormitories, with a total of over four hundred single rooms, Central Dining Hall and Kitchen, Central Heating Plant, which are 35% to 85% complete. There are seven temporary buildings, consisting of office, warehouses and labor housing.

There is approximately sufficient material on the ground and in warehouses to complete the project. This consists of lumber, plumbing, electrical, heating, water and sewer—well and pumps, with 10,000 gallon storage tank and tower.

Approximately \$370,000 had been expended on this property when the armistice was signed and the work abandoned.

Other information will be given upon application.

Sealed Bids will be received up to noon September 17th, 1919. Such bids should be marked "Sealed Bid for Sept. 17th" and must be accompanied by cash or certified check for 5% of the amount of bid.

The Corporation reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address: SALES DEPARTMENT, U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION, ROOM 303, HOMER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Full cash value paid. We redeem your jewelry and save you jewelry. APPRAISAL FREE. Phone Murray Hill 1870.

Premier Diamond Co., 535 Fifth Ave., next to Delancey's



201 FIFTH AVENUE 7 WALL STREET

Brooklyn and Long Island City

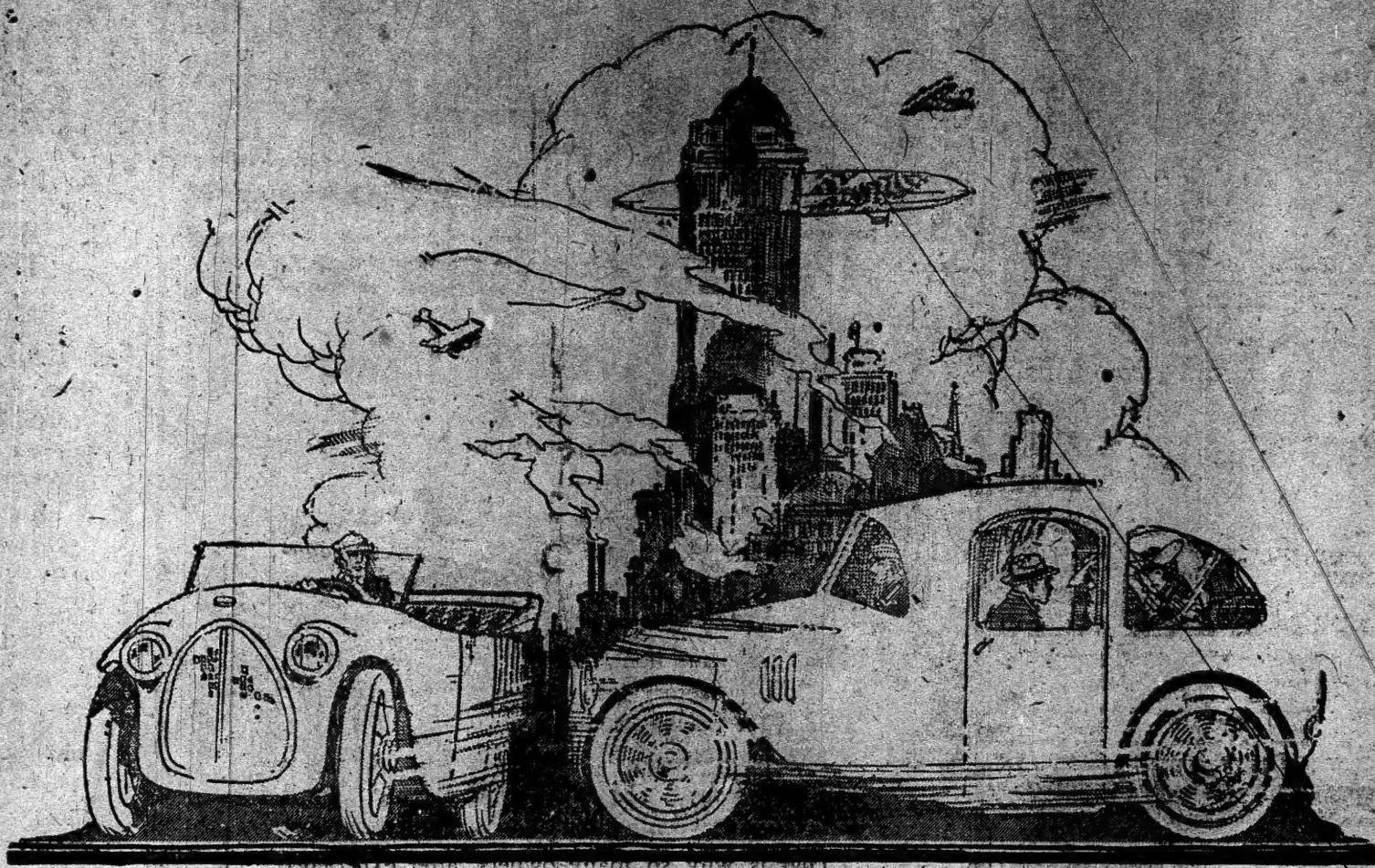
ASK FOR AND GET

Horlick's

The Original Malted Milk

For Infants and Invalids

Resists Infections and Substitutes



THE Car of the Future will be a LIGHT-WEIGHT car!

It will weigh less than a thousand pounds! It will average at least thirty miles per gallon of gasoline—at least twenty thousand miles on a set of tires. It will be better and differently built—will have more beauty of design and workmanship, but less excess and costly dead weight.

As each part of the car is lightened, other parts—engine, body, frame, axles and wheels—can be made lighter, and then the process of reducing weight will begin all over again—until finally the perfect light-weight car is here.

More than six million cars and trucks were registered to June 1st, 1919. More than a million cars were scrapped last year! Three years is the life of the average car. Think of the public economy to be effected by reducing the weight of cars and trucks by two-thirds—economy in the saving of gasoline and tires and in the longer and more service-full life of such a car.

Not always will the public buy anything that runs. The cost of hauling unnecessary car weight, cost of upkeep rather than first cost, will be the prime consideration. Few men—even those who can afford a new car every year—are indifferent to costs of tires and gasoline.

So much for economy.

What about comfort and performance? Riding ease depends upon balance, proportion and

spring suspension—not upon the dead weight of the car. A bicycle weighing twenty-two pounds carries a man that weighs one hundred and eighty pounds—and the bicycle holds the road.

The car of the future will be better proportioned and better balanced; will have more refinements, greater flexibility, quicker acceleration—and longer life.

The coming of the light-weight car will greatly increase the number of pleasure cars in service.

And then the light-weight truck, in the making of which is recognized the principle that for every pound of "unsprung" weight saved, five pounds or more of sprung weight can be added—the truck that will carry five tons burden for the same gas and tire expense that now carries two tons burden—that truck will help to reduce the cost of living.

Civilization depends upon transportation.

To decrease the burden of transportation is to increase the progress of civilization.

The car—and the truck—which best serves the greatest good of the greatest number—the car that will be made in America—the car that will conquer the world—The Car of the Future will be a Light-weight Car!!



GERMAN SOCIALISTS VOTE TO BOLT PARTY

They Will Join the Communist
Labor Organization Formed
at Chicago Convention.

POLITICAL BREACH WIDENS

"Right" Socialists Say They Will
Not Be Weakened Seriously—"Left"
Members Say They Will.

Delegates representing all the local branches in the German Language Federation of the Socialist Party met in this city on Sunday and decided to bolt and join the Communist Labor Party. There were sixty-one delegates at the meeting, representing thirty-one branches in this city and in Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties in New Jersey. The vote stood 41 to 8. Nineteen delegates refrained from voting, because they had no instructions from the organizations they represented to guide them in their vote.

It was admitted at the headquarters of the Socialist Party in the People's House, 70 East Fifteenth Street yesterday that the split brought about by the action of the German Language group and other organizations affiliated with the so-called "Left" or radical wing of the party probably would make the decision of the annual assembly of the New York local of the Socialist Party and spokesmen for Socialists in this city, however, professed to believe that the action on Sunday had not materially changed the situation, as the German Language Federation branches in this city were already wavering in their allegiance.

"The German Socialists have been split three ways for many months," said Mr. Gerber. "We will keep 50 per cent. of the German Socialists. The others will quit either because we were not sufficiently pro-German during the war to suit them, or because we are not willing to turn anarchists at their bidding now. It is a notable fact that those who shouted loudest for the Kaiser during the war have turned radical now that the war is over and Germany is licked. It won't get them anywhere. I predict now that the Communist Labor

Party will never get enough votes in this city or this State to nominate candidates of its own under its own emblem. It will handpick us for a year or two, but we are not worrying."

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, who was the leading spirit at Sunday's conference, said that Mr. Gerber's calculations were all wrong.

"The Socialist Party will not hold a single German branch in this party," he said. "Some members will leave the branches and continue in the Socialist Party, but the apostates will not amount to 10 per cent. of the present membership of the German branches, except in the Bronx, where probably approximately 25 per cent. of the members will continue as Socialists."

A resolution was offered by former German speaking Socialists of New Jersey, proposing initial steps toward a fusion of the Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party, which was controlled by the Russian Federation, and is ultra-radical and committed to World methods for the advancement of their cause, the I. W. W. and the Workers' International Industrial Union into one party. A majority of the delegates balked at joining hands with the I. W. W. and W. I. U., but the proposal for uniting with the Communist Party was adopted with a reservation, providing for party management by members who were Americans by birth or naturalization.

"The Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party both were organized at the time of the recent Socialist Emergency convention in Chicago, when the 'Right' wing Socialists took drastic action to purge the party of those who believed in changing the form of government by force and violence or other unlawful means."

"We believe," said Mr. Lore last night, "that the 6,000 German speaking Socialists in this country will follow our lead and quit a party that has lost all its virility and at the present moment stands for compromise and deals with the bourgeoisie elements, contrary to the interests of the proletariat."

MINICH WEDDING CONFIRMED

Father of Missing Girl Says Parents
Consented to Marriage.

V. E. Minich, Vice President of the Sand Mixing Machine Company, 33 Vanderbilt Avenue, said yesterday that his daughter, Constance Minich, for whom a nation-wide search had been made for the past ten days, has been married to Joseph Lagrossa, a real estate broker of Philadelphia. He added that the marriage had the consent of his wife and himself. Mr. Minich gave out the following statement at his office:

"Miss Minich left her parents' home at Scarsdale ten days ago because of a little family difference and was found by her father Saturday with friends in Philadelphia. She is now married to Joseph Lagrossa, a real estate broker of Philadelphia."

CONEY MARDI GRAS OPENS

Twenty Floats Drive in Pageant
Through Surf Avenue.

The sixteenth Mardi Gras, staged by the Coney Island carnival committee, opened last night in a blaze of red fire. Floats with decorative displays, bunting, flags, and freaks joined the parade along Surf Avenue, and confetti rained.

Police Captain Byron Sackett led, with Police Inspector Joseph A. Conboy as his aide. Nearly 500 policemen guarded the line of march, and more than 125,000 men, women, and children lined Surf Avenue.

More than twenty floats and fifteen bands were in the pageant. The grand marshal was William F. Menzies. It was life guard night at Coney, and the "Savers from the Sea" joined in the parade. Among the prominent floats were "Peace," "Prosperity," "Plenty," "Harmony," "Frolics," "Smiles," "Private Stock," and "Home Brew."

The death of John Barleycorn was depicted. The prohibition was shown to be having rough going.

The only things barred during the festivities were rimmed confetti, litters and slap sticks.

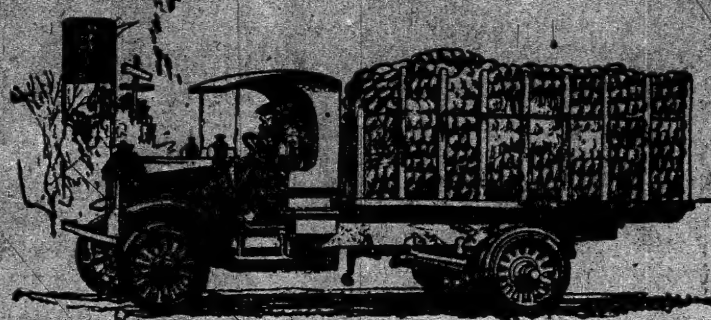
3 HELD IN AUTO THEFT.

District Attorney Acts When Owner
Refuses to Prosecute.

After they had been discharged by Magistrate Conway in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing the \$2,000 automobile of Leon Metzger, three men were held in \$10,000 bail each. The material witnesses by County Judge Humphrey, later, in connection with the same case, were Edward Leary, of 178 Runyon Street, New York City, Philip O'Grady, 205 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Walter Reinst, 103 Third Avenue, Manhattan. They were arrested early Saturday morning in a Mamaroneck, N. Y., where the police say they were in possession of the car. Metzger said at the hearing that he had lent the car to the men and refused to press the charges, but District Attorney O'Leary decided to investigate the case further.

Typothetae in Session Here.

The United Typothetae of America began its thirty-third annual convention yesterday at the Hotel Commodore, with 1,200 delegates from all parts of the country in attendance. The President, Arthur E. Southworth of Chicago, presided, and besides his address, the speakers included Vice President William Green and Joseph A. Borden, Secretary. The first day's session was concerned largely with the reading of papers on technical phases of printing. At a session today of a special committee the local strike situation will be discussed, especially the practicability of the forty-four-hour week.



Taking chances not in our line

PIERCE-ARROW policy is opposed to taking chances. We make sure that we are right. You have no mistakes to pay for.

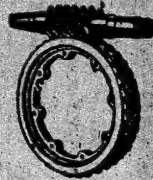
The first Pierce-Arrow was radically different in design from other trucks. Yet today its characteristic features have been so widely adopted as to now be standard design.

In eight years none has worn out. Monthly inspection by factory inspectors prevents destructive wear before trouble occurs.

This practice adds constantly to our experience and keeps your trucks running and earning money. It saves you expense in operation as well as repairs.

That is why so many owners, after experience with cheap trucks, standardize with Pierce-Arrows.

Pierce Arrow



Delivers more work in a given time;
Loses less time on the job and off the job;
Costs less to operate and less to maintain;
Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands
a higher resale price at all times.

HARROLD'S MOTOR CAR CO.
233-239 West 54th Street
New York, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Avenue
Newark, N. J.

Truck Price Facts—

Price doesn't govern quality or performance. A motor truck selling for six thousand dollars appeals to a limited market. The output, therefore, is small. The production and sales cost is high. The profit margin is wide. And the list price must include high overhead and greater profit. What proportion of every cost dollar of the six thousand dollar truck is profit and overhead and what proportion is value?

Bethlehem Motor Trucks are quality trucks on a quantity production basis. Bethlehem Motor Trucks are not built up to an uneconomic value or down to a price. They are ready to be judged as motor trucks should be judged—on their ability to transport and the cost per ton mile of that transportation. Buy your Motor Truck on Facts.

1½-Ton Chassis	2½-Ton Chassis	3½-Ton Chassis
\$1965	\$2365	\$3465

F. O. B. ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Buy Safely · Buy Bethlehem

GRAHAM BROTHERS SALES CO.
1800 Broadway
New York City

W. O. Crabtree
President

Only Solid Rubber Tires—But They Helped Cut the H. C. of L. in New York

When Toblinsky & Schaefer, 66 Harrison St., New York, undertook the bringing of fresh fruits and vegetables to New York by truck the prices were influenced in a large degree by the cost of truck operation.

Higher or lower, which would they be?

The answer came from an unexpected quarter—the tires!

At the last inspection of the odometer on Truck No. 1, Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires had gone 54,000 miles and were still serving—thus by giving over five times the adjustment mileage figure, they had reduced the original cost of the equipment to one-fifth.

On Truck No. 2, De Luxe Tires were still serviceable after 45,000 miles—again a big saving.

Thus by reducing haulage costs to Toblinsky & Schaefer these tires made possible reductions to the public.

Whether you direct a big concern or operate a single truck, Goodrich De Luxe economies will be of notable aid to you.

10,000 Miles
Adjustment

We Sell and Apply De Luxe Tires

AKRON RUBBER TIRE CO.,
605 West 48th St. Telephone Bryant 7314.

E. SCHOONMAKER CO., Inc.,
89 Walker St.

DOUGLAS DEAN CO.,
594 East 134th St. Telephone Melrose 2730.

C. J. DALTON,
First Avenue and 90th St.

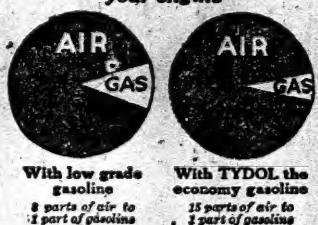
SERBA RUBBER CO., Inc.,
451 W. 19th St. Phone Farragut 7119.

A. G. MILLER,
611 East 15th St. Telephone Stuyvesant 5175.

Stalled at night!

Is sluggish gasoline damaging your engine?

What really explodes in
your engine



How to make 15 to 1 adjustment

Fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine. With the car standing still, and the engine running, use the gasoline adjustment on the carburetor, to decrease gradually the quantity of gasoline going through the bowl of the carburetor until the engine begins to slow down.

Then increase the proportion of gasoline going through until you get a maximum engine speed, but not a fraction further.

With Tydol you will get approximately a 15 to 1 mixture (15 parts air to 1 part gasoline).

The same procedure with low grade gasoline will decrease the proportions to about an 8 to 1 mixture (8 parts air to 1 part gasoline). This means low mileage and excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made so you can use less fuel and more air.

YOUR truck held up miles from its destination. Are the engine bearings burned out? Is the engine overheated? These are troubles you can expect if you buy sluggish gasoline. Experts have shown that such gas starts a chain of engine troubles.

Sluggish gasoline vaporizes slowly. It goes through the intake manifold in drops like rain instead of in a dry mist. It slips past the flying pistons. It dilutes the oil in the crankcase. Excess friction, heat and wear are inevitable.

But even more serious damage is caused by unvaporized gasoline. It helps to form carbon in the cylinders. This means loss of power, knocks, etc. Costly repairs and replacements must follow.

Your trucks deserve better treatment.

Most of their difficulties can be avoided, even in the coldest weather. Order your garage to use Tydol, the Economy Gasoline.

Tydol vaporizes fast. It operates best on the famous lean, 15 to 1 carburetor adjustment. Fill up your machines with Tydol and then have your mechanic make the 15 to 1 adjustment (see chart at left).

With Tydol you will have a lean but powerful mixture. Your engines will run cleaner, smoother, with better power for overloads, more speed in traffic. Almost as important—at the end of the day you will find an extra gallon or two of fuel in the tank. Yet Tydol costs no more than sluggish gasoline.

Look for the orange and black Tydol sign.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY

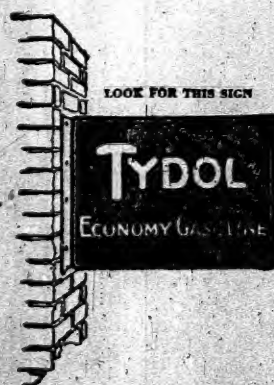
11 Broadway, New York

Telephone: Bowling Green 8000

You cannot buy Tydol at cut rates without taking a chance on adulteration.

VEEDOL, the lubricant that resists heat, prevents the rapid formation of sediment in your oil and minimizes friction and wear. 90% of engine troubles are

due to inferior oils. Veedol prevents these troubles. Have the old oil cleaned out of your crankcase and fill it with Veedol. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.



To make sure of your October American Magazine get it today



This is the biggest
and the best
American Magazine



The American Magazine

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK

20c a copy

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

FARM AND FIRESIDE

\$2.00 a year

In This Number Read—

**"Oh, well, you know
how women are!"**

BY IRVIN COBB

What do you mean? Since the time of Adam, you men have been whispering the phrase in each others' ears, and nudging each other and winking and nodding in the satisfaction of your masculine wisdom. Irvin Cobb tells what you think and don't dare tell—and never could tell the way Cobb tells it. He usually gets at the truth of things,—and puts it over with a laugh and a chuckle. You'll say he hits the nail on the head this time—and—

"Isn't that just like a man!"

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Isn't *that* just like a man? We asked Mary Roberts Rinehart to kindly explain. And—well, you know how women are—she had a ready answer and a good one. It is as interesting and charming as Mrs. Rinehart, herself—and as funny as its sister story by Cobb. The way she compares men to cats will make you think heaps more of cats from now on—particularly if you are a man.

**This stenographer has saved \$7,000
and earned \$26,000 in stock—**

in the Procter & Gamble Company, makers of Ivory Soap. A blacksmith earning 65c. an hour owns stock worth \$6,286. It cost him \$692.72. A foreman earning 95c. an hour is worth \$65,000. And there are thousands of others. William Procter, president of the company explains their profit-sharing plan. His article is full of surprising facts. Whether employer or employee, you should read it.

"Watch a man!"

Don't listen to him—

if you want to know his real desires and ambitions," says Holworthy Hall. You'll find many a man who imagines he wants to be a second Morgan, or a second Kipling, and says so, and believes it, when in reality he would be completely and permanently happy if he bowled 300, or learned to pocket the 1-ball on the break. Hall says you usually get what you *want*. If you don't agree, it's because you are kidding yourself as to what you really want.

GIANTS GET A JOLT

FROM THE REDS

Meet Their Old Playmate, Slim Sallee, but He Spurns Them by 3 to 0

RUBE BENTON IS OFF FORM

Dubuc and Ryan Follow Him and Stop the Spring-Cincinnati Ahead on Series

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—Slim Sallee, erstwhile Giant and now the most accomplished fielder along the National League trail, added another victory over his old team here this afternoon. The Cincinnati Reds, who were favored to win, were defeated by the Giants, 3 to 0.

So effective was the veteran left hander today that only one New York batsman got around to third during the game and only one other reached base. The Giants came into the field with a 2-1 setback in the record-breaking series at the Polo Grounds. This afternoon, however, they won the big-town hitlers by 3 to 0.

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As a result of today's defeat the Giants will finish behind the Reds on the season's series between the two clubs. The Giants came into the field with a 2-1 setback in the record-breaking series at the Polo Grounds. This afternoon, however, they won the big-town hitlers by 3 to 0.

Rube Benton, who was a victim of Sallee's potent arm, was the only New York batsman who had any success against the southpaw. He was hit for a single in the first inning, but he was out in the next at first base.

The Giants made a most suspicious start against Sallee. Burns greeted him with a single to center and Kauff with a single to right. Sallee, however, did not result in any scoring.

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In the home half of the first, after the first two batters had been retired, Sallee threw into center field and Kauff promptly dived for second. Gonzalez's throw went into center field and Kauff promptly dived for second. Gonzalez's throw went into center field and Kauff promptly dived for second.

The story of the Giants after that triple by Stitz in the second inning carried on with one out in the seventh and one out in the eighth. Sallee hit into a double play, but he was out in the ninth.

The Reds had a runner on second with one out in the third inning, the result of Stitz's miff on the batting and a sacrifice by Sallee. In the fourth inning, Sallee hit into a double play, but he was out in the ninth.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results
AMERICAN LEAGUE

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(Other clubs not scheduled.)

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DODGERS CAPTURE TWO FROM PIRATES

Smith Wins First by 4 to 3 and Cadore Blanks Pittsburgh in Second, 6 to 0

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15.—Pittsburgh's hopes of finishing third in the National League race were dealt a severe blow this afternoon when the Brooklyn Dodgers took the measure of the Pirates in a double-header, winning the first game by 4 to 3 and the second by 6 to 0.

The Pirates have high hopes of finishing third in the National League race. They were dealt a severe blow this afternoon when the Brooklyn Dodgers took the measure of the Pirates in a double-header, winning the first game by 4 to 3 and the second by 6 to 0.

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MAJOR LEAGUES

Players' G. A. R. R. V. D. C.

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(Other clubs not scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Cincinnati at New York, 3 to 0.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

MAJOR LEAGUES

Players' G. A. R. R. V. D. C.

Coleman at Boston, rain.
(Other clubs not scheduled.)

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QUAKER POLO FOUR

BEATS ROCKAWAY

Philadelphia Country Club Wins in Play for Junior Title by 6 1/2 to 5 1/2

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Rockaway and the Philadelphia Country Club polo teams played each other in a stand-still today in the second match of the series for the national junior championship. At the end of eight periods, one half hour of actual play, the score stood 6 goals each. An extra period was started, according to the rules, and the teams battled until a penalty was imposed on a goal scored. The latter decided the match. After five minutes and twenty-five seconds of play, such as is rarely seen in a polo match, the lower stakes drove the ball between the posts and saved the day for his team. The final score was Philadelphia Country Club 6 1/2 goals; Rockaway 5 1/2.

The match was a remarkable one for the number of penalties imposed. The players of both teams rode in reckless fashion and resorted to every artifice in polo. The game was a 15 at 6 goals each until the training moment of the second period. Then a half goal penalty against Rockaway gave the Country Club a lead which it maintained until the last period, when a goal by Courtney D. Dixon, Jr., for Rockaway, and a penalty against the Country Club, which never failed from start to finish.

Both teams were well mounted, and the game was a fast and furious one. The Philadelphia Country Club polo team, which never failed from start to finish, was a remarkable one for the number of penalties imposed. The players of both teams rode in reckless fashion and resorted to every artifice in polo.

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MISS GILLEAUDEAU GAINS TWO TITLES

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Miss Helen Gilletteau of the Ardley Club won the women's championship of New York State yesterday afternoon at the New York Tennis Club from Mrs. Henry T. Eaton of New Canaan, Conn. In the final round, at 6-1, 6-3. Paired with Miss Marie Wagner, the new champion also annexed the State doubles title, scoring a surprisingly one-sided victory, 6-3, 6-1, over the strong combination of Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory and Mrs. Fullerton Weaver.

The steadiness of Miss Gilletteau was the deciding factor in both matches, but of the two the doubles offered by far the more exciting tennis. The singles final developed into a monotony, as the Ardley driver from deep court, neither of the contenders being willing to take any unusual risk of close placement or net attack and both waiting patiently for the errors which decided practically every rally. As the championship match for an important title it was distinctly a disappointing exhibition.

Mrs. Eaton showed an inclination to force matters several times in the early stages of the opening set, but after having passed cleanly or beaten by good hands she gave up her efforts at volleying and settled down to a dreary session of ping-pong. Eventually the two players became so accustomed to merely returning the ball that they failed to follow up even the most obvious mistakes, wasting many a well-placed and speedy shot by failing to go in close and kill the necessarily weak return. Such tennis could not possibly be inspiring. As the championship question of how long it would take for the inevitable change of pace, either a woman on the courts today could win against Miss Gilletteau's caution, or by simply putting the ball back to her.

Takes Five Straight Games.

The little Ardley girl had all the better of the early going, acquiring a lead of 5-0 before Mrs. Eaton was able to score, and then closing out the set, 6-1, with a deuce game. But after trailing 5-0 in the second session, the Ardley player, by stubborn court-covering, managed to take three games in a row, leaving the score at 6-3. The Ardley player, by stubborn court-covering, managed to take three games in a row, leaving the score at 6-3. The Ardley player, by stubborn court-covering, managed to take three games in a row, leaving the score at 6-3.

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REID VICTOR ON COURT.

Conquers Anderson in Spectacular Match in Hoboken Tennis.

Kirk M. Reid and R. C. Van Vleet advanced into the trophy before the semi-final in the open tournament for the new Castle Point trophy at the Hoboken Tennis Club yesterday, while Harold Throckmorton, the New Jersey state champion, took his place in the fourth round by a brilliant victory over Abraham Basford, Jr., at 6-3, 6-3. Reid won a close match from Frank T. Anderson, with the sets scored 6-4 and 11-9, and Van Vleet eliminated R. W. Reese without difficulty. The women's singles match was under way at 5:15, despite the threatening weather, most of the first round and part of the second being completed with Mrs. Inge Hartmann, Mrs. W. H. Fritchard, Mrs. D. C. Aldrich, Mrs. S. E. Waring and Mrs. Percy Wilbur for the points the winners.

PROS GIVE ROSLYN COURSE A TRYOUT

Barnes and Hobens Turn In Best Cards in Preliminaries to Title Golf Play.

The club of golfing professionals gave the once over yesterday to the English Country Club course in Roslyn, where the annual pros' championship tournament will begin this morning. They liked it because it looked difficult, and yet there were few top prospects that any remarkably low figures would be turned in this week.

Jim Barnes, the lanky pro from St. Louis; Mike Brady, from Oakley in Massachusetts; Emmet French, from York, Pa.; Bob MacDonald, from Chicago; J. Douglas Edgar, from Atlanta, and all the others on the list of thirty-two qualifiers went out to Roslyn yesterday for the annual preliminaries to the tourney. Each paired up with some amateur for an 18-hole best ball four some and trekked around with an eye out for the lay of the land, but when they had finished at the home green, none had too much to brag about.

Of the lot, Jim Barnes and Jack Hobens, Englewood, brought in the best individual card, being tied at 75. But in the day's honors, for best-ball card, Barnes and his team, with William I. Hicks, kept their cards down to 72; and Barnes, therefore, became winner of the \$75 purse to the professional of the best team. There were four ties for second in the best-ball competition, comprising George Fotheringham and George D. Jones, Jess J. Anderson and Carl Anderson; Jack Hutchinson, Glen View, Chicago, and Ian Harty, Montclair, N. J.; and Fred McLean, Great Neck, and Dwight Rockwell. Because of Barnes' victory in the best-ball competition, the prize for individual low card went to Hobens.

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FACTS ABOUT DEMPSY ARE REVEALED BY HIS MOTHER

To settle all discussions, Mrs. Celia Dempsy, mother of Jack Dempsy, has given out the following information regarding her son.

His name is William Harrison Dempsy. Born at Manassas, Md., in 1885. Son of Henry Dempsy, a farmer, and Mother and father came from Logan County, West Va.

Parents went to Utah from Manassas to the Provo, where they remained until William Harrison was about 12 years of age.

They then removed to Salt Lake City where they reside in South Street. He has four brothers and three sisters.

MORE PLAYGROUNDS IS AIM OF THE A. A. U.

Committee Named at Annual Meeting to Appeal to Mayor—Rubin Re-elected.

That the officials of the Metropolitan A. A. U. are determined to continue their fight for additional playgrounds and athletic fields for the city's growing population and the civic authorities are aroused to the necessity for the fields, was demonstrated last night at the annual meeting of the local A. A. U. body in the first Regiment Armory. A committee, to be known as the Special Committee on Playgrounds, was appointed by President Frederick J. Rubin to wait on Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the end that some action will be taken to install these athletic recreation grounds in the various sections of the city where there is need for them.

The committee is composed of Dock Combs, president of the Metropolitan A. A. U.; Jeremiah F. Mahoney, Vice President of the New York A. A. U.; General George W. Higgins, Secretary of the New York A. A. U.; and John J. Sullivan, Treasurer of the New York A. A. U.

Addressed the assembled delegates on the necessity for these playgrounds and athletic fields, Judge Mahoney, who is now in the West. Both had been expected to finish their college education and pursue their studies at the University of California. The delegates were informed that the committee would be in touch with the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the end that some action will be taken to install these athletic recreation grounds in the various sections of the city where there is need for them.

Best Individual Cards.

Hobens' and Barnes' cards follow:

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It is to keep him out, or arrest him, weeps and yields. Of course, if one may compare a dithyramb of the sea, the land, and the other with things of this common world, one cannot forget the noble, the instructive, the sublime words of HENRI MONDRIAN: "This is the most beautiful day of my life."

One hates to compare Mr. Frudhomme with Mr. GABRIEL, but General Barboza, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, who has gone to Rome, may be supposed to have enough of that sobriety which is the real basis of the Italian character to recognize the fact that, even in Italy, one shouldn't be allowed to say of such acts, "This is mere literature."

THE ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR.

Argentina was said to be so much under German influences during the war that the appointment of Dr. Le Barrow to be Ambassador to the United States was significant. Recently he arrived in this country, perhaps not too sure of his welcome, in view of the stories that had been circulated about the effect of German propaganda in the Argentine Republic. That exaggeration was indulged in is now evident. There must have been a large body of opinion hostile to the German cause and avowedly friendly to the Allies, however suspicious may have been the attitude of some of the public officials.

Dr. Le Barrow is representative of Argentine sentiment, and he would not have been accredited to the United States unless he had made his position known during the war and was persons grating. As a matter of fact, he was a stalwart champion of the allied cause. The policies of Germany he condemned, and their practices in war were odious to him. In the Chamber of Deputies on Sept. 24, 1917, he spoke out with a frankness and vigor that made a deep impression upon his hearers and steadied public opinion. An extract from his speech throws a strong light upon the personality of Dr. Le Barrow, showing him to be a man of force and character:

I am convinced that the present situation imposes upon us the moral obligation of making a decision of a definite and absolute nature; and that that definite and absolute decision cannot be other than one which will place us at the side of all those who share our standard of moral values. I cannot agree to maintain bonds or relations or to be linked in any manner whatsoever with those who consider treaties as scraps of paper, who assume or discard their nationality as lightly as one changes a suit of clothes, and who order that ships in which peaceable and honest men go about their business shall be sunk without leaving a trace.

Thus Dr. Le Barrow pronounced his contemptuous opinion of the perfidy of German representatives in Argentina and took his stand against the Imperial Government and all its works. Personal neutrality he would have none of. He was heart and soul for the United States and its allies in the Great War. A man of such clearness of vision and high courage at a time when German propaganda was active in his country, not altogether unsuccessfully, will find many friends and admirers here. He should not be allowed to be in any doubt about the warmth of his welcome and the esteem in which he is held by the American people.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON "THE NEW WORLD."

It is not particularly curious, perhaps, that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, in a British world wherein Lord Norcliffe furnishes so many opinions, should desire to have an organ of his own. In the politics of the present nothing is surprising; and Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's Government may be wise in circulating his own wisdom. At the same time, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, a politician open, as has been shown in the last fifteen years, to the slightest vibration of popular opinion—a politician, in short, whose ear is always "on the ground," as we say in the United States—is looking to the elections; and the by-elections have apparently worried him. Consequently, with his esteemed assistants, highly varied, Liberal and Tory—the Tory temporarily in control—he has circulated a "message" to the people of Great Britain called "The Future."

"The Future," to a politician, means always the next election. Will Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, whose past depends principally upon his attacks on the majority of his present allies, get a majority in that future? There are a great many people in Great Britain. It is estimated that there are about 20,000,000 electors. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's "message" seems to indicate that he forgets all the millions of those electors who are not members of the highly paid labor unions that, for the moment, seem to have the future of Great Britain in their hands. He sees the "Triple Alliance." He hears the desire of the miners, the railroad men, the transport men. He forgets, as the divided Trades Union Congress at Glasgow might have shown him, that there is a larger England, the England of the new democracy, that has to pass a verdict on the general interest of England, outside of the special interest of the few that are doing harm to England by reducing production.

"THE FIRE."

Our old friend GABRIEL D'AMONTE should have been accompanied with forty strophes instead of forty motor lorries when he descended upon Rome. He is still in the lyric mode: Comedy alternating with melodrama, he gives us a beautiful dialogue. General PATTALUA, in command of Rome, sees the Beautiful One, mistakes her for an ally and the desire for speech, approaching the fatal city. Dialogue:

The General—What, then, do you wish?

The Poet—A free entry into Rome.

The General—I must obey orders.

The Poet—I understand you would fire upon my brethren. Fire first upon me! (The poet hares his breast.)

OF COURSE, THE GENERAL, WHOSE DUTY

honest workers, men and women, honest people, better than equal, or penny, anxiety, wretchedness; a world swept by stuns, disgraced by sweating, where unemployment, through the violence of industry, brought disaster to multitudes of humble homes, a world where, side by side with wealth, there was waste of the innumerable riches of the earth, partly through ignorance and want of forethought, partly through entrenched selfishness.

Possibly this indicates that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE depends, at the next election, on labor votes. As a matter of fact, the war has made the people who belong to the labor unions about the most prosperous people in Great Britain. The development of the industrial system before, and particularly after, the Napoleonic wars; Arkwright and Watt and Stephenson and their congeners, made a new industrial world. For a long time, and apparently not so much through want of humanity as through ignorance, there was a misunderstanding of the necessary relations between employers and employees. The Manchester School, for instance, seems to us now barbarous, unfeeling. It was simply ignorant and behind the time. The conditions of British labor were not unhappy. At this day, when British labor, politically if not economically organized, is so near political control that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has to make this appeal to it, its condition, beginning its improvement ninety years ago in the Factory acts, is immensely beyond the former hopes of British philanthropy. It is so strong that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is making it to concessions that may seem purely political.

At the same time it should be remembered that the conditions of British labor, favorable as they are and superior to those of the bourgeoisie as they are, are wonderfully inferior to those of laboring men and women in the United States. The members of the labor unions here are recognized as a valuable part of American citizenship, their standards of living are high. In Great Britain they are practically becoming so, though the comparative terms of living are different.

BULLITT ON RUSSIAN CONDITIONS.

Mr. WILLIAM C. BULLITT's report on conditions in Russia, the result of his investigation there for the Government, is written, as was to be expected, from a Bolshevik standpoint, but it paints a sad picture. In the main, of the conditions obtaining in that country at the time of his visit. Industry was at a standstill, "except the production of munitions of war." There was "scarcely any" transport for anything except food and army supplies. "Furthermore, the army has absorbed the best executive brains and physical vigor of the nation. Russia cannot get iron or cotton except in small quantities; it cannot get coal or gasoline at all." "Only one-fourth of the locomotives which ran on Russian lines before the war are available now." Therefore only one-fourth of the necessary carloads could be brought to Moscow, which is now the most populous city, and "in consequence every man, woman, and child in Moscow and Petrograd is suffering from slow starvation." In both cities typhoid, typhus, and smallpox are epidemic. Yet "the theatres, opera, and ballet are performing as usual."

For the Government that came into power after the overthrow of KENNEDY, and under whom this fearful state of affairs has been brought about, Mr. BULLITT has nothing but kind words. "Unquestionably it is a form of government which lends itself to gross abuse and tyranny," but, as we understand him, LLOYD GEORGE and TROTSKY and TCHERVENIAK have avoided the temptation and there has been no abuse or tyranny. In fact, it is so good that "the women are ready to starve and the young men to die for it." The blame, it seems, rests wholly on the other nations, which have refused to aid the Soviet Government with supplies. We think they would have been ready to aid a Kereskany Government with supplies, even though Kereskany was an out-and-out Socialist. No foreign nation denies the right of Russia to be Socialist if it likes; but the tyranny of a minority over a majority will never be recognized again. At Seattle President Wilson said:

My fellow-citizens, I am going to devote every influence I have and all the authority I have from this time on to see to it that no minority commands the United States.

An announcement which Mr. BULLITT might ponder with profit, after telling us how the rule of the minority works in Russia. He gives the good side of Bolshevism, but it is all paternal, just as the Chardom was. Like the Chardom, the good side consists in the Little Father idea, the government of the many by the few. He says, for instance, that "thousands of schools" have been opened by the Bolsheviks, and if that is so they deserve credit for it, just as the Czar might have done—provided that, in that we know something of the character of the schools, that they really teach and are not merely schools like the wretched things operated under that name by Socialists and revolutionists in New York.

Mr. BULLITT says that the Right Social Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks have come over to the temporary support of Bolshevism, or "the communists," to use the word he prefers. It is news, but not all news, even from Russia, is false. Students

of the French Revolution will remember how under the pressure of terror the remnant of the Girondins became "Frogs of the Marsh," who could only creak when the Jacobins gave an order; terror schooled them to silence otherwise. The Left Social Revolutionaries and the anarchists are against the Bolsheviks, because the latter do not order massacres enough. As an appeal to American sympathy for Jacobins or Bolsheviks, Mr. BULLITT's report is a mistake.

There is a bit of useful information in his report, if it can be accepted at face value. He undertakes to explain the split between LLOYD GEORGE and TROTSKY, together with "the Generals and many theorists," who declare war on the world, or all that part of it that does not subscribe to their doctrine—again a reminiscence of the French Revolution. LLOYD GEORGE "asserts that it will be 'the revolution but little to conquer all Europe if the Government of the United States repudiated by starvation all Europe.' Therefore their policy is to try and get the United States on their side, and up to date they have had the upper hand."

There is a good deal of interest in Mr. BULLITT's pigeonholed report. Making due allowance for its Bolshevik bias, it is a lively picture of Russia today.

THE STRIKE OF A MOTHER.

At the first glance, the threat of our correspondent, "Widowed Mother," that she is about to organize a strike seems as little impressive as the threatened strike of the bartender. But a second glance discloses, if not a terror behind the maternal threat, at least an impressive grievance.

One element in the community, and an important element, has been rather painfully whipsawed. When the farmer insists that he will not plant more wheat unless he is guaranteed upward of two dollars a bushel for his crop, he raises the price of food for all of us, including Widowed Mother. The industrial workman counters by demanding an increase of wages to match the increased cost—and he also raises the price of living for all of us. The farmer retorts, as the New York State Grange has lately done, with a bitter complaint that high wages in the industrial centers have lured labor from the land, thus doubling and trebling farm wages, so that he makes no more out of his wheat at \$2.25 a bushel than he used to make at \$1 a bushel. Each harbors a grievance against the other for depriving him of the value of his advanced income—but each does have an advanced income. Widowed Mother, meantime, has to meet the increased cost of both food and manufactured product, and has only the old income to meet it with, which was perhaps barely sufficient under the scale of prices before the war. One sympathizes with the tale of how Mrs. Mollie is stretching up out of all proportion to skirts and stockings, how her Johnnie's appetite refuses to be filled with arguments derived from the high cost of living. Yet her threat of going on strike, as she is amiably aware, is a joke.

Some day we may laugh on the other side of the mouth. The world of the present thinks little of Mollie and Johnnie; but to the world of the future they are a more important item than the cost of food or fabric. No country is better or stronger than the men and women who possess it. Farmers and workmen have seen to it that they do not suffer. In the generation to come their children will be alive and doing. It is upon families that lived on fixed incomes that the war has fallen with its most crushing force. Their children will be fewer and then, and ill-nurtured besides.

What all this has meant to our army and navy, and to our universities, is now pretty thoroughly understood. But middle-class homes everywhere are suffering as deeply; and for them no remedy is at hand or proposed. The grievance of the mother who sees her children skimped and often hungry is more serious than that of the farmer and the workman. There is an inequity here, and a deep one; it will take the full virtue of republican institutions to correct it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

To Guard Against Influenza. The city, and the whole country, for that matter, is again and again soon to go through the terrible experience of an influenza epidemic may or may not be true. Among health authorities and medical experts it is considered a probability that the justly dreaded malady is about to make another attack on the world, and the more infectious of them say or hint that those who occupied the disease before will have it this time. They will admit, however, that the near return of the affliction is not a certainty, and if they were entirely frank, they would make the larger admission that definite information of any kind about the influenza is almost lacking—that they do not know how the infection is carried, by what channel it enters its victims, how it is to be avoided, or how it can be cured.

They do know that one epidemic of it usually has been followed by another not long afterwards, but even this has been by no means invariably the case.

The extent of the ignorance as to the cause of the disease and its transmission is disclosed by the advice to the public just prepared and distributed by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The advice is to wear a mask and to have no particular relevance to this particular disease, but it is news, but not all news, even from Russia, is false. Students

of the French Revolution will remember how under the pressure of terror the remnant of the Girondins became "Frogs of the Marsh," who could only creak when the Jacobins gave an order; terror schooled them to silence otherwise. The Left Social Revolutionaries and the anarchists are against the Bolsheviks, because the latter do not order massacres enough. As an appeal to American sympathy for Jacobins or Bolsheviks, Mr. BULLITT's report is a mistake.

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One element in the community, and an important element, has been rather painfully whipsawed. When the farmer insists that he will not plant more wheat unless he is guaranteed upward of two dollars a bushel for his crop, he raises the price of food for all of us, including Widowed Mother. The industrial workman counters by demanding an increase of wages to match the increased cost—and he also raises the price of living for all of us. The farmer retorts, as the New York State Grange has lately done, with a bitter complaint that high wages in the industrial centers have lured labor from the land, thus doubling and trebling farm wages, so that he makes no more out of his wheat at \$2.25 a bushel than he used to make at \$1 a bushel. Each harbors a grievance against the other for depriving him of the value of his advanced income—but each does have an advanced income. Widowed Mother, meantime, has to meet the increased cost of both food and manufactured product, and has only the old income to meet it with, which was perhaps barely sufficient under the scale of prices before the war. One sympathizes with the tale of how Mrs. Mollie is stretching up out of all proportion to skirts and stockings, how her Johnnie's appetite refuses to be filled with arguments derived from the high cost of living. Yet her threat of going on strike, as she is amiably aware, is a joke.

Some day we may laugh on the other side of the mouth. The world of the present thinks little of Mollie and Johnnie; but to the world of the future they are a more important item than the cost of food or fabric. No country is better or stronger than the men and women who possess it. Farmers and workmen have seen to it that they do not suffer. In the generation to come their children will be alive and doing. It is upon families that lived on fixed incomes that the war has fallen with its most crushing force. Their children will be fewer and then, and ill-nurtured besides.

What all this has meant to our army and navy, and to our universities, is now pretty thoroughly understood. But middle-class homes everywhere are suffering as deeply; and for them no remedy is at hand or proposed. The grievance of the mother who sees her children skimped and often hungry is more serious than that of the farmer and the workman. There is an inequity here, and a deep one; it will take the full virtue of republican institutions to correct it.

To Guard Against Influenza. The city, and the whole country, for that matter, is again and again soon to go through the terrible experience of an influenza epidemic may or may not be true. Among health authorities and medical experts it is considered a probability that the justly dreaded malady is about to make another attack on the world, and the more infectious of them say or hint that those who occupied the disease before will have it this time. They will admit, however, that the near return of the affliction is not a certainty, and if they were entirely frank, they would make the larger admission that definite information of any kind about the influenza is almost lacking—that they do not know how the infection is carried, by what channel it enters its victims, how it is to be avoided, or how it can be cured.

They do know that one epidemic of it usually has been followed by another not long afterwards, but even this has been by no means invariably the case.

The extent of the ignorance as to the cause of the disease and its transmission is disclosed by the advice to the public just prepared and distributed by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The advice is to wear a mask and to have no particular relevance to this particular disease, but it is news, but not all news, even from Russia, is false. Students

of the French Revolution will remember how under the pressure of terror the remnant of the Girondins became "Frogs of the Marsh," who could only creak when the Jacobins gave an order; terror schooled them to silence otherwise. The Left Social Revolutionaries and the anarchists are against the Bolsheviks, because the latter do not order massacres enough. As an appeal to American sympathy for Jacobins or Bolsheviks, Mr. BULLITT's report is a mistake.

There is a bit of useful information in his report, if it can be accepted at face value. He undertakes to explain the split between LLOYD GEORGE and TROTSKY, together with "the Generals and many theorists," who declare war on the world, or all that part of it that does not subscribe to their doctrine—again a reminiscence of the French Revolution. LLOYD GEORGE "asserts that it will be 'the revolution but little to conquer all Europe if the Government of the United States repudiated by starvation all Europe.' Therefore their policy is to try and get the United States on their side, and up to date they have had the upper hand."

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GERMANS APPLAUD LAMPOON ON ALLIES

Crowd in 'Alt Heidelberg' Hears
a Musical Sketch Deriding
Entente Powers.

"UNJUST PEACE" ITS MOTTO

John Buller Represents England and
Joe Onkelreich the United
States in Satire.

A musical sketch in which the Allies were lampooned in song as perpetrating an unjust peace on Germany was performed for the first time last night at John Thielmann's "Alt Heidelberg" restaurant, 130 Third Avenue. To an audience consisting mainly of Germans the characters representing Germany concluded the sketch by declaring that although he had signed the peace it would not be long before he would rise again.

Hugh Bruckner was the author of the piece, which was a pot-pourri consisting of tunes of old German songs with those of the anthems of the allied countries and one or two German songs set to words telling of the story of the dispute of some farmers.

The characters were John Buller, representing England; Maxine Kachous (Maxine Kachous) representing France; Joseph Spanghetti (Joseph Spanghetti) representing Italy; and Michael Bauer, representing Germany. The name of the piece was an old German proverb. "Many dogs mean the death of the hare." "Viele Hunde sind das Hasen Tod."

The sketch opened with John Buller, played by Bruckner, boasting of the part he had played in a dispute with Bauer, another farmer, over whom he gained a victory. Treacherous Bauer enters and asks for his share of the winnings, but is rebuffed by Buller, who tells him that he is not a farmer, but a soldier, and that he is not interested in the war.

Buller, in a song by Maxine Kachous, sings that he has beaten until Joe Onkelreich (the United States) entered the scene. Bauer declares that he lost through the "injustice and cunning" of Buller and for no other reason.

You cannot be proud of what you did, he says. "You were four and I was alone."

Buller remarks that the apple must be divided before it is too late, orders Bauer to sign a paper. Thereupon Bauer, singing "I will sign because you say so," signs the document, remarking at the same time, "So, that's what you call justice. I will sign but my heart is in it."

Buller sternly says that Bauer is to blame for the war, and that he is a traitor. Bauer makes a vigorous defense, saying that he was not alone at fault, but that he was helped by his allies.

Many dogs mean the death of the hare, Bauer cries, and the piece ends with a chorus of the allied nations.

An audience that filled the restaurant witnessed the performance and applauded appreciatively the humor and satire of the play. It is planned to present the piece every night.

CALL 1915 SHIPS OBSOLETE.

French Object to Completing Five
Fighting Vessels Left Unfinished.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The request of the Minister of Marine for appropriations to resume the work on five battleships on the stocks before the war is meeting with opposition in the marine committees of both the Chamber and Senate, it being assumed that the ships as they were planned accord in no way with new conditions of warfare.

Work on the five ships was suspended in 1915. Builders of the naval department argue they may be modernized, but there is strong sentiment in favor of dismantling the hulls and saving the large amount of money completion would involve.

Grand Jury Hears Hylan.

Mayor Hylan, who had requested the District Attorney to make an investigation of the traction situation, with special reference to the charge that the subway of the city was being operated at a loss, appeared before the Grand Jury today for the first time.

At the 14,000 officers and 365,000 men mobilized by Belgium during the world war, 92 officers and 29,600 men were killed, according to a telegram printed in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Aug. 15, according to the official report given out in Brussels.

IN SOUTH AMERICA

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\$100,000,000 TAXES PAID.

Internal Revenue Office Busy with
Third Quarterly Income Levy.

Something more than \$100,000,000 was taken in at the offices of Internal Revenue Collector William H. Edwards yesterday in payment of the third installment of the income tax, according to estimates. No official figures were published, but the tax collectors in the collector's offices in the Customs House were busy all day receiving payments and more than a score of mail sacks containing checks and money orders were received.

The complete returns are not expected to be in for a day or two, as the law provides that any payment made after midnight of Sept. 5 shall be credited as having been made within the time limit.

On the two previous due dates this year, receipts came in several days late, because some of the taxpayers made returns in this district late in places some distance from New York.

Those who failed to make their third quarterly payment yesterday were subject to interest charges of 1/2 of 1 percent, more on the amount due. Late delinquencies will be notified by the collector and a demand will be made upon compliance with this demand.

If this demand is not complied with within three days, a notice of 1/2 percent of the amount due, plus interest charges, will automatically accrue.

MISS BELTZHOVER TO WED

Her Engagement to Lieut. Guy Robinson Announced by Her Mother.

Mrs. M. S. Beltzhoover of Irvington-on-Hudson and Matches, Miss. announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Robinson Beltzhoover, to Guy Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robinson of Yonkers.

Miss Beltzhoover is a graduate of the Miss Mather School. Her father was the late Melchor S. Beltzhoover of Irvington and Pittsburgh.

She was graduated from Princeton, class of 1914. She is a former member of Squadron A and was late Lieutenant of the United States Cavalry. No date has been set for the wedding.

Banks-Sessions Wedding Oct. 4.

Mrs. John A. Davis of 375 Park Avenue has issued invitations for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Anna Pauline Sessions, to Edward Pauline Banks, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Banks of this city, which is to take place at St. Thomas's Church, at noon, on Saturday, Oct. 4. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at the bride's home.

Miss Marshall to Wed on Oct. 4.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Gifford Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Marshall of 800 Seventh Avenue, and Franklin King of Boston is to be celebrated on Oct. 4, at Eggers's, the bride's home.

Miss Storrs to Wed May 6, C. H. Taft.

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Only the relatives are to attend the ceremony, which is to be followed by a reception at the bride's home, 150th Street. The couple will sail on the Rector for a trip through Europe. Mr. Busschaert is an American citizen.

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ALLIES OUT FUME, D'ANNUNZIO RULES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

near the city. General Ferrari, commanding the Italian troops on the armistice line, has been ordered to direct the forces from joining Captain D'Annunzio.

Annexation to Italy Proclaimed.

GENOVA, Sept. 15.—Gabriele D'Annunzio, supported by the force of armistice, proclaimed a union of Fiume with Italy, according to advice received by the Italian Government from the Italian Government.

Fiume was plunged into anarchy, the Italian troops which previously had evacuated the city, were ordered to leave. The Italian Government, which had proclaimed a union of Fiume with Italy, according to advice received by the Italian Government from the Italian Government.

Some anxiety is felt here, especially in the region of the Adriatic. Some diplomats fear that it may become necessary for the Allies to employ force to execute the decrees of the Peace Conference respecting the assignment of territories and that the British Government is in no excuse for its inaction.

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BROOKLYN COUNTY BOY HELD UP FOR \$7,500

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

like that an automobile had been abandoned by two men near the bank, which proved to be a Hudson, seven-passenger coupe, with a license plate "N. Y. 888-688." After the police had taken the car to the West 125th Street station, it was found that this license number was listed to J. J. Hoadly, 338 West 145th Street, where they sought the address they found that it would be in Colonial Park.

The woman told the police that two young men had leaped from the abandoned car and were last seen running westward in 1919. The police decided that the car was the one used by the bandits. It was believed that the automobile had been stolen and another license plate put on it for the purpose of the robbery. This was the only clue to the bandits, although the Inspector and party detectives and several other police officers were active in the search last night.

The Bronx Borough Bank is a branch of the Commercial Union Bank. Dr. C. A. DeBorja is the President. He led the loss by the robbery was covered by insurance.

Commissioner Enright called all Captains and Lieutenants of the Police yesterday and informed them that greater efforts must be made to locate the hold-ups and to capture the perpetrators when hold-ups take place.

The Commissioner said he was formerly connected with Healy's and Reuben's restaurants and the Park Avenue Hotel. He was arrested by the police while passing Riverside Park home yesterday. He was arrested by the police while passing Riverside Park home yesterday.

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ASK WHO IS PAYING FOR PREMIER'S ORGAN

English Critics of the Future De-
mand His Innovation in
Political Publicity.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15.—Documents relating to the charges of pre-arranged maneuvers made against I. C. Christensen, former Minister of Defense, are published today, filling several pages of the big papers. The charges, which have to do with the election of 1913, are interesting, but are regarded as being only a political attack by the Government upon a powerful antagonist.

While the Government papers maintain that Christensen acted as a traitor to his country, the documents show that Denmark was maintaining a friendly neutrality.

This point of view is taken by the leading papers of the Left, which call the attack a "political maneuver." The papers are emphatic in saying that the Danish people would never have followed any active pro-German course.

The Future, besides the names of the speakers and photographs of him as "Pilot of Peace." There is also a Government statement of national needs and national policy, beginning with phrases to "labor" and "short" instructions of a few "selected" Ministers.

The Future describes itself as a national publication, issued with the Prime Minister's authority. Its editor is best known as a golfing reporter and is a member of the Danish Golf Association.

Political witnesses interpret the issue of The Future as confirmation of the gossip that Mr. Lloyd George, realizing the weakness of his present position and the possibility of a general election, will come within twelve months.

Newspaper comment on what is a distinct innovation in British political methods is far from favorable.

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REPORT ON FLAX PRIVATE.

W. J. Robinson Says He Is Not Con-
nected with War Industries Board.

In an article published in The Times, under date of June 15, 1919, William J. Robinson was referred to as having been an expert of the War Industries Board, and it was said that he had been in the office of the Board since its organization. Robinson, however, is not connected with the War Industries Board, and he is not an expert of the Board.

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Are you too tired to be attractive?



It is energy that gives you attractiveness. Don't waste it.

ARE you so worn out at the end of the day that it is an effort even to move? All day long demands are made upon your strength. Whether it is a tiring morning's shopping, the exacting care of small children, or the pressure of business affairs—if you are in business life—something is constantly taxing your energy.

Avoid becoming tired out!

Those who have made a study of fatigue say that when a woman is tired, her perception is duller, she cannot give close attention to anything.

"When one is fatigued," says Dr. A. M. Galbraith, former attending physician, Neurological Department of the New York Orthopedic Hospital, "an undue strain is placed on nerves and

muscles and they are kept keyed up to the greatest possible tension."

Fatigue is not, therefore, merely wearily uncomfortable; it is a severe tax on your nervous system that detracts in every way from your charm!

To be attractive you must avoid becoming tired out; you must save your energy. For it is energy that gives you vivacity, gaiety, interest—those elusive qualities that we call attractiveness.

Think over your own friends—the women you know. Aren't those you like best the ones who have most energy, who are "full of life"?



Fatigue—a severe tax on your whole nervous system



If you are a busy mother or an active business woman, you take about 8,000 steps a day. 8,000 times a day your hard leather heels hit hard floors. Is it strange that six o'clock finds you worn out? Read how to avoid this fatigue

One great cause of fatigue

When your nail-studded, leather heel strikes a hard pavement or floor, it gives your whole body a jolt. Every jolt or shock contributes just that much to the tired-out feeling you experience at the end of the day.

If you are a woman of average activity, you take 8,000 steps a day. Every day you get 8,000 jolts! Think how this reduces your energy. This is what robs you of your vivacity, your charm.

This loss of energy is needless. You can prevent the shocks that tire you out. Replace your hard, nail-studded leather heels with O'Sullivan's Heels. They absorb the shocks—they remove the jolts and jare that put such a strain on your nervous system.

What gives a rubber heel "life"

It is not just the rubber that gives O'Sullivan's Heels their springiness and wearing qualities.

Rubber, as you know, can be made hard and brittle as in buttons, or soft and crumbly as in pencil erasers. To secure the resiliency and durability of

O'Sullivan's Heels, the highest grades of rubber are "compounded" with the best toughening agents known. The "compound" is then "cured" or baked under high pressure.

By this special process the greatest resiliency is combined with the utmost durability.

It is this special process that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

Guaranteed to outlast any other heels

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear twice as long as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast three pairs of leather heels.

Go to your shoe repairer today and have O'Sullivan's Heels put on your shoes.

O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.



O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out



You can always tell the woman who wears O'Sullivan's Heels. She walks with the ease, the lithe gracefulness of youth

ATTACKS OIL MEN AT MEXICO INQUIRY

De Bekker Lumps Ali Together as Seeking Intervention by Misrepresentation.

TELLS OF COUNTER EFFORT

Propaganda Supporting Carranza Comes from Man in Mexico City, He Testifies.

TIMES MAP IS TAKEN UP

Evidence Fully Justifies Publication as Issued by the U. S. General Staff.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Leander J. De Bekker, of the Mexican Committee of the League of Free Nations Association, which is being sent to Congress today by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which is investigating the Mexican situation, De Bekker admitted a large part of the responsibility for the Carranza propaganda which is being sent to newspapers and other publications by the League of Free Nations Association, and charged that a large number of the most important American business concerns and corporations having interests in Mexico had entered into a plot to bring about intervention by the United States in Mexico.

Much of the propaganda circulated by the League of Free Nations Association, De Bekker said, was supplied by Weeks. One of these weeks' articles appeared in The New York Times last, in which The Mexican Review was quoted as authority for the statement that a map published by The New York Times, purporting to show the territory controlled by various rebel factions in Mexico, "was a colossal fraud perpetrated upon the reading public of the United States by The New York Times."

Call Editor to Be Questioned. De Bekker admitted knowing all about the Call article, and in a subsequent statement to the United Press correspondent said that the article printed in The Call had been supplied to that paper by the League of Free Nations Association. Senator Fall, the chairman of the sub-committee, said that the editor of The Call would be subpoenaed and questioned concerning how that paper came into possession of the weeks' article and questioned as to whether the truth of the article had been investigated prior to publication.

The Call article came into the hearing as the result of a statement made by De Bekker in which he said that Miss Agnes Latt had been "exposed" by The Call for exhibiting what the witness termed a fake photograph which she had claimed, he said, had been taken in Mexico.

"What did you mean," asked Senator Fall, "by saying that she (Miss Latt) had exhibited the fake photograph of outrages, or something of that kind?"

"Well, she had something of that kind in The New York Times," De Bekker said, "and I believe, at the time."

"Did you read an article in The New York Times exposing—suppose that is the proper word as they use it—New York Times is exposed in glaring Mexican map?"

"Yes, Sir, I saw it."

"This was a special to The Call from The Mexican Review. That is, Mr. Weeks' paper?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Under facts of Mexico City, Sept. 7, published in The New York Call of Sept. 7, the Mexican Review has just published a startling disclosure of colossal fraud perpetrated upon the reading public of the United States by The New York Times."

"What is the article in The New York Times?"

"July 29, 1919, Mr. Gould's statement with reference to a map of Mexico."

T. S. Military Intelligence Map. "This is the statement by Mr. Gould I had reference to. For the information of the committee, however, in this connection I am inserting here a map of Mexico prepared by the Military Intelligence section of the General Staff of the United States, and accompanying discussion of the same in The New York Times of June 22, 1919, which has been widely published in this country and which shows that territorially the Carranza Government controls less than half of Mexico."

"You did not read that?"

"I read the article in The Times and looked at the map. Because I have been in the country, I am supposed to be able to tell you."

"I am not asking you that. That may be very true. But you had your attention called to it and read the testimony."

"Or seen the map?"

"I have seen the map, an impossible map of the present-day conditions. It is that the same map that was exposed by The Call. It was the same map, Senator."

"Then this is the man referred to in the front page of the article on the exposure of the fake that was published in The New York Times?"

New Process for Taking Nitrogen from the Air

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 15.—J. C. Canby, chemist for the Matheson Alkali Works here, has invented a new process for extracting nitrogen from the air to manufacture a new plant.

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PARKER PRESENTS STATUE OF LINCOLN

Tells of Friendship with Britain at Unveiling of Barnard Work at Manchester.

"EXCUSABLY" LATE IN WAR

But America, He Says, Realized That the Isolation Principle Applied No Longer.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 15.—Judge Alton H. Parker of New York, Chancellor of the Sulgrave Institution, presented George Grey Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln to the City of Manchester today.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester accepted the statue on behalf of the city, unveiling the memorial at the close of his remarks.

Judge Parker in his address told of the growth of friendship between Great Britain and the United States, saying that "for a century the longest international boundary in the world, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with 3,840 miles of opportunity for misunderstanding, was watched and guarded by foot, gunboat, soldier, or policeman."

"It is but natural," he continued, "that two wholesome peoples should come to think very much alike and think of each other in the elevation of the standards of citizenship and in properly considering the obligation of each to the family of nations. We have fondly believed the friendly relations which have been slowly but firmly building between the United States and England should focus the attention of the world upon the demonstrated fact that nations can, if they will, settle their differences either through diplomacy or arbitration."

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Ex-Kaiser Angry at Family Conference; Shakes His Fist at ex-Crown Princess

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REDS AND JUNKERS USE SENATE FIGHT

Propagandists in Switzerland Seize on and Exploit Attacks on the League of Nations.

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HOUSING REFORMS DISCOURTES COUNCIL

Fear Now Feit That Rumanians May Abandon the Country to Anarchy.

"EXCUSABLY" LATE IN WAR

But America, He Says, Realized That the Isolation Principle Applied No Longer.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 15.—Judge Alton H. Parker of New York, Chancellor of the Sulgrave Institution, presented George Grey Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln to the City of Manchester today.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester accepted the statue on behalf of the city, unveiling the memorial at the close of his remarks.

Judge Parker in his address told of the growth of friendship between Great Britain and the United States, saying that "for a century the longest international boundary in the world, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with 3,840 miles of opportunity for misunderstanding, was watched and guarded by foot, gunboat, soldier, or policeman."

"It is but natural," he continued, "that two wholesome peoples should come to think very much alike and think of each other in the elevation of the standards of citizenship and in properly considering the obligation of each to the family of nations. We have fondly believed the friendly relations which have been slowly but firmly building between the United States and England should focus the attention of the world upon the demonstrated fact that nations can, if they will, settle their differences either through diplomacy or arbitration."

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The United States Government could not have taken our nation into the war with Great Britain, if it had tried to do so, Judge Parker said.

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TROOPS IN SIBERIA TO STAY, SAYS BAKER

Tells House Committee Their Presence is Needed for Military and Humanitarian Reasons.

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Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Secretary Baker told the House Military Affairs Committee today that the American soldiers in Siberia are now only guarding the Siberian Railroad and can not be withdrawn at once because of a "real military and humanitarian reason."

The withdrawal of these troops, Mr. Baker insisted, would leave Siberia open to anarchy, bloodshed and the crime of the Somme and came across a bridge which is labeled: "All Traffic, Including Tanks." The new sign reads: "Siberia pour la Recherche des Tombes; pour la Recherche des Tombes; pour la Recherche des Tombes."

The Coppers

YOU can determine the relative values of the leading copper stocks from our chart "T-12." A copy sent free to investors upon request.

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TRAFFIC A BURDEN, COMPLAINS HEDLEY

Interborough Official Says Company Wants No More Five-Cent Business

EVERY PASSENGER A LOSS

Only Remedy Is Ten-Cent Fare, He Declares at Service Commission Hearing.

Testifying yesterday before Deputy Police Service Commissioners Barrett and Glendon in a hearing on complaints that the service was inadequate, Frank Hedley, Vice President and general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said the company was not looking for more traffic, as every additional passenger meant additional loss. Asked what the company intended to do to improve the service to Queens, he said:

"As it is now, we don't want another passenger for five cents. Why should we go out and look for more business when we lose by it?"

Questioned as to the borrowing credit of the company, Mr. Hedley replied:

"I like that word 'credit' but we can't borrow."

"It's a peculiar situation," commented Barrett. "Here you have business and can't get more, but you can't attend to it. What's the remedy?"

"More money for the company," Mr. Hedley replied. "A ten-cent fare."

Complainants against the company were residents of Queens. It was asserted that trains coming out of Queens, through the Queensboro tunnel, and that this caused congestion at the Grand Central Station.

Mr. Hedley promised to run seven-car trains instead of six during the rush hours, beginning next Monday. A shuttle train between the Grand Central Station and Jackson Heights, he suggested, would help improve the service.

But Mr. Hedley said this would serve no good purpose because the people would always wait for through trains.

Mr. Hedley complained that the Public Service Commission and the city had delayed in extending the platform at Jackson Avenue and had failed to continue extending the tunnel westward to Times Square. He said the Interborough had contributed its share of the cost. The city has failed, also, he said, to provide sufficient inspection sheds in Queens. In reply to a question, he said:

"It would take a year and a half to build the extension to Times Square and two years to complete the necessary yard accommodations. It is no fault of the Interborough that the work is not going on."

A reference to a complaint about the lack of sufficient cars on surface lines to accommodate the people coming out of the theatres brought this statement from Mr. Hedley:

"For your information I wish to inform you that the receiver of the New York City Railway Company is not taking in enough money to pay for everything. The hearing will be continued Oct. 6."

HEDGES REPLIES TO MAYOR

Says Hyman Is Trying to Fool the People in Fare Writangle.

John H. Hedges, receiver of the New York City Railway Company, replied yesterday to the statement of Mayor Hylan Saturday, that responsibility for abandoning the four storage car lines on the lower east side rested upon the receiver and Federal Judge Mayer, and intimating that the determination to suspend operation was to force the city to grant higher fares.

Mr. Hedges said his responsibilities in the affairs of the New York City Railway Company began March 20, when he was appointed receiver, that he had nothing to do with the company's business before that date, and that his present duty is to discover how best to serve the public.

"Mayor Hylan," his statement reads, "thinking in the past, talks in the present."

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES			
Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds	Bid.	Asked.	
Anglo-French 5s. 1920	97 1/2	98	
Argentine 5s. 1921	97 1/2	98	
Dom. of Canada 5s. 1921	97 1/2	98	
Dom. of Canada 5s. 1922	97 1/2	98	
Dom. of Canada 5s. 1923	97 1/2	98	
Chinese Government 5s. 1924	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1924	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1925	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1926	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1927	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1928	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1929	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1930	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1931	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1932	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1933	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1934	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1935	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1936	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1937	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1938	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1939	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1940	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1941	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1942	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1943	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1944	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1945	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1946	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1947	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1948	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1949	97 1/2	98	
Republic of Cuba 5s. 1950	97 1/2	98	

UNITED STATES ISSUES

Closing quotations for Government bonds	Bid.	Asked.	
2 1/2% U.S. 1937	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1938	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1939	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1940	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1941	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1942	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1943	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1944	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1945	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1946	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1947	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1948	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1949	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1950	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1951	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1952	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1953	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1954	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1955	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1956	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1957	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1958	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1959	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1960	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1961	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1962	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1963	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1964	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1965	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1966	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1967	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1968	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1969	100 1/2	101	
2 1/2% U.S. 1970	100 1/2	101	

STOCKS

Am Ship	130	Cont	107	107	M'Kay Com.	74	27	Do cfrs.	10
Am S. 100	100	C R R	107	110	do	64	74	Do cfrs.	10
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The Desdemona Oil Field

The Desdemona Field at the junction of Eastland, Comanche and Erath Counties, Texas, so far has been proven for 40 square miles. For several months last Fall and Winter operations were confined to the vicinity of the original Duke well. The bringing in of the Skelly-Sankey well on the Hogg farm, southwest of the town, attracted attention to this section, especially after the well turned from a dry gasser to a 2,000-barrel initial producer.

Among 24 wells completed or drilled into the sand during July were 15 producers with an initial output of from 1,500 to 8,000 barrels. The pool is producing 35,000 to 40,000 barrels daily.

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LEIGH GIVES VIEWS OF RAIL EQUIPPERS

Welcomes Principle of Cummins Bill Providing Reasonable Returns to the Roads.

ASKS RATES TO MEET BILLS

Shows Huge Value of Running Stock—Says Purchases Bring Prosperity—Asks Fixed Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Edward Leigh, President of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company, appearing before the House Interstate Commerce Committee today, said that he welcomed the principle underlying the Cummins Railroad Control bill, which provides for a reasonable return to the railroads. In behalf of his association he outlined the views of railroad equipment men, saying that they specifically favored the following:

"A Federal statutory rule, of which the effect will be that rates and fares of the railroads within each traffic section shall be sufficient to yield during the average year its necessary expenses to provide the credit basis for average facilities.

"The railway supply business employs approximately 2,000,000 persons. Approximately 2,000,000 more are employed by the railroads themselves.

"The charts which I offer to the committee show that the ratio of the value of railway road and equipment to the capital of all manufacturing industries is about from 41 per cent. to 53 per cent." said Mr. Leigh: "that the value of all machinery, implements and tools in all manufacturing industries is in the ratio of about 40 per cent. for the railways and 60 per cent. for the manufacturing industries; and that the value of railway cars and locomotives is approximately \$4,137,318,100, while the value of farm machinery, tools, and implements is \$1,368,224,548, the value of cars and locomotives being three times as great as all the farm machinery, tools, and implements in the country.

"Railway Purchases Bring Prosperity."

"For more than twenty-five years I have observed that when the railroads of the country enter the field of substantial purchases there invariably follows a period of general business prosperity, and likewise the cessation of such purchases is invariably followed by a decline in general business. The value of railway equipment and the extent of railway purchasing as compared with the value of farm machinery and implements strongly suggests that the phenomenon of business prosperity following large railway purchasing was an effect of such purchasing and not a cause of it.

"Analysis of the business conditions of each year from 1907 to 1914, as I have charted them, shows the effect of fluctuation in railroad prosperity and the effect of railway purchasing upon general business prosperity. The period preceding 1907 was one of increasing net income for the railroads. Car orders reached a minimum in 1909 and 1908. In 1908, due to investing the Interstate Commerce Commission with ratemaking power and placing upon the commission no responsibility for transportation development, railway purchases became controlled by abnormal conditions which

have continued more or less from 1908 to the present time.

"The year 1905 was notably the least of business years up to 1914, notwithstanding bumper crops, plentiful money and absence of disturbed political conditions—the three recognized elements making for good business. It likewise recorded the smallest number of cars ordered during the period, 62,280, and the minimum railway purchases for nearly years prior.

"The conditions of 1908 were continuing into 1909, but the last half of the year witnessed a substantial buying movement by the railways, the total cars ordered for the year aggregating 133,674, nearly 70 per cent. of which, however, were ordered within the last four months, with particularly heavy orders in November and December. This heavy buying was good business year, with a heavy carry over in 1910.

"Labor is Directly Concerned.

"Labor, as a matter of fact, is more directly and vitally concerned in this great problem than in any other single element," concluded the witness.

"The railways' most vital need is the assurance of permanent and adequate revenue as a fixed Governmental policy, which, established by rule of statute, would enable managers confidently, definitely, and intelligently to provide for their present and future needs. Adequate railway revenues are essential to adequate railway purchases; adequate railway purchases are fundamentally essential to business prosperity; general business prosperity means the prosperity and well-being of the entire nation.

FRELINGHUYSEN BILL AIMS AT RAIL CONTROL

Creates Federal Board Over Regional Companies Acting Under Charter—Regulates Profits.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Another plan for the future control of the railroads came today in the form of a bill introduced by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, which contemplates the creation of a Federal Transportation Board to develop rail, water, and highway transportation.

Within five years, suggests Senator Frelinghuysen, the railroads should be reorganized into regional competitive companies. The Federal Transportation Board and the companies would make plans for this reorganization.

A statement given out explaining the bill reads as follows: "The board shall be composed of five members at \$2,000 a year, named by the President, serving ten years. It has all power to formulate laws with affairs of railroad companies, and will report annually to Congress. It is to develop a properly articulated system of rail, water, and highway transportation.

"National railroad companies are to be organized to manage the roads. Each company will have twelve directors, two chosen by the employees, eight by the stockholders, and two by the stockholders from persons nominated by the Transportation Board.

"From a date two years after the passage of the act, no company may serve as common carrier except under a national railway charter, unless the board grants an exception in its case; any existing company may reorganize into a national company if the majority of its stockholders vote in favor of the Transportation Board approves. The board shall approve such securities issued. The Interstate Commerce Commission shall divide the company into rate-making sections based on geography or railroad groupings or both. The rail-

road officials shall meet and make schedules of rates designed to produce 6 per cent. on the value of the roads in each traffic section. The Interstate Commerce Commission shall have power to enforce them and thereafter they are subject to all provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. The Interstate Commerce Commission's valuation ultimately is to represent the basis of railroad valuation, but pending its completion the aggregate property investment account of the roads will be assumed as the value of the roads.

"When the annual earnings of a railroad exceed 6 per cent., one-half the excess shall go to a contingent fund of the company, the other half to a general railroad contingent fund. The permitted rate of return may be revised occasionally. If earnings fall below 6 per cent., a company may draw on its contingent fund. When a company's contingent fund is adequate it may thereafter retain only one-third of its excess for that fund, and contribute two-thirds to the general railroad contingent fund. This general contingent fund shall make up the deficiency of companies failing to earn their 6 per cent. It shall be maintained at \$750,000,000 and any excess over this shall be used to develop a national transportation system or to the capital of existing companies; or if Congress directs, it may be returned to the National Treasury.

"Every traffic center shall have, after the distribution of the roads into regional systems, at least two competing roads.

Labor boards, composed of equal numbers appointed by the railroad companies and by the employees, shall decide labor disputes, and in case of deadlock the Transportation Board shall be referee.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, announced that the city would honor transfers given by the railroad company for a ride to St. George. The situation is, therefore, that passengers coming from St. George will have to pay a 5-cent fare for a ride on the boats to this borough and another 5 cents if they want to ride here on the surface lines. But passengers going to St. George from this borough may ride on the cars of the Railways Company and on the ferry to St. George for a single 5-cent fare.

The company feared that much trouble would follow its refusal to accept transfers from the passengers coming from Staten Island yesterday morning, and half a dozen policemen were on hand to maintain order. Two starters of the company kept bawling out notice that transfers would not be accepted for fare on the cars, and Commissioner Whalen was also on hand to observe the proceedings. But there was no disturbance.

Offer \$7,000,000 Goodrich Stock.
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., A. B. Leach & Co., Hornblower & Weeks of New York, and Otis & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, are offering for public subscription \$7,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative sinking fund preferred stock of the B. F. Goodrich Company at 104 1/2, to yield about 6.70 per cent. Of the original \$15,000,000 stock offered, shareholders took \$1,000,000. The proceeds will be used to retire \$15,000,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes outstanding.

\$15,000,000 The B. F. Goodrich Company

7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock

Exempt from State and Local Taxes in Ohio and from the Normal Federal Income Tax

Dividends payable quarterly, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st.

LISTED ON THE NEW YORK AND CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGES

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
Common Stock	\$80,000,000	\$60,000,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	49,600,000	39,600,000
2-Year 6% Notes	15,000,000	15,000,000

* To be retired Nov. 12, 1919, by proceeds this issue.

The following is summarized from a letter of the President of the Company:

Purpose of Issue This additional Preferred Stock is issued to provide for the retirement of \$15,000,000 of 2-year 6% notes outstanding, making this amount permanently a part of the working capital.

Net Tangible Assets \$205 Per Share / Net Quick Assets \$149 Per Share After elimination of good-will, the Company's balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1918, corrected to show the effect of the present financing, shows net tangible assets equal to over \$205 per share of Preferred Stock outstanding, and net quick assets equal to about \$149 per share.

Net Working Capital \$58,900,000 Net working capital increased over 270% from 1913 to 1918. After giving effect to the present financing, net working capital will be over \$58,900,000.

Six-Year Average Earnings Three and One-third Times Dividend Requirements Earnings for the past six years (1918 earnings figured without deduction for Federal Taxes) have averaged more than three and one-third times the dividend requirement on the Preferred Stock; 1918 earnings before Federal Taxes were over 5 1/2 times the dividend requirements. Results for the first half of 1919, so far as can be calculated, indicate earnings for the year will exceed those for 1918.

Callable at 125—Annual Sinking Fund Sinking fund provisions require the retirement by purchase or redemption annually at not exceeding 125 and accrued dividends of 3% of the largest amount of Preferred Stock which shall at any time have been outstanding. Under this provision, from July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1919, \$5,400,000 of the Preferred Stock has been retired.

Features Protecting Preferred Stock Preferred both as to assets and earnings. No mortgage may be placed on properties not Preferred Stock be increased without consent of three-quarters of both the outstanding Preferred and common stock. In case of default of four quarterly dividends the Preferred Stock shall have equal voting power with the common.

Market Value of Junior Securities The market value of the common stock junior to this issue of Preferred Stock, as of Sept. 2, 1919, at the close of the market, was over \$45,600,000.

\$8,000,000 of the above \$15,000,000 having been sold to the stockholders of the Company under their rights to subscribe, we offer the balance at

104 1/2, yielding about 6.70%

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
New York

A. B. Leach & Co.
New York

Otis & Co.
Cleveland

Hornblower & Weeks
New York

The above information and statistics are not guaranteed, but we believe them to be accurate.

Commercial Banking for the Textile Industry

The prime functions of the Textile Banking Company, Inc.—which acts, exclusively, as commercial banker, or factor, for interests in the textile field—are to foster and facilitate sound financing among mills, converters, and other merchants in the industry, and to provide the requisite resources for the expansion of its clients' businesses.

The broad services of our Industrial Department will prove of much value in the operation and expansion of American textile interests, both here and abroad.

We shall be pleased to discuss with you your particular problem relative to textile financing.

Textile Banking Company, Inc.
4th Avenue and 17th Street, New York
(Temporary Office: 120 Broadway)

Capital \$4,000,000 Surplus \$500,000
Incorporated in the State of New York
and the NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

Position of Railroad Bonds

Notwithstanding legislation and the agitation regarding the ownership of railroads, there can be no doubt that there are many railroad bonds which are as safe as ever. We invite attention to seasoned issues which may be purchased to yield from about 5% to over 6%.

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York Pittsburgh

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Amount	Security	Maturity	Yield
Tax Exempt in New York State			
\$40,000	City of Mount Vernon Highway Improv. Reg. 4%	Sept. 1920-29	4.30
10,000	City of Niagara Falls Reg. Water 4%	Jan. 1931	4.30
150,000	City of Cohoes High School Bldg. Reg. 4%	Sept. 1920-39	4.35
20,000	Oswego Refracting Water Reg. 5%	Oct. 1920-29	4.35
20,000	Village of Peekskill Reg. 4 1/2%	Oct. 2, 1941	4.35
50,000	Town of Mt. Pleasant, North, Castle & Greenburgh School District No. 5 Coupon or Reg. 5%	Apr. 1920-39	4.45

Tax Exempt in New Jersey			
20,000	City of Jersey City Free Library 4%	Apr. 1928	4.45
85,000	Camden County Road & Bridge 5%	July 1925	4.45
10,000	Bayonne School Improvement 5%	Jan. 1930	4.50
25,000	Township of Woodbridge Paring 5 1/2%	Aug. 1921-26	4.65
120,000	Borough of Cliffside Park Imp. 5 1/2%	June & Dec. 1922-24	4.70
20,000	Borough of Cliffside Park, Street & Sewer 5 1/2%	Mar. 1923-26	4.70
19,000	Laudis Township (Vineland) School 5%	Jan. 1920-24	4.70

General Market Municipals			
40,000	Hartford, Conn., H. E. School District 4 1/2%	June 1929	4.30
10,000	Morristown, Conn., Funding 4%	May 1923	4.42
100,000	St. Louis, Missouri, School District 4%	July 1929	4.40
35,000	Peruville County, Idaho, Road 4%	June 1921-34	4.50
15,000	City of Duluth, Minn., Bridge 5%	July 1928	4.50
25,000	State of Idaho Capital Bldg. & Highway 4 1/2%	Jan. 1930-38	4.50
75,000	Ashley, Pa., Improvement 5%	Jan. 1922-34	4.50
100,000	Stevens County, Minn., Road 5%	Aug. 1929	4.65
300,000	Washington Suburban Sanitary Dist., Md., 5%	July 1929, opt. 1949	4.65
10,000	Newark, Ohio, Grade Crossing 4 1/2%	April 1928	4.70
10,000	Legislative Port Commission 5%	July 1930-40	4.80
175,000	Ashville, N. C., School 5%	July 1920-40	4.80
150,000	New Hanover County, N. C., School 5%	July 1925-38	4.80
10,000	Laramie County, Wyo., Road 5%	July 1923-38	4.80
250,000	Kingham County, Idaho, Road 5%	July 1929-38	4.80
10,000	San Francisco, Cal., Water 4 1/2%	July 1923-24	4.80
40,000	City of Montgomery, Ala., Hospital 5%	July 1949	4.80
40,000	Miami, Fla., Improvement 5 1/2%	July 1921-29	4.80

* Exempt from Tax in State where issued.
Descriptive circulars forwarded on request.

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STORM REPORTS SEND COTTON UP

Market is Influenced by Fears
That Heavy Rains Would
Cross the Belt

LATE BUYING HELPS PRICES

First Condition Report for Mid-
month Puts Crop at 57.5 and
Aids the Bulls.

The big tropical storm was again a factor at the start of yesterday's cotton market, and overnight reports helped the market open up 18 to 23 points and to hold at the higher figures for a short time thereafter. However, soon after business got going the speculative element came to the conclusion that the storm had spent itself, and, aided by some selling from the South, succeeded in forcing prices down by midday to levels some 5 to 12 points under where the market closed on Saturday.

As far as could be learned, the storm did little damage to the crop, but in the afternoon there were fears that instead of heading off into Mexico, as the earlier reports had indicated it would, the storm would change its course and get back into the belt. This new idea, added to some late trade buying, turned the market upward again, and by mid-afternoon the price range was up 50 to 60 points on the day. These high prices were well maintained, withstanding some attacks from ring traders and commission house speculators, and at the close the market was virtually at the best prices of the season.

The first condition report to be received for mid-month came from the Southern Cotton Producers Company, which made the condition only 57.5, against the Government's Aug. 25 report of 61.4 per cent. This display aided the bulls considerably.

Word that the British Government had lifted the export embargo on American cotton also helped the market in the late trading. The extreme weakness in the foreign exchange market, on the other hand, appeared to have no effect at all. Notwithstanding the French, Belgian, Italian, and German rates all went to new low records, far below where they had closed last week, the cotton market, which in the past has been influenced by such developments, appeared to ignore them yesterday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Oct. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
Nov. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
Dec. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
Jan. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
Feb. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
Mar. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
Apr. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
May 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
June 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
July 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
Aug. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00
Sept. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00	25.00

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 50 points to 25.50, for mid-dling upland; sales none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 20c; New Orleans, 20c; Savannah, 28c; Augusta, 27.50c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 30c; Little Rock, 28.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

Port receipts	Yesterday	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Sept. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Oct. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Nov. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Dec. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Jan. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Feb. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Mar. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Apr. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
May 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
June 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
July 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Aug. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00
Sept. 25.75	26.00	25.45	25.00

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was active at 18.10 for middling. Sales, 1,000 bales, of which 400 were American. Imports, 22,000 bales, none American. Futures opened irregular, 4 down to 2 up, and closed 1/2 to 1/4 points off from Friday. Prices: September, 18.10; October, 18.14; December, 18.11; January, 18.10.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths were more active.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Sept. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Oct. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Nov. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Dec. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Jan. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Feb. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Mar. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Apr. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
May 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
June 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
July 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Aug. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Sept. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15

OATS.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Sept. 55	50	52 1/2	55
Oct. 55	50	52 1/2	55
Nov. 55	50	52 1/2	55
Dec. 55	50	52 1/2	55
Jan. 55	50	52 1/2	55
Feb. 55	50	52 1/2	55
Mar. 55	50	52 1/2	55
Apr. 55	50	52 1/2	55
May 55	50	52 1/2	55
June 55	50	52 1/2	55
July 55	50	52 1/2	55
Aug. 55	50	52 1/2	55
Sept. 55	50	52 1/2	55

RYE.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Sept. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Oct. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Nov. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Dec. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Jan. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Feb. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Mar. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Apr. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
May 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
June 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
July 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Aug. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15
Sept. 1.15	1.10	1.12 1/2	1.15

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Sept. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Oct. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Nov. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Dec. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Jan. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Feb. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Mar. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Apr. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
May 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
June 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
July 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Aug. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Sept. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Sept. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Oct. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Nov. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Dec. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Jan. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Feb. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Mar. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Apr. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
May 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
June 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
July 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Aug. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25
Sept. 18.25	18.00	18.00	18.25

CALL PRICES.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Day
Sept. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Oct. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Nov. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Dec. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Jan. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Feb. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Mar. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Apr. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
May 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
June 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
July 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Aug. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12
Sept. 21.12	20.00	20.00	21.12

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

Butter. — Receipts yesterday, 12,001 packages. Buyers are showing fair interest in the choice and fancy grades of creamery and market for these is a little firmer, though some sales at 10c advance. Other qualities will very likely be hard to move at the figures quoted. Ladies' easier. Packing stock is fairly steady. 80 to 85 score, 44¢; 80 to 85 score, 43¢; 80 to 85 score, 42¢; 80 to 85 score, 41¢; 80 to 85 score, 40¢; 80 to 85 score, 39¢; 80 to 85 score, 38¢; 80 to 85 score, 37¢; 80 to 85 score, 36¢; 80 to 85 score, 35¢; 80 to 85 score, 34¢; 80 to 85 score, 33¢; 80 to 85 score, 32¢; 80 to 85 score, 31¢; 80 to 85 score, 30¢; 80 to 85 score, 29¢; 80 to 85 score, 28¢; 80 to 85 score, 27¢; 80 to 85 score, 26¢; 80 to 85 score, 25¢; 80 to 85 score, 24¢; 80 to 85 score, 23¢; 80 to 85 score, 22¢; 80 to 85 score, 21¢; 80 to 85 score, 20¢; 80 to 85 score, 19¢; 80 to 85 score, 18¢; 80 to 85 score, 17¢; 80 to 85 score, 16¢; 80 to 85 score, 15¢; 80 to 85 score, 14¢; 80 to 85 score, 13¢; 80 to 85 score, 12¢; 80 to 85 score, 11¢; 80 to 85 score, 10¢; 80 to 85 score, 9¢; 80 to 85 score, 8¢; 80 to 85 score, 7¢; 80 to 85 score, 6¢; 80 to 85 score, 5¢; 80 to 85 score, 4¢; 80 to 85 score, 3¢; 80 to 85 score, 2¢; 80 to 85 score, 1¢; 80 to 85 score, 0¢; 80 to 85 score, -1¢; 80 to 85 score, -2¢; 80 to 85 score, -3¢; 80 to 85 score, -4¢; 80 to 85 score, -5¢; 80 to 85 score, -6¢; 80 to 85 score, -7¢; 80 to 85 score, -8¢; 80 to 85 score, -9¢; 80 to 85 score, -10¢; 80 to 85 score, -11¢; 80 to 85 score, -12¢; 80 to 85 score, -13¢; 80 to 85 score, -14¢; 80 to 85 score, -15¢; 80 to 85 score, -16¢; 80 to 85 score, -17¢; 80 to 85 score, -18¢; 80 to 85 score, -19¢; 80 to 85 score, -20¢; 80 to 85 score, -21¢; 80 to 85 score, -22¢; 80 to 85 score, -23¢; 80 to 85 score, -24¢; 80 to 85 score, -25¢; 80 to 85 score, -26¢; 80 to 85 score, -27¢; 80 to 85 score, -28¢; 80 to 85 score, -29¢; 80 to 85 score, -30¢; 80 to 85 score, -31¢; 80 to 85 score, -32¢; 80 to 85 score, -33¢; 80 to 85 score, -34¢; 80 to 85 score, -35¢; 80 to 85 score, -36¢; 80 to 85 score, -37¢; 80 to 85 score, -38¢; 80 to 85 score, -39¢; 80 to 85 score, -40¢; 80 to 85 score, -41¢; 80 to 85 score, -42¢; 80 to 85 score, -43¢; 80 to 85 score, -44¢; 80 to 85 score, -45¢; 80 to 85 score, -46¢; 80 to 85 score, -47¢; 80 to 85 score, -48¢; 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80 to 85 score

NEW JERSEY ZONE FARES CAUSE ROWS IN CARS

Head of Public Service Co. Says
Shipworkers Were First to
Refuse to Pay.

INDICATORS TORN DOWN

Fewer Complaints and Better Time
for Second Day, Officials Say—
Jitney Traffic Greater.

Experts of trolley companies all over the country are watching the working of the zone fare system which is being tried out on the lines of the Public Service Railway Company in New Jersey. Representatives of a number of traction companies are in New York to watch the experiment.

The first concerted action by passengers to avoid payment of fare under the new scheme was reported from the shipyard at Camden. John L. O'Toole, assistant to President Thomas S. McCarter of the Public Service Company, received word from the Camden office that shipyard workers yesterday morning forced their way past the motormen and conductors of the cars without paying fares and in some instances almost out of the car windows.

Last night workers at the same yard broke windows in the cars, tore down some indicators, smashed the electric bulbs in the cars, and refused to pay fares. At the shipyard in Kearny a rowdy element among the men broke car windows and got out without paying fares.

"We expect that this rowdiness will subside in a day or two," said Mr. O'Toole last night. "The same element among the shipworkers has for the last two years considered it a pastime to take the light bulbs and smash them on the floors of the cars. We have had no trouble with the majority of the shipyard workers and none with the workers at other plants."

In other sections of the company's system there have been individual cases of rows between conductors and motormen and disputes over the accuracy of the fares charged, and in Essex County eight arrests were made. Several motormen and conductors were roughly handled and one conductor was robbed.

Slowing Down of the Cars.

The greatest difficulty the company has experienced in the two days the new system has been in operation has been the slowing down of the cars. This has resulted in the bunching of cars and the holding up of some lines for fifteen to forty-five minutes. One slow motorman will hold up twenty cars, some of the older men who have difficulty in handling out the zone tickets as the passengers board the cars have asked to be transferred to other jobs, and in one case a motorman who had been with the company twenty years was made a watchman.

Complaints from the car crews were numerous the first day, but yesterday investigators for the company reported that, as the men became accustomed

to the new order of things, there was little grumbling.

Reports of car crews indicate that the chief cause of the slowing down of the cars lies with the passengers themselves. Many did not leave their seats until the car had arrived at the stopping point, and then, it is said, held a line of passengers while getting money from their pockets and pocket-books. Women particularly were offenders in this regard, officials claim.

Under the new arrangement passengers board the front of the car and receive the motorman's zone check indicating the point at which they got on. When the passenger leaves this check is handed to the conductor who computes the fare and rings it up on a cash register similar to those used in retail stores.

To expedite the handling of fares the company is selling tickets at terminals and other points which do away with the necessity of making change. Extra ticket sellers are also put aboard heavily loaded cars. Indenters on the front and rear platforms indicate the zone in which the car is traveling.

Report Increase for Jitneys.

Reports that motormen and conductors were quitting their jobs because of the extra work entailed in the new system were declared unfounded by Mr. O'Toole. None had left, he said.

The fares under the new system are three cents for the first zone and two cents for each additional zone. Each zone is a mile long, more or less. Hereafter a flat fare of seven cents with a cent for a transfer has been charged. The new plan is expected to bring an increase in short distance riders, a class of traffic that has been using the jitney buses, which charged only a nickel.

The jitneys Sunday and yesterday reaped a harvest, largely because of the quicker time they made. Long distance riders, who are compelled to pay from one to seventeen cents where formerly they paid seven, also took to the jitneys, and drivers reported that almost as big a business was done yesterday as during the days of the strike last winter.

FEARS DUMPING OF COTTON.

Dutch Paper Says We Want to Fight Inferior Quality on Holland.

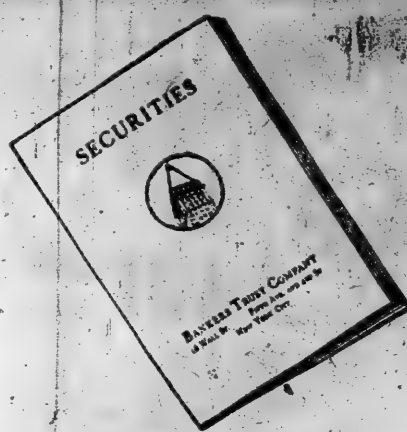
Societal Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 14.—The Nieuwe Rotterdammer Courant takes exception to an article on cotton in a weekly American publication, in which Erwin Thompson, formerly commercial attaché at Berlin, The Hague, and Copenhagen, who is an expert on the cotton industry, says that Germany is at present an ideal market for surplus stocks of inferior qualities of cotton which American markets do not wish to spin, and that certain Rotterdam merchants are in a position not only to place cotton in Germany, but also to finance transactions.

The Dutch paper says that Mr. Thompson is trying to dump an inferior quality of cotton on Holland, which was once one of America's best markets and that Rotterdam houses will not undertake such transactions.

Sees Interest in Foreign Trade.

A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Trade Conference, which is to be held in Atlantic City during the week of Sept. 30, announced yesterday that the numerous acceptances of invitations sent out by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce are evidence that manufacturers, exporters, bankers, and trade experts are eager to gather and discuss first hand information about European business conditions. Commercial delegations from Great Britain, Italy, France, and Belgium will tell those who attend the conference just what the needs of their respective countries are.



THIS SECURITY RECORD

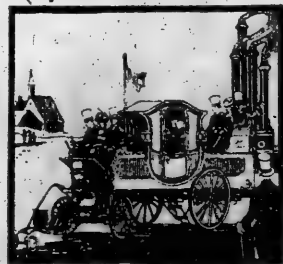
shows you at a glance your investment holdings. It is designed not only to serve as a convenience in listing your investments, but also provides for the recording of those items arising from transactions in securities which are required in making up income tax reports.

It would be our pleasure to send you a copy upon request.

BOND DEPARTMENT

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

10 WALL STREET 5TH AVENUE AT 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY



The Steam Carriage of 1828

WHEN the "New Steam Carriage" made its trial trip from London to Bath in 1828, this innovation in travel increased the possibilities of damage and loss to the owners. But no means of insuring vehicles was then available.

THE modern motor car has brought with it automobile insurance. This protection reduces the owner's loss from accident and other causes to the smallest possible minimum.



THE IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS INSURANCE COMPANY of New York

17 South William Street
N.Y.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AGENTS

Marine Department, Marine Insurance Agency, 17 So. William St.
Fire Department, Central Fire Office, Inc., 80 Maiden Lane
Automobile, A. Whelpley, 68 William St.

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey

Member of Federal Reserve System

Main Office (Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferry)
Jersey City
Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes

THE BANKING, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT FACILITIES OF THIS COMPANY, BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION, ARE MOST ACCESSIBLE FOR THOSE DESIRING TO TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

V. VIVAUDOU, Inc.

Manufacturers of perfumes
and Toilet articles.

JOSEPH E. HIGGINS

52 Broadway New York
Curb Phone 5316 Broad.

WANTED

CUSTOMERS MAN

possessing clientele of active telephone trading accounts by Consolidated Stock Exchange house. Only producers who can show quick results need apply. State full details in reply, which will be held in strict confidence. L. T. Hines Downtown.

Loans on Merchandise

A. U. Surprenant & Co., Inc.

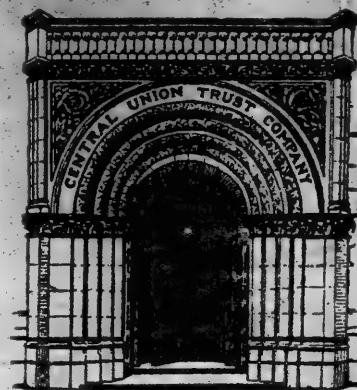
20 Broad St. Sector 7954

Investors read

The Wall Street Journal

INCREASE IN CAPITAL
Electric Light & Power Co., New York, from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000.
U. S. C. Transit Refrigeration Co., Chicago, from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

Commercial
Letters



Acceptances

AUTHORIZED to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator or Guardian. Receives Deposits, subject to check, and allows Interest on Daily Balances. Acts as Transfer Agent, Registrar and Trustee under Mortgages. Receives securities for safe keeping and collection of income.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over Thirty Million Dollars

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

80 BROADWAY NEW YORK

FIFTH AVE AT 60TH ST MADISON AVE AT 42ND ST FIFTH AVE AT 38TH ST

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16-22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York

MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES
CARE OF SECURITIES
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
COMMERCIAL LETTERS
ACCEPTANCES

LONDON PARIS
BORDEAUX

Member Federal Reserve System
and New York Clearing House

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK

The Trust Department of The National Park Bank

For many years the depositors and other friends of The National Park Bank have made this institution their financial home. Our policies and management thus seem to meet their approval and warrant the continuing of business with us. It is our expectation, and it seems but natural, that we should be able to serve their needs and to protect their estates. The National Park Bank, as a member of the Federal Reserve System, has therefore taken advantage of the privileges granted to national banks under the Federal Reserve Act to establish a Trust Department, which exercises all the powers of a modern trust company.

Our Trust Department— as it Can Serve You

Without using legal or financial phraseology, in plain simple language, let us outline for you the services of our TRUST DEPARTMENT.

First we will note what the Department can do for you now—while you are living.

Secondly we will mention what it can do for your heirs and your estate after your death.

What It Can Do for You Now

Act as Custodian of your Securities.

Advance part or all of your property as Trustee of Voluntary Trusts.

Custodian of Your Securities

This service as custodian includes—

holding your securities—stock, bonds, notes, mortgages—subject to your order, in our new and modern fire and burglar-proof vaults.

THE book shown above, "The Trust Department of the National Park Bank," outlines in simple terms our complete trust facilities.

We shall be glad to send you a copy and to have you call and discuss with us any matter relating to trusts or estates.

Canadian Trade and British Trade Restrictions

Canadian made commodities are not only given preferential tariff treatment by the British Government, but are free from the operation of the import restrictions which affect goods shipped from the United States. American manufacturers with branch plants in Canada are, however, reaping the benefit of the preferential treatment given Canadian goods by Great Britain.

American manufacturers desirous of investigating the possibilities of the market open to those possessing a Canadian plant can easily avail themselves of the facilities of our 370 branches in Canada through our New York Agency.

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office
Winnipeg

New York Agency, 49 Wall St.

W. J. Dawson, F. L. Appleby, W. M. Forrest, Agents

Capital & Surplus

\$8,600,000

CUMMINS BILL CRITICISED.—Robert S. Binkerd, assistant to the Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, thinks that the bill of Senator Cummins will check railroad efficiency. His article in The Annalist this week describes its effect on stockholders. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, \$4 a year by mail.—Adv.

Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange would share his office with another Stock Exchange member, or would rent small room from Stock Exchange firm. M. C. P. O. Box 572, City Hall Station.	Pittsfield, Massachusetts Wants Additional Industries and Offers Fine Opportunities to Manufacturers. Population 40,000. Located 120 miles from New York and Boston. First-class transportation facilities. Desirable sites with railroad frontage available. Has 62 manufacturing concerns producing electrical machinery, the stationary, turbines, paper mill machinery, underwear and other products. Excellent city government. Efficient fire and police departments; the schools and churches. Progressive banks and public service corporations. A citizenship of well-known civic pride. Address PITTSFIELD BOARD OF TRADE.	Industrial Issue Wanted By an established Investment Security House (Incorporated) now closing out an issue on a \$500,000 Corporation. Box Y 148 Times Annex.
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

houses which formerly imported such goods indicate that buyers still continue

[illegible]

Commercial Acceptance & Discount Co.
 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

 **LEVISON & CO.**
 141 Fifth Avenue
MERCANTILE FINANCING

INVESTIGATED FIRST.
 Business chances advertised in The
 New York Times are submitted to
 each of our investigators.

SITUATIONS WANTED—M.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position with
reputable references. 7645 Times Tower
Apt. 101, New York 17, N.Y.

YOUNG MAN, age 22, good figure, 8
feet 6 inches, tall, dark, thin, athletic;
talent: dancer, actor, singer, pianist;
future: 272 Times Tower, New York 17,
N.Y.

YOUNG MAN desires evening work; well
educated; 1000 10th Avenue, New York
City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, (28), college graduate, a
dedicated, energetic, and motivated
individual. Excellent communication skills
ability; salary \$35. Telephone South
Orange, N.J. 07063

YOUNG MAN—Four years' experience
film concern, desires position where he
can use his talents. 1100 10th Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school, wishes
position: stock exchange house preferred
in New York City

YOUNG MAN, 20, college graduate, de-
sires position with reputable concern of
prestige. 1100 10th Avenue, New York
City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, (25), desires position
"chance for advancement," willing to
travel. 1100 10th Avenue, New York
City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, de-
sires position with landscape gardener, if
possible. 1100 10th Avenue, New York
City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desiring
work in export & import house.
Contact: 1100 10th Avenue, New York
City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, mature, ambitious,
position where communications work
can be used. 1100 10th Avenue, New
York City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN married, 22, desires po-
sition where hard work is rewarded by prompt
Compensation. 1100 10th Avenue, New
York City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, (21) experienced stock
clerk in silk, wishes a position. B. Bar-
ber, 1100 10th Avenue, New York City,
N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, experienced clerk and
manager, desires position. 1109 Times
Tower, New York City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, (26), desires position in
chemical work preferred. Kirtel, 1100
10th Avenue, New York City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, desires po-
sition with commercial house; advancement;
1100 10th Avenue, New York City, N.Y.
10018

YOUNG MAN desires work, clerical or
sales, for a few hours evenings.
1100 10th Avenue, New York City, N.Y.
10018

YOUNG MAN, (23.5) ambitious, good
education, wishes position with future
Times Tower

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position
reliable concern offering chance for
advancement. 1100 10th Avenue, New
York City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position
years' experience. Lester Altman, 230 E.
42nd St., New York City, N.Y. 10017

YOUNG MAN, 19, educated, desires po-
sition; \$16. 43 63rd Street, New York
City, N.Y. 10019

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with
prestigious concern where advancement is positive
and rapid. 1100 10th Avenue, New York
City, N.Y. 10018

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education, 5' shipping office, selling experience

YOUNG MAN, 21, times Downtown.
YOUNG MAN, 21, times Downtown.
YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, desires position as a salesman. A 317 21st St.
YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, wishes to work with future. K 285 Times Downtown.
YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, desires position as a salesman. A 317 21st St.
YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with future. K 175 Times Downtown.
YOUNG MAN, 18, Christian, (31) wants to work; B15; references. E 115 7th St.
YOUNG MAN—20 years. Bookkeeper, position, location, future. 158 7th St.
YOUNG MAN, 20, wished position as experienced. K 607 Times Downtown.
YOUNG MAN, 18; general office experience, capital, knowledge stenography. E 14 1/2 St.
YOUNG MAN, 31, intelligent, wishes to learn selling. E 120 Times.
YOUNG MAN, 31, intelligent, position; B18. N 984 Times Harlem.
YOUNG MAN, (22) college graduate, position, location, future. 158 7th St.
YOUNG MAN, 25, married, wishes to work in packing or shipping. E 131 Times.
YOUNG MAN, 18, willing to a part in a business. K 100 Times Downtown.
YOUNG MAN (college) desires to assist in a business. K 639 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, (300) skilled Japanese, (fr) butlers. Kuribara Agency, 6th Bryant St.

HELP Wanted—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUSS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments:

WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUITS
WOMEN'S SHOES

CHILDREN'S KNEES,
LINES,
BOOKS,
NOTES,
MILLINERIES,
OLIVES,
OPTICAL GOODS,
STATIONERY,
KNIT UNDERWEAR,
ALSO
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS
Requires bookkeepers who have had
permanent office experience; also typists
and clerical women. ALSO
CASHIERS
We need several tube-cases and
floor makers. ALSO
MARKERS AND CHECKERS.
Can place several markers and check-
ers in our bookkeeping department. ALSO
CLERICAL
Requires about writer and clerical work
for our department delivery. Write a neat, clear hand. ALSO
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS
We require stenographers and typists for
mail orders and complaint departments. ALSO

Need witnesses for our defense

ALSO

STOCK GIRLS

Require several girls of neat appearance for positions in our stock department. Candidates must be of good opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the business.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT WRAPPING

We require several young girls to parcel; experience not necessary.

The advertised positions are parties of 10 to 12 girls, 16 years of age and be 35 years. The working conditions are pleasant, and the pay is very satisfactory. Applications can be made at the Personnel office, subway floor, central city, or by mail.

ADDEHSBERRER—We have several vacancies for experienced accountants, must be rapidly and legibly; good pen and cursive writing; also, good knowledge of the Scribner's Book Co. 127 5th Ave.

ADDEHSBERRER, experienced in advertising; distinct and neat writers. Graw-Hill Company, 10th Ave. at 38th Ave. for Mrs. Frensch.

ASSISTANT in publishing office, good education for intelligent girl with grammar high school education; begin at \$12.00 per hour; duties include making and

towa.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER: GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR WELL-TRAINED BEGINNERS. STABLE SALARY SURED. T 845 TIMES.

ASSISTANT CASHIER, must have had previous experience in like capacity. Must be a person of confidence and respect. Chas. T. Conry, 232 Normal Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT credit department: good salary for bright and energetic. Give state particulars, including age and experience. Write to: J. J. Conroy, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced publishers representative office; must quick and accurate. O 229 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER understands office work; some experience; "Chas. T. Conry, 232 Normal Brooklyn."

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, accurate, neat; good penmanship; permanent position; good salary. Write to: J. J. Conroy, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

READERS, advertisers and advertisers.

Saturday, 2:30 P.M.

By delivering advertisements of help and situations wanted, room wanted, and business opportunities, for Sunday's edition of The New York Times at 2:30 or before on Saturday, insertion is assured.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM STRAUSS.
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.
Have vacancies in following departments for salesmen:
DRESS GOODS.
REFRIGERATORS.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.
Requires the services of a high-grade, all-around salesman; must have had experience with houses of first class. Apply by mail.

UPHOLSTERERS.
Requires several thoroughly experienced and competent upholsterers on the furniture repair work.

STOCK BOYS.
Need several boys of neat appearance for positions in our stockroom; this presents an excellent opportunity to acquire complete knowledge of the business. Applications can be made at the retail store, 400 Broadway, floor, Central Building, or by mail.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ACQUAINTED WITH NEW YORK AND ADJACENT CITIES. We have an unusual proposition for a successful salesman widely acquainted with the advertising business in New York and adjacent cities. This is a trade publication, combining features of a newspaper, and the advertiser is a well-known and successful one. The man we seek must be able to secure advertising space and to be able to start on a commission basis. \$250 per week.

AD WRITERS IN New York, if you are employed by a newspaper, magazine, or other publication, and are able to write copy for advertisements, we have a proposition for you. We are a large, successful, and growing business, and we need writers who can write copy for advertisements. We offer a salary of \$250 per week, plus commission on sales. Apply by mail to: The New York Times, 400 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.
Experienced in the advertising business; position is with publication that is coming into prominence; an excellent opportunity to one with ambition and ability. Write, giving information about yourself, what you have done, and salary expected. \$100 per week.

ADVERTISING MAN, card writer, for town and country. Must be able to write copy for advertisements. We are a large, successful, and growing business, and we need writers who can write copy for advertisements. We offer a salary of \$250 per week, plus commission on sales. Apply by mail to: The New York Times, 400 Broadway, New York.

AGRICULTURIST wanted to take charge of farm of 100 acres in Westchester County; must be able to manage the farm and to be able to start on a commission basis. \$250 per week.

A PERMANENT POSITION FOR THE MAN WHO KNOWS HIS CYCLE.
Should be conversant with the factors in which they enter into the cycle business. They must be able to handle a cycle of the highest quality, and to be able to start on a commission basis. \$250 per week.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER, first-class, wanted at once; first-class plan, first-class detail work. Apply by mail to: The New York Times, 400 Broadway, New York.

ARE YOU AN AMBITIOUS? If you have the right stuff to obtain a good training and to reach a business career, faithful, intelligent workers will grow with us so that when they reach a mature age they will arrive somewhere in the world. Apply by mail to: The New York Times, 400 Broadway, New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced, accurate, good opportunity for advancement. Apply by mail to: The New York Times, 400 Broadway, New York.

AUDITOR large motion picture corporation has an opening for a traveling auditor with substantial experience in checking accounts and auditing; state in detail experience, education, salary expected, and references. Apply by mail to: The New York Times, 400 Broadway, New York.

ATCROUBLE SALESMAN.—The manufacturer of high-grade pleasure cars, the manufacturer of wide-awake men capable of understanding the value of a car, and the manufacturer of a car that is a pleasure to drive. Apply by mail to: The New York Times, 400 Broadway, New York.

BILL CLERK'S ASSISTANT, 12-15 years, in shipping and receiving department; must be able to handle a car of the highest quality, and to be able to start on a commission basis. \$250 per week.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, thorough-going, under long experience, fully familiar with double entry system; must be able to handle a car of the highest quality, and to be able to start on a commission basis. \$250 per week.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge of all accounts, and ability to handle a car of the highest quality, and to be able to start on a commission basis. \$250 per week.

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230 WASHINGTON ST.,
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MESSENGERS.
BELL BOY.
SORTER.

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AND MAILS

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**Dr. Wise Praises Wilson and Peace
Delegation for Securing Jus-
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P. S. One moment late may e



**Broadway and Ninth St
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your fate.—Arnhelm Axelson.

The following officers will welcome the opportunity to give you further details of Columbia Trust Funds—without obligation, of course. At our downtown office Mr. Warren, Vice-President, or Mr. Judd, Trust Officer, at our Fifth Avenue office, Mr. Dunn, Vice-President.

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now that from the time the
try until the finished wrapped
; nothing is left undone to
confidence and purchase.
able in getting your favorite vari-
of milk delivery men to intimidate
These individuals have now been
Court, and from now on almost
rd's Bread and Cake.
call to us will secure you imme-

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BROOKLYN BAKERY
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AGREE TO HOME-MADE WINE.

Senate amendment liberalizing the prohibition enforcement bill, to permit the home manufacture for individual consumption of "non-intoxicating" cider and light wines, was accepted today by the House conference and passed finally in the bill subject to action on the conference report.

Other differences between the Senate and House conferees went over temporarily, probably until late this week, when a complete agreement is expected. The enactment of the bill probably will be delayed until next week.

The adoption of the Senate amendment does not mean that another liberaliza-

of "non-intoxicating ciders and wines for conversion into 'vinagar.'"

The principal remaining controversy over the "burden of proof" in the case of persons found intoxicated. The House conferees, it is said, are insisting that the burden of proof should be on the defendants, while the Senate conferees are reported to hold the opposite view.

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elevator**

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clothes!

o to \$80
o to \$65

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West 36th Street—Street Level
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"Honor Roll" of your
the Army and the Navy.

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made these shirts
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the largest
point for
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BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

But that does not prevent this organization from cultivating congenial relationships with those it serves.

**THOMPSON-STARRETT
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Building Construction

ADVERTISEMENT

Alkali in Shampoos Bad For Washing Hair

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle. The best thing to use is Mulsin-Bad coconut oil shampoo, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It is very cheap and beats anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in; about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair is quickly and evenly, and is fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

FOR SALE

MARION closed automobile, latest model, collapsible Landaulet; used only about thirty days, mostly about town. Practically new—a very beautiful car. Owner leaving for Europe. Private sale only will be considered. Used car dealers need not apply. Further details may be secured from RABE, RECTOR 800.

ARREST 4 IN RAID ON 42D ST. CAFE

Department of Justice Agents
Visit Daly's Restaurant and
Seize Evidence.

HELD IN \$500 BAIL EACH

Many Patrons in Place at Dinner
Hour as Officers Go Quietly
About Their Work.

Agents for the Department of Justice about 7 o'clock last night visited Daly's restaurant and cafe at 20 East Forty-second Street, and arrested four employees, who they later took to the West Tenth Street Station charged with violation of the war-time prohibition act.

The prisoners were held in \$500 each for their appearance this morning before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. They gave their names as Charles Smith, a bartender, 4 West Forty-seventh Street; George J. Lutz, a waiter of Richmond Hill, Staten Island; George Thompson, an ironworker, 20 East Forty-second Street, and Nicholas Kefauke, 700 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The agents of the Department of Justice carried warrants for four other men but were unable to find them. They took with them to the Federal Building about four gallons of gin, whiskey, brandy and sherry.

The visit was made just as dinner was being served and the restaurant upstairs and the barroom was crowded. The twelve special agents, headed by United States Attorney Joseph V. Mulqueen, Jr., entered the place quietly and as quietly walked to the end of the bar and told the men behind the bar there that they were under arrest. Bernard Daly, the President of Daly's, was summoned and he was told that certain of his employees were wanted. Leaving some of the special agents in the barroom to gather evidence, Mr. Mulqueen and Agent Pignoulle walked into the Gargoyles Room at the rear of the first floor. There were about fifty diners there. From there they climbed the stairs to the cabaret and dancing room on the second floor. The place was well filled. There they saw Kefauke, the waiter, serving customers. They confiscated a small bottle of evidence and told the waiter he was under arrest. Those in the barroom were started when a file of some half a dozen men, each displaying a gift badge, started the bar, moving aside the bartenders and gathering up the stock. Flasks, demijohns, and bottles were passed back to the end of the counter. There the contents of each was examined. Mr. Daly was present when the arrests were made. Two customers started to give expression to their disgust over what they saw. Mr. Daly ordered them to leave. They went quietly. Ball for the four prisoners was supplied by Mr. Daly, who thanked the special agents for the quiet manner in which their visit was conducted.

HELD FOR SUNDAY FLYING.

Pastor Alleges That Aviator Disturbed Church Services.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Frank Stanton, an aviator, was arrested today and held for the Grand Jury on complaint of the Rev. Frederick Schweizer, pastor of the Cranbury Presbyterian Church, that Stanton had disturbed church services.

For several weeks Stanton has been making Sunday visits to Cranbury with his airplane. And as the field that he used is adjacent to the church, many church people have shown inclination to watch him and his machine. Also, a good many townsfolk have taken advantage of the opportunity to ride in the air, and Stanton has done a flourishing business.

DEADLOCK IN NEWS STRIKE.

Both Sides Firm in Walkout of New Haven Reporters.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW HAVEN, Sept. 16.—The strike of the New Haven reporters over their wage scale continued today. Their daily newspaper, The Reporter, appeared and the three afternoon papers were also published, the work on them being done by the office executives, editorial writers and advertising staffs.

No prospect of early reconciliation is in sight. Local labor organizations have issued an appeal for the striking reporters, who are not, however, affiliated with any of these organizations.

Do You Know

anything about a bed spring? Why the edges sag? Why it gets bumpy? Why it loses its springiness?

Before buying examine

Hall's Box Springs

See them with the cover removed. Inspect the workmanship, the materials. Note the patented features. Then choose.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Established 1828
25 West 45th St., New York City

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STYLE-QUALITY-VALUE-SATISFACTION

5th Ave. 21 West 34th St. 6th Ave.



WATCH for the OPENING



Every woman in and about New York will be interested in the opening offerings of this new kind of style shop—in its bright, new Fall Fashions: in its fairest of fair prices: in its courteous, careful service and its new type of selling policy.

*Come to the opening,
and whether you come to
buy or only to look, you
are welcome just the same.*



Said An Owner

*What One Says is Voiced by All
"You Can Have Comfort, Performance
and Endurance All at a Moderate Cost"*

About His Essex

Ten thousand owners, almost to a man, voice what you have heard of Essex performance and reliability.

Have you considered the weight of that endorsement in connection with the car you will choose?

Let us look at it this way:

Its Moderate Cost And Reliability

Consider the type of car that equals Essex performance. Some owners affirm their Essex is the fastest car they have encountered.

Certainly none ever thinks of a similar priced or like size car in connection with the speed of an Essex. Nor does anyone compare such a car with its acceleration or hill-climbing ability.

Isn't the comparison always with larger and higher priced cars?

And so also is Essex finish and completeness. There is nothing skimpy or cheap about it either in appearance or in those parts that are not visible but which account for its reliability.

It Requires Little Attention

Though a light small car, the Essex calls for little attention. Its motor fulfills its work without constant attention. The car is so designed and constructed that it is practically free from annoying squeaks and such as may develop are usually and easily removed with a few drops of oil.

It is the car for the man who does his own driving and who, while he demands top notch performance, has neither the time nor temperament to be constantly tuning and adjusting it.

That is a quality all owners admire and speak of.

Big Car Luxury Small Car Cost

And in this sense luxury means more than mere beauty and detail finish. It includes comfort to drive, freedom from mechanical annoyance, or performance limitations. It means a car one can be proud of—one that because of what it can do, commands respect from every motorist. Essex owners have no fear from the dust of other cars. If they are so minded they can lead the procession in any group. That they will tell you if you will but ask about the Essex.

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Other cars are as economical to operate as the Essex, but ask yourself if they are as satisfactory in other ways as they are good to look at or ride in.

Can they go as fast or as quietly? Do they appeal to you as the Essex does in these details of performance and reliability?

Essex owners know the difference. We want you to know it by riding with us in an Essex.

It is the light weight car which thousands have adopted in place of heavier, more costly cars.

They get in the Essex the quality they demand. They obtain a performance akin to what they have had from their larger cars at much less expense, and they have no concern about reliability.

All these are reasons you must have considered. Can you answer them without knowing the Essex?

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"One of the best novels of the season."

—Chicago Post.

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MARY OLIVIER

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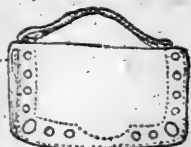
Beech-Nut Ginger Ale

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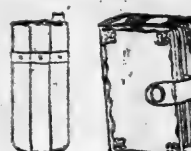
A London clergyman assures us the world is coming to an end this year. In view of the apparent inability of the world to settle its problems, this may be the best solution after all.

Cross Envelope Purse



Of black grained patent leather, with colored satin ribbon interwoven. Strap handle at top. Fitted with attached purse and mirror. Size 7 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches.\$11.35

Cigar Case, Card Set



Three cigars fitting full length into each compartment. Various leathers, wide silver mounting. Size 5 inches high.\$5.75

Engraving plain black letters, each letter 20c

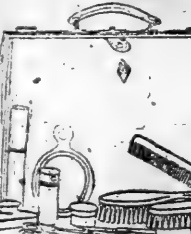
Card set, at right, two packs of regulation playing cards. Blaced calligraphic case, border design of gold tooling. Strap fastening.\$6.00

Tea Set for "Twelve"



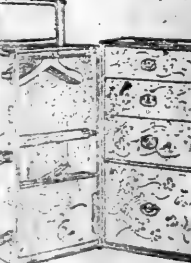
White china, floral decoration, comprising: tea pot, creamer, sugar bowl, two 5-inch service plates, twelve 7 1/2-inch service plates, twelve cups and saucers. Set suitable for "everyday" use. Complete.\$15.50

Cross "Victoria" Bag



For women. Complete white celluloid toilet and manicure articles. Black or colored morocco leather, moiré silk lining; 14, 16 inches. \$60.15, \$63.45 Gold-plated monogram to order extra.

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JEWS ARE URGED TO UNITE FOR ZION

Report to Chicago Convention Says Differences of Opinion Should Now Be Dropped.

\$3,000,000 RAISED IN 1919

Texas's Objection to Resolution for Solidification of Work Rouses Storm of Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Zionist Organization of America today made rapid progress in plans for a homeland in Palestine, despite a momentary flurry in which scores of delegates leaped to their feet and hooted a Texas delegate who accused the administration of attempting to "sell out" a resolution.

The rules had been suspended and a resolution brought before the convention for establishment of one federation comprising three sections of the Zionist Organization, the only object being solidification of all work.

The Texas delegate immediately demanded recognition and entered vigorous protest, his action bringing forth a demonstration on the part of the delegates which removed all doubt as to unity of the convention. It was decided, however, to delay action on the matter until the Texas delegate and his associates could have ample time to study it.

A resolution was adopted declaring that effective action will become imperative "immediately after the political status of Palestine shall have been re-established," and that as the war has seriously interfered with the proper functioning of the Zionist world organization, it is now possible to re-establish authority and strengthen the leadership of the organization. In view of this situation the resolution provides for the convening of the Zionist congress as soon as possible after the political status has been determined.

Another resolution was adopted providing that the Zionist Organization of America should urge the transfer to Palestine, after the political status has been established, of all the central Zionist administrative and financial institutions and activities.

The resolution over which the Texas delegate entered such vigorous protest follows: "That delegates from America to be elected to the Zionist congress should be their efforts to secure the status of the world Zionist congress so altered as to provide that there be but one officially recognized Zionist organization or federation in every country. This organization shall include all elements within the Zionist ranks without prejudice to the rights of parties now existing to continue to exist within the organization of every country, or the right of new parties to be formed within such organization and without prejudice to the right of party delegates to be recognized as such by the world Zionist congress."

Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, the silent leader of the Zionists, and Professor Felix Frankfurter appeared before a joint executive session of committees which are to draft resolutions and told of their observations in Palestine.

After this meeting the committees reported recommendations to the convention. The report declared the political situation concerning a Jewish Palestine is eminently satisfactory; that the period of practical preparatory work in Palestine has begun; that the forms which this work should take are suggested as follows:

A campaign against malaria, to be waged vigorously in advance of any extensive immigration.

Purchase of lands on an extensive scale by the Jewish National Fund, the Zion Commonwealth, Inc., and other land purchasing corporations of the Zionist movement.

Strong financial support to the Hebrew University.

The report continues: "The lines of development of Palestine should be agricultural, industrial, and commercial. In order that these may be accomplished, considerable investigation and preparatory study of the land must be made."

The privilege of the task of laying the foundation of a Jewish Palestine is accorded to the Jews of America owing to the present economic condition of the Jews of Eastern Europe.

The principle for which the Zionists have been striving during these past twenty-three years, having actually been sanctioned by public and official opinion, political discussion should cease. Every Jew can be and should be invited to join in all of the practical tasks that must be undertaken for the development of a Jewish Palestine.

This development will require vast sums of money which only the masses, including labor and capital, are rich enough and strong enough to raise. Therefore, all present differences of opinion within the movement and concerning the movement must be forgotten.

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and all Jews of the world must participate in this great work. The development of Jewish Palestine in its entirety can be carried out and at the same time the condition and welfare of the other peoples of Palestine be greatly improved.

Mrs. A. H. Brownson of New York submitted a report which showed that 140 different groups of women workers had been established in this country, groups who have been making and making clothing for the suffering in Palestine.

"These groups of earnest, determined women prepared more than 12,000 garments up to June 1," said Mrs. Brownson. "We have sent to Palestine more than 60,000 garments of every description including thousands of pairs of shoes. We will no longer send clothing for adults as we have used over the war emergency of the adult clothing shortage. But we will enlarge the work as pertains to health and sanitation."

We now have two hospitals in Palestine. Our medical units will do special work. We will continue furnishing all supplies needed for hospitals in the way of bedding, medical instruments and medicine, for as long as there are invalids and war orphans in distress there is a big task before us.

At the evening session of the delegates reports upon conditions in Palestine were made by Dr. Henry Friedland, Robert Brand, Mrs. Mary Fels and Bernard A. Rosenblatt.

The convention will close tomorrow night with a mass meeting at the Auditorium Theatre. Among the speakers will be Justice Brandeis and Mr. Frankfurter. Judge Julian W. Mack will preside.

Complete Tax Calendar for Ready Reference

The Tax and Statistical Division of our Trust Department has just published a

Calendar of Tax Information

in which the Federal, New York State and New York City taxes up to December 31, 1920, are completely listed and fully described. The various dates for returns and payments are given, as well as the essential requirements of the Tax Laws.

In addition to such tax information, a chapter appears on Liberty Loan Tax Exemption.

We shall be pleased to furnish without charge copy of this booklet to those interested.

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SCHOOL OUTFITS FOR GIRLS.

For girls from 8 to 16 years enrolled at fashionable schools we present in our assortments of tailored dresses and top coats many distinctive models, and are constantly receiving from abroad fabrics of the character and quality which have for so many years identified our productions.

Our tailored hats and footwear for girls are designed especially to be worn with De Pinna outer apparel.

Girls' First Suits designed especially for girls from 12 to 16 years, in tweeds, homespun and English mixtures.

Girls' Serge and Velvet Dresses. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Serge Dresses designed especially for girls from 10 to 16 years.

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Girls' Skirts of serge and wool plaids.

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Suits And Topcoats For Town And Country At The John David Shop

Materials In Abundance That Scoffs At Any Fabric Famine. Patterns As Downright Prepossessing As Before The War. Tailorwork Which Gives The Best Of Stein-Bloch, Who Gets The Best Of Them All. Smartness Which Commingles Propriety With Sobriety And Exemplifies New York, The Bourne Whence All Fashions Flow. Values Which Vindicate Our Well-Known Institutional Principle—Exclusive, But Not Expensive.



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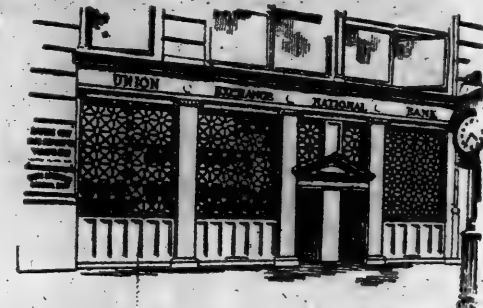
Coats of Distinctiveness

BLUE IS EMPHASIZED IN EVERY RUSSEK COAT. NOT ONLY VALUE IN THE MATERIAL SENSE, BUT FROM THE STAND-POINT OF PRACTICAL STYLING AND FINE TAILORING AS WELL.

SIX NEW MODEL DOLMANS
\$65 \$95 \$165

NINE PEACHBLOOM WRAPS
\$85 \$125 \$250

SEVEN SILHOUETTE MODELS
\$185 \$265 \$450



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should offer practical, comprehensive counsel and methods for sound and efficient financing and developing of your organization.

Experience in such matters has made our bank an essential factor in the rise of many a business.

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A Commercial Bank
Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street

American Lithographic Company Invites Bids

for the purchase of lithographic reproductions of the paintings by G. Camarillo of 75,750 portraits of President Woodrow Wilson 75,275 portraits of General John J. Pershing 77,145 portraits of Gen. David Lloyd George 75,251 portraits of Premier M. Clemenceau 75,975 portraits of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and of 75,207 reproductions of the paintings by G. W. S. Tennant of Marshal Ferdinand Foch. all of a size ten (10) by thirteen and one-half (13 1/2) inches, in four (4) colors on 34 point double lined manila double coated face paper. Information concerning the pictures can be obtained and copies of the reproductions can be seen upon application to H. M. Hanks, c/o American Lithographic Company, 51 East 19th Street, New York. All bids should be in writing and addressed American Lithographic Co., 51 East 19th Street, New York.



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THE HOME SECTOR

A WEEKLY FOR THE NEW CIVILIAN

CONDUCTED BY THE FORMER EDITORIAL COUNCIL OF
The Stars and Stripes

Official Newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces



Announcing the First Issue On All News-Stands To-day

ALL you Yanks who, far out at sea, or in the muddy dugouts, lousy billets and chill barracks of the A. E. F., found the going a little easier because of *The Stars and Stripes* will enjoy this new weekly conducted by the same bunch, for the same bunch, in the same spirit.

All the rest of you Yanks who wore blue and carried the 2,000,000 men in O. D. across—and brought them back again—all you Yanks who did not get across and did your service in the home sector will be interested in this new weekly, dedicated and devoted to the five million men who served the United States in uniform in the great war.

The Stars and Stripes was hauled down and folded away a fortnight before the peace treaty was signed, but the men who wrote or drew ninety per cent. of the contents of the famous soldiers' weekly have not broken ranks. They have kept close formation in their red-chevron days to conduct this new magazine.

WALLGREN, the best known enlisted man in the A. E. F., is on the job with his hilarious and disorderly cartoons.

BALDRIDGE, the infantry private who made off with the honors as the foremost American artist of the war, is drawing for *The Home Sector*.

The new magazine will be gay each week with irresponsible humor and interesting news of all sorts for the man who was in the service.

There will be fresh tidings from all the old Yank sectors in France, England, Belgium and Germany, and the latest news from the front in the fight to keep America, the home sector, the best of them all.

For the convenience of past and present members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, there has been established SERVICE, a department which will try to clear up the misunderstandings and doubt existing in the minds of most former service men about such details as war-risk insurance, Liberty bonds, back pay, pensions, bonuses, legislation—local and national—and the dozens of other questions now perplexing discharged soldiers and sailors. *Service knows.*

You will want *The Home Sector* every Wednesday. Get the first copy to-day on the nearest news-stand.

It is 10 cents a copy. \$5.00 a year with a special combination offer. Every red-chevron American will want to read *The Home Sector*, which means that there is a wide-open opportunity for some live men who act now, to earn real money by taking subscriptions. Write us at once. The Butterick Publishing Company, 407 Butterick Building, New York City.



10 CENTS A COPY

TODAY ON ALL NEWS-STANDS

WINS NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

REDS CHUCK FLAG FOR 1919 SEASON

Become Champions of National League by Defeating the Giants, 4 to 3.

CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI

Fans Make Demonstration Over First Pennant to Come to Redland in Club's History.

MORAN IS "MIRACLE MAN"

Duplicated Success at Philadelphia by Molding a Winner from Cast-Off Players.

AMERICAN LEAGUE INQUIRY ORDERED

Board of Directors Demand Investigation of Financial Affairs of Organization.

DODGERS STAY 9 BUT NOT INNINGS

Pirates Sneak Home a Run in Second Extra Stanza and Win, 4 to 3.

GLEASON FAVORS FIVE-GAME SERIES

White Sox Pin Hopes on Cioetto and Williams—Double Bill for Yanks Today.

LONG PRACTICE FOR YALE

Coach Sharpe Puts 155 Football Candidates Through Hard Drill.

BURNS STOPPED BY KILBANE IN FIFTH

Referee Ends Bout When Champion Has Opponent Groggy with Right to Jaw.

Five Leading Batmen of the Major Leagues

Table with 2 columns: Player, G. A. R. H. P. O. (Stats for various players)

White Sox Pin Hopes on Cioetto and Williams—Double Bill for Yanks Today.

The Yankee-White Sox game scheduled at the Polo Grounds yesterday was postponed on account of wet grounds.

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ROBERTS OUTLASTS KILBY

In the semi-final bout, scheduled for eight rounds, Al Roberts of Staten Island and scored a victory over Eddie Kilby of Harrison, N. J.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—For the first time since the organization of the National League, in the 'seventies, Cincinnati has won the pennant. The last pennant, mathematical doubt was removed when the Reds defeated the Giants this afternoon in nine innings of the final game.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16.—So excellent was the game between the Pirates and the Robins this afternoon that it was too hot to play.

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Where They Play Today. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago at New York. (First game.) Cincinnati at Pittsburgh. (First game.) St. Louis at Boston. (Second game.)

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DINNER FOR AERO LEADERS.

Commodore Beaumont Entertains at Ritz-Carlton.

Commodore Louis Beaumont, President of the Aero Club of America in France, who arrived here on Saturday on the Aquitania, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton to a number of those interested in aviation. Commodore Beaumont founded the series of aviation clubs along the front and in Paris where the fiercest food quarters and entertainment during their rest periods.

Among the guests were Allan Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, Henry Woodhouse, Augustus Post, Secretary of the Aerial League of America; Benjamin Franklin, Harmon S. August, Martin York, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Sidney Velt, Harry Taylor, and B. Philip Henry of London. It was announced that Commodore Beaumont had begun construction of a monument at La Manna, to be dedicated to Wilbur Wright, when the Commodore was associated with in Dayton, Ohio.

DIRECTOR OF HALL OF FAME.

New York University Selects Robert Underwood Johnson for Office.

Robert Underwood Johnson, formerly editor of The Century, was designated by New York University yesterday as Director of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans. Dr. Johnson will conduct the quinquennial election of 1920 for great Americans to the Hall of Fame of New York University. He succeeds the late Henry Mitchell MacCracken, formerly Chancellor of New York University. Selection of names for the Hall of Fame is made by one hundred or more electors each fifth year. Grover Cleveland becomes eligible for nomination in the forthcoming year, having died in 1908, selections being made from persons dead for at least ten years. Although there are but seven Presidents of the United States in the Hall of Fame, and none since Lincoln, it is believed that Mr. Cleveland may be elected.

Roosevelt Flag Reaches Ithaca. ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Roosevelt memorial flag which is being carried by relay teams of Boy Scouts from Buffalo to Oyster Bay, to be placed on the former President's grave on his birthday, Oct. 20, arrived here last night from Cortland. After appropriate ceremonies the flag was again started on its way at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for Auburn.

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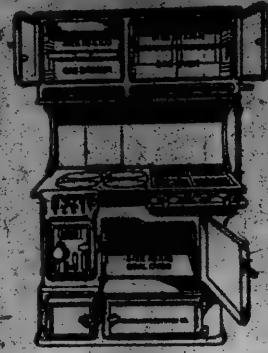
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TOPICS IN WALL STREET. BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1919.

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A Straight

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Few Stocks Move Sensationally, but General List is Neglected.

Violent movements—some up and some down—in ten or a dozen stocks, with the usual fluctuations throughout the remainder of the market, gave yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange a more professional appearance than it has had in some time, which is saying a good deal, considering how professional the market has been lately. The railroad equipment stocks, with American Locomotive the leader for the day, and most of the steel stocks, were active and strong, while the specialties, like the motor and accessory stocks and some of the food and tobacco issues, supplied some high seasonal movements. The railroad list was generally neglected, and the seasonal industries, outside of a few steel descriptions, were allowed to drift along as best they could.

The labor situation, so far as Wall Street was concerned, was regarded more favorably. Wall Street, as has been stated before, hardly looks for any widespread labor disturbances, either in the steel industry or in making new commitments in the general market than otherwise would be the case, with money as cheap and as plentiful as it now appears to be.

The statement attributed to Mr. Schwab, as quoted in the press, was regarded as having been a "sneak attack" on steel stocks in general and on Mr. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel B. stocks in particular. This, coupled with the reassuring statements with regard to the strike situation, quite set at naught reports that the strike would be sent out to become effective next Monday. A master of the question of whether there will or will not be a strike will probably be settled today at the Pittsburgh conference, and in the financial district yesterday there was confidence that the union leaders would act in accordance with the President's request that the matter be left in abeyance until the capital and labor conference of next month is over.

The labor developments, the easing in call money rates to 4 per cent, and the appearance of a fairly good volume of time money, were the high lights in the day's happenings. It is decidedly unusual for money rates to act as they are acting at this time of year.

Ordinarily, the trend is just the reverse, for the interior demands in the Fall usually harden the New York money market. What is even more significant, according to market observers, is that money, so far as to encourage general confidence, is not only plentiful, but many warnings "have recently been sent out against speculation, which those who are committed to the theory that it is desirable that speculation should be discouraged, so as to encourage general confidence, believe very much in the declining call rate constitute substantial evidence of the fact that the market, however, admit the point to be one for debate, and developments of the near future may supply an answer quite different from the popular stock market idea of the moment.

As to the money market, the foreign exchange market was even more active on the previous day. It was, as a matter of fact, very demoralized with French rates down more than a quarter of a franc on the British Italian rates about as badly off, and with Belgian rates showing an even greater loss. German marks, too, had abruptly, losing about 5 per cent in value.

34 cents. Sterling also broke badly, falling close to its record low record of last month. How much lower the exchange market can go without occasioning real concern, concerns which will get action, is a mystery. A few months ago present rates would have been regarded as entirely reasonable, and unless some notable action is taken, it seems certain that it seems certain that they will go lower.

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Range of Rates.

1919.		1918.		1917.		1916.		1915.		1914.		1913.		1912.		1911.		1910.		1909.		1908.		1907.		1906.		1905.		1904.		1903.		1902.		1901.		1900.		1899.		1898.		1897.		1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		1883.		1882.		1881.		1880.		1879.		1878.		1877.		1876.		1875.		1874.		1873.		1872.		1871.		1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.		1866.		1865.		1864.		1863.		1862.		1861.		1860.		1859.		1858.		1857.		1856.		1855.		1854.		1853.		1852.		1851.		1850.		1849.		1848.		1847.		1846.		1845.		1844.		1843.		1842.		1841.		1840.		1839.		1838.		1837.		1836.		1835.		1834.		1833.		1832.		1831.		1830.		1829.		1828.		1827.		1826.		1825.		1824.		1823.		1822.		1821.		1820.		1819.		1818.		1817.		1816.		1815.		1814.		1813.		1812.		1811.		1810.		1809.		1808.		1807.		1806.		1805.		1804.		1803.		1802.		1801.		1800.		1799.		1798.		1797.		1796.		1795.		1794.		1793.		1792.		1791.		1790.		1789.		1788.		1787.		1786.		1785.		1784.		1783.		1782.		1781.		1780.		1779.		1778.		1777.		1776.		1775.		1774.		1773.		1772.		1771.		1770.		1769.		1768.		1767.		1766.		1765.		1764.		1763.		1762.		1761.		1760.		1759.		1758.		1757.		1756.		1755.		1754.		1753.		1752.		1751.		1750.		1749.		1748.		1747.		1746.		1745.		1744.		1743.		1742.		1741.		1740.		1739.		1738.		1737.		1736.		1735.		1734.		1733.		1732.		1731.		1730.		1729.		1728.		1727.		1726.		1725.		1724.		1723.		1722.		1721.		1720.		1719.		1718.		1717.		1716.		1715.		1714.		1713.		1712.		1711.		1710.		1709.		1708.		1707.		1706.		1705.		1704.		1703.		1702.		1701.		1700.		1699.		1698.		1697.		1696.		1695.		1694.		1693.		1692.		1691.		1690.		1689.		1688.		1687.		1686.		1685.		1684.		1683.		1682.		1681.		1680.		1679.		1678.		1677.		1676.		1675.		1674.		1673.		1672.		1671.		1670.		1669.		1668.		1667.		1666.		1665.		1664.		1663.		1662.		1661.		1660.		1659.		1658.		1657.		1656.		1655.		1654.		1653.		1652.		1651.		1650.		1649.		1648.		1647.		1646.		1645.		1644.		1643.		1642.		1641.		1640.		1639.		1638.		1637.		1636.		1635.		1634.		1633.		1632.		1631.		1630.		1629.		1628.		1627.		1626.		1625.		1624.		1623.		1622.		1621.		1620.		1619.		1618.		1617.		1616.		1615.		1614.		1613.		1612.		1611.		1610.		1609.		1608.		1607.		1606.		1605.		1604.		1603.		1602.		1601.		1600.		1599.		1598.		1597.		1596.		1595.		1594.		1593.		1592.		1591.		1590.		1589.		1588.		1587.		1586.		1585.		1584.		1583.		1582.		1581.		1580.		1579.		1578.		1577.		1576.		1575.		1574.		1573.		1572.		1571.		1570.		1569.		1568.		1567.		1566.		1565.		1564.		1563.		1562.		1561.		1560.		1559.		1558.		1557.		1556.		1555.		1554.		1553.		1552.		1551.		1550.		1549.		1548.		1547.		1546.		1545.		1544.		1543.		1542.		1541.		1540.		1539.		1538.		1537.		1536.		1535.		1534.		1533.		1532.		1531.		1530.		1529.		1528.		1527.		1526.		1525.		1524.		1523.		1522.		1521.		1520.		1519.		1518.		1517.		1516.		1515.		1514.		1513.		1512.		1511.		1510.		1509.		1508.		1507.		1506.		1505.		1504.		1503.		1502.		1501.		1500.		1499.		1498.		1497.		1496.		1495.		1494.		1493.		1492.		1491.		1490.		1489.		1488.		1487.		1486.		1485.		1484.		1483.		1482.		1481.		1480.		1479.		1478.		1477.		1476.		1475.		1474.		1473.		1472.		1471.		1470.		1469.		1468.		1467.		1466.		1465.		1464.		1463.		1462.		1461.		1460.		1459.		1458.		1457.		1456.		1455.		1454.		1453.		1452.		1451.		1450.		1449.		1448.		1447.		1446.		1445.		1444.		1443.		1442.		1441.		1440.		1439.		1438.		1437.		1436.		1435.		1434.		1433.		1432.		1431.		1430.		1429.		1428.		1427.		1426.		1425.		1424.		1423.		1422.		1421.		1420.		1419.		1418.		1417.		1416.		1415.		1414.		1413.		1412.		1411.		1410.		1409.		1408.		1407.		1406.		1405.		1404.		1403.		1402.		1401.		1400.		1399.		1398.		1397.		1396.		1395.		1394.		1393.		1392.		1391.		1390.		1389.		1388.		1387.		1386.		1385.		1384.		1383.		1382.		1381.		1380.		1379.		1378.		1377.		1376.		1375.		1374.		1373.		1372.		1371.		1370.		1369.		1368.		1367.		1366.		1365.		1364.		1363.		1362.		1361.		1360.		1359.		1358.		1357.		1356.		1355.		1354.		1353.		1352.		1351.		1350.		1349.		1348.		1347.		1346.		1345.		1344.		1343.		1342.		1341.		1340.		1339.		1338.		1337.		1336.		1335.		1334.		1333.		1332.		1331.		1330.		1329.		1328.		1327.		1326.		1325.		1324.		1323.		1322.		1321.		1320.		1319.		1318.		1317.		1316.		1315.		1314.		1313.		1312.		1311.		1310.		1309.		1308.		1307.		1306.		1305.		1304.		1303.		1302.		1301.		1300.		1299.		1298.		1297.		1296.		1295.		1294.		1293.		1292.		1291.		1290.		1289.		1288.		1287.		1286.		1285.		1284.		1283.		1282.		1281.		1280.		1279.		1278.		1277.		1276.		1275.		1274.		1273.		1272.		1271.		1270.		1269.		1268.		1267.		1266.		1265.		1264.		1263.		1262.		1261.		1260.		1259.		1258.		1257.		1256.		1255.		1254.		1253.		1252.		1251.		1250.		1249.		1248.		1247.		1246.		1245.		1244.		1243.		1242.		1241.		1240.		1239.		1238.		1237.		1236.		1235.		1234.		1233.		1232.		1231.		1230.		1229.		1228.		1227.		1226.		1225.		1224.		1223.		1222.		1221.		1220.		1219.		1218.		1217.		1216.		1215.		1214.		1213.		1212.		1211.		1210.		1209.		1208.		1207.		1206.		1205.		1204.		1203.		1202.		1201.		1200.		1199.		1198.		1197.		1196.		1195.		1194.		1193.		1192.		1191.		1190.		1189.		1188.		1187.		1186.		1185.		1184.		1183.		1182.		1181.		1180.		1179.		1178.		1177.		1176.		1175.		1174.		1173.		1172.		1171.		1170.		1169.		1168.		1167.		1166.		1165.		1164.		1163.		1162.		1161.		1160.		1159.		1158.		1157.		1156.		1155.		1154.		1153.		1152.		1151.		1150.		1149.		1148.		1147.		1146.		1145.		1144.		1143.		1142.		1141.		1140.		1139.		1138.		1137.		1136.		1135.		1134.		1133.		1132.		1131.		1130.		1129.		1128.		1127.		1126.		1125.		1124.		1123.		1122.		1121.		1120.		1119.		1118.		1117.		1116.		1115.		1114.		1113.		1112.		1111.		1110.		1109.		1108.		1107.		1106.		1105.		1104.		1103.		1102.		1101.		1100.		1099.		1098.		1097.		1096.		1095.		1094.		1093.		1092.		1091.		1090.		1089.		1088.		1087.		1086.		1085.		1084.		1083.		1082.		1081.		1080.		1079.		1078.		1077.		1076.		1075.		1074.		1073.		1072.		1071.		1070.		1069.		1068.		1067.		1066.		1065.		1064.		1063.		1062.		1061.		1060.		1059.		1058.		1057.		1056.		1055.		1054.		1053.		1052.		1051.		1050.		1049.		1048.		1047.		1046.		1045.		1044.		1043.		1042.		1041.		1040.		1039.		1038.		1037.		1036.		1035.		1034.		1033.		1032.		1031.		1030.		1029.		1028.		1027.		1026.		1025.		1024.		1023.		1022.		1021.		1020.		1019.		1018.		1017.		1016.		1015.		1014.		1013.		1012.		1011.		1010.		1009.		1008.		1007.		1006.		1005.		1004.		1003.		1002.		1001.		1000.		999.		998.		997.		996.		995.		994.		993.		992.		991.		990.		989.		988.		987.		986.		985.		984.		983.		982.		981.		980.		979.		978.		977.		976.		975.		974.		973.		972.		971.		970.		969.		968.		967.		966.		965.		964.		963.		962.		961.		960.		959.		958.		957.		956.		955.		954.		953.		952.		951.		950.		949.		948.		947.		946.		945.		944.		943.		942.		941.		940.		939.		938.		937.		936.		935.		934.		933.		932.		931.		930.		929.		928.		927.		926.		925.		924.		923.		922.		921.		920.		919.		918.		917.		916.		915.		914.		913.		912.		911.		910.		909.		908.		907.		906.		905.		904.		903.		902.		901.		900.		899.		898.		897.		896.		895.		894.		893.		892.		891.		890.		889.		888.		887.		886.		885.		884.		883.		882.		881.		880.		879.		878.</	
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"Crude" Prices

In view of Burkhart and Desdemona Production.

In the Burkhart Northwest Extension and in the Desdemona or Duke Districts in North Central Texas some concern has been expressed in a few quarters that the large production of these districts are about to deliver will unsettle the market for crude oil and cause a slump in quotations.

That possibility is regarded among well informed operators as being so remote as to be worth no serious consideration.

Only a few miles away, at Ranger, they want more crude oil, and in Oklahoma and Kansas a number of refineries want more crude and are paying bonuses to get it.

Export prices for gasoline continue to show a hardening tendency, and we all know that before long our export demand will likely be more urgent.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York

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R. L. Day & Co., Boston

SEES \$3,591,273,545
DEFICIT IN ESTIMATES

Demands on Treasury for Next Fiscal Year Will Be \$10,831,201,585, Good Says.

URGES STRICTEST ECONOMY

House Appropriations Chairman Criticizes Many Estimates for Reducing High Cost of Living.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A note of warning against spending more money for Governmental work was sounded in the House today by Chairman Good of the Appropriations Committee. In a speech he announced that the demand upon the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1920, would be \$10,831,201,585, while the receipts would be only \$7,238,928,040, thus leaving a deficit of \$3,591,273,545.

In reminding House members that many estimates for the coming year by the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Good emphasized that every additional dollar was a new burden to the taxpayer already staggering under the high cost of living.

"The demands upon the Treasury," he said, "call for an expenditure of money for the next year that is simply staggering. The actual conditions confronting the Treasury are so alarming that we may well pause and calmly consider obligations already existing, and that must be met before entering upon the new year's budget."

Speaking of the appropriations asked by the various Government departments for investigating the high cost of living, Mr. Good said the committee had concluded that the Department of Justice could do the most efficacious work at \$150,000 had been allowed to the Federal Trade Commission for this work, and \$150,000 to the Department of Labor, but the \$500,000 asked for by the Department of Agriculture had been excluded. The request of the Department of Commerce for \$75,000 to demonstrate methods of preparing fish for export was also excluded.

Mr. Good said that after an appropriation of \$25,000 for this purpose was allowed in 1918 for canning dogfish the cans exploded.

Many "Dogfish" Estimates.

"A great many of these estimates for reducing the high cost of living are of the dogfish character, and would give just about as much relief to the people as a dogfish would give to a man who is suffering from a dogfish headache," he said.

The Department of Justice, he continued, "asked an appropriation of \$200,000 for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, \$100,000 for the detection and prosecution of crime, and \$300,000 for special assistants to the Attorney General, and these appropriations have, in a greater or less degree, special reference to bringing about some reduction in the cost of living. It was pointed out very clearly by the representatives from the Agriculture Department, in support of their estimates, that the cause of the high cost of living is founded primarily on the increase in our circulating medium, and that a small per cent of 1-2 per cent, as recall is due to hoarding and profiteering. The committee of Justice also gave to the Department of Justice all the money that is required to enforce the laws to prevent profiteering. Some of this appropriation will be required to enforce the Prohibition laws, but it is necessary that it be expended in prosecuting profiteers and hoarders of the necessities of life. If any relief is to be given from the present high cost of living, it is to this department of the Government that the committee feels we must look for practical relief."

"It is generally admitted that the high cost of living is due primarily to four principal causes:

"First and foremost, the increase in our circulating medium. Since the outbreak of the war our circulating medium has practically doubled.

"Second, increased prices are made necessary to meet increased cost of production due to (a) increase in wages, (b) decrease in labor efficiency, and (c) an increase in taxes. The increase in the wage scale in many industries is more than 100 per cent, and, according to the testimony before the committee, labor is only from 50 to 60 per cent efficient.

"Third, our excess of exports. In 1918 the total of our exports of food

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

25 railroads. 92.45 90.00 90.94 +1.17

50 stocks. 117.14 115.00 115.00 +1.17

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

Sept. 16. 117.14 115.00 115.00 +1.17

Sept. 15. 117.14 115.00 115.00 +1.17

Sept. 14. 117.14 115.00 115.00 +1.17

Sept. 13. 117.14 115.00 115.00 +1.17

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Sept. 10. 117.14 115.00 115.00 +1.17

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Sept. 29. 117.14 115.00 115.00 +1.17

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Selected Investment Securities

INDIANA PARK BONDS

\$70,000 6%

CITY OF GARY, INDIANA

Denomination \$1,000
Due \$35,000 June 1, 1934
\$35,000 June 1, 1935
Interest date June and December.
Assessed valuation \$110,000,000.
Bonded debt, less sinking fund, \$80,000,000. Population 80,000. Subject to legal opinion Chas. B. Wood, Chicago. These bonds are the legal obligation of the entire City of Gary.

Price to yield 4.70%

Partial Payment Plan when desired. Send for descriptive circular S-917.

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PRICHTT & CO.

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RAZOR MERGER HAS \$20,000,000 STOCK

Three Large Manufacturing Companies Incorporated Under the Laws of Delaware.

NEW CAPITAL IS ALL TAKEN

George L. Storm, interested in Tobacco Products, is Chairman of American Company.

The announcement yesterday of the formation of the American Safety Razor Company, a \$20,000,000 concern, incorporated under the laws of Delaware, brought to light the consolidation of three of the large safety razor companies of America, namely, those manufacturing the Gem, Ever-Ready, and Star razors. Under the plans of the merger 400,000 shares of the new company's stock will be offered to the public.

Block, Maloney & Co. of New York and Chicago, have underwritten the new stock which is reported to have been oversubscribed through private subscriptions. The \$20,000,000 capitalization is divided into 800,000 shares of stock with a par value of \$25, and it was estimated yesterday that the 1919 earnings of the three companies which have been merged, have been at a rate sufficient to show more than 6 per cent. on the new company's capital at the close of the year.

The new concern begins to operate free from indebtedness, and will have only one class of stock outstanding. It is expected to list the stock on the Curb Market, after which application will be made to have it admitted to the list on the New York Stock Exchange.

George L. Storm, who is known as one of the dominant figures in the tobacco products business in this country, has been elected Chairman of the Board of the American Safety Razor Corporation, and Joseph Kaufman has been elected President. Included in the directorate in addition to Mr. Storm and Mr. Kaufman are Leon Schinasi, former head of Schinasi Brothers, Incorporated, which was absorbed about three years ago by the Tobacco Products Corporation, and Benjamin Block of Block, Maloney & Co. Discussing production yesterday Mr. Kaufman said: "America today is alone in the field. Last year we manufactured 10,000,000 razors, and the number of blades was more than 200,000,000. The production is swiftly increasing."

In addition to manufacturing razors and blades it is understood that the new company will be able to handle other toilet articles, which can be distributed through its distributing channels without additional cost.

Montreal Stock Quotations.
Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 16.—The market this afternoon held fairly firm a new high record for Steamships common, while Dominion Steel held, and Steel of Canada fell off slightly. The principal sales and quotations follow:

Sales	High	Low	Last
29 Abitibi	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
820 Atlantic Sugar	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
547 Ames pt.	102	102	102
24 Asbestos	85	85	85
2170 Brazilian	53	52	52
24 Bromont	85	85	85
10 Can. Cottons	15	15	15
110 Can. Car	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
100 Can. Car pt.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
25 Can. Cement	80	80	80
2405 Can. S. S.	52	52	52
300 Can. S. S. pt.	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
192 Can. Simsbury	25	25	25
285 MacDonald	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
140 Dom. Steel	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
20 Dom. Textile	120	120	120
150 Laurentide	225	225	225
45 Canners	85	85	85
5 Pennams	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
210 Quebec Ry.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
500 Spanish River	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
1400 Spanish River pt.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
110 Steel of Can.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
28 St. Law. Flour	111	111	111
120 Liont. Glass	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
10 Wabasco Cotton	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
15 Wabasco	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Total shares—14,500.			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Columbia Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the common, first preferred and second preferred stock of New York Canals, Inc.

Irving J. Greene has been appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company, with headquarters at its Brussels office.

Robert C. Meyer & Co. have prepared a folder giving comparative statistics of several of the more prominent copper companies.

J. Edwin Weissensau, formerly a member of Broder & Co. of Scranton, has formed his own firm with offices in New York, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, and will deal in investment securities.

Directors of the Globe Oil Company and the Texlahoma Oil Corporation have agreed to consolidate the properties. Notices of the proposed consolidation will be sent to shareholders soon.

Herman Brothers have opened a new department to deal in unlisted and inactive stocks and bonds.

J. Fletcher Parrell has been elected a Director of the Briscoe Motor Corporation.

Theodore H. Banks, Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank, has been elected a Director of that institution.

The Steel and Tube Company of America has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on its recent issue of \$17,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed trustee under the New York Central Railroad Company trust agreement, securing an issue of \$10,000,000 1 year 8 per cent. collateral gold notes.

Wilson & Co.

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LONGACRE BUILDING
N. COR. 43rd ST. & BROADWAY
NEW YORK

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United Lt. & Rys.
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Stern Brothers Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil
New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.
Hendee Mfg. Co.
New England Fuel Oil
Boston Mex.
Singer Manufacturing Co.
General Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Midland Securities

Bought, Sold, Quoted

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Boston Sand & Gravel
1st 6s, 1924

Woodward Iron
1st 5s, 1952

Cities Service
Deb. "B" 7s, 1966

Ohio State Tel.
5s, 1944

Empire Gas & Fuel
6s, 1924

Woodward Iron Com.
Stern Bros. Pfd.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.

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"B" & "C"
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Telephone Bowling Green 9546.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Commercial Loans—Acceptances

Line of credit extended, based on balance and financial statement.

Our service to business concerns in this respect has all the advantages of the best commercial banks and our resources permit sufficient accommodation for necessary requirements.

Special arrangements for liberal accommodations on a basis of Trade or Bank Acceptances.

Loans made on collateral.

We shall be glad to consider your banking requirements.

Brooklyn Trust Company

177 Montague Street

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Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.

Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway

Chartered April 14, 1866.

V. VIVAUDOU, Inc.

This issue has been heavily oversubscribed. Market opens today on New York Curb.

Orders solicited

SHARES CARRIED ON CONSERVATIVE MARGIN

M. S. Wolfe & Co.

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Telephone Broad 25

Modern Merchandising

Chain stores have educated the public to buy in packages.

Mounting prices of tin and wood daily increase the demand for paper boxes.

ROBERTSON PAPER COMPANY

manufactures a large variety of boxes, including water-proof containers, from its own paper.

Sales of these goods have increased 400% during the last 3 years.

Send for full details of this 8% participating Tax Free preferred stock.

Par \$50.00 per share.

EARNST E. SMITH & CO.

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52 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

V. VIVAUDOU, Inc.

Manufacturers of perfumes and toilet articles.

Stock to be traded in on New York Curb Market Wednesday, September 17th

JOSEPH E. HIGGINS

Specialist

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Curb Phone 5316 Broad.

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7% CUMULATIVE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

Special circular describing important features of this issue mailed on request.

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\$10,000,000

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock

Par Value \$100

Dividends payable quarterly on the fifteenth of February, May, August and November. Callable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company on any dividend date on sixty days' notice at 110 and accrued dividends.

Stock exempt from the General Property Tax under the existing laws of the State of Ohio, and dividends exempt from the present normal Federal Income Tax.

CAPITALIZATION

Upon completion of present financing	Authorized	Outstanding
Common Stock	\$25,000,000	\$3,500,000
7% Preferred Stock (this issue)	40,000,000	10,000,000
6% Preferred Stock	10,000,000	10,000,000

The following points are taken from a letter from H. S. Firestone, President, Complete letter on request.

One of the world's largest manufacturers of solid and pneumatic rubber tires and other rubber products, tire rims, and steel bases for solid tires.

Proceeds will be used for new equipment to increase output of cord and other tires, to construct new mechanical building and new steel rim plant, and provide additional working capital.

Company will maintain at all times net quick assets equivalent to 125% and total net tangible assets equivalent to 200% of aggregate par value of both Preferred Stocks then outstanding.

Total net tangible assets over \$48,000,000 upon completion of present financing and after deducting the outstanding 6% Preferred Stock.

Average annual net earnings during last 3 1/2 years was \$3,148,905, after dividends on 6% Preferred Stock, or over 4 1/4 times dividend requirements on the 7% Preferred Stock. Annual average of net earnings for 3 1/2 years ended October 31, 1918, was \$4,652,592, or over 6 1/2 times the dividend requirements on this issue.

Beginning in 1921, not less than 10% of the net income after providing for dividends on and sinking fund for the 6% Preferred, and dividends on the 7% Preferred shall be used for the redemption of the 7% Preferred Stock at 110, if not obtainable in the open market at a lower price. If called for redemption, or in case of Company's dissolution, liquidation, merger or consolidation, this stock is entitled to 110 and accrued dividends after providing for the 6% Preferred Stock at same price.

An attractive issue, recommended as a conservative investment.

We offer this stock for subscription, subject to allotment, if, as and when issued and received by us and subject to approval of Counsel at

100 and accrued dividend

Temporary certificates will be ready on or before October 1.

Complete circular upon request

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: Fifth Ave. and 43rd St.

Correspondent Offices in more than 50 Cities in the United States and Canada

The National City Company through its experts has made a careful analysis of the official statements, earnings, and value of the properties of this Company, and while it does not guarantee them, it believes the statements in this advertisement to be correct and has itself acted upon such information.

\$32,000 Bonds Stolen or Lost!

On September 15th, the following bonds were sent for delivery by L. M. Prince & Co., none of which were delivered:

Wilson & Co.—6% due 1928—\$1,000 each:
Bonds No. 4377 11314/16 8416/17

Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 5% due 1966—\$1,000 each:
Bonds No. 135500 82143 85152/3 23641/2
29524-5 7748 125621 23643-4

Japanese 1st 4 1/2% due 1925—\$1,000 each:
Bonds No. 101428/33

New Orleans, Texas & Mexican Income 5%, due 1935, \$500 each:
Bonds No. 1300/11

U. S. Liberty 2nd 4 1/4% bonds—\$1,000 each:
Bonds No. 1533751 482578 703236

Southern Pacific Conv. 5%, due 1934—\$1,000 each:
Bonds No. 44304/5 44938 35018
34409 20174 49209
109 4433 44939

Do not buy any of these bonds. Payment has been stopped.

A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

115 BROADWAY
Telephone Rector 8000

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U. S. STEEL MEN MEET.

Directors of Subsidiary Companies Hold Quarterly Conference. The usual quarterly meeting of the directors of subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation were held yesterday, as well as the weekly meeting of the Finance Committee. After the meetings adjourned it was stated that there was no announcement to be made. It is believed, however, that one of the questions discussed was the labor situation.

While there were conflicting reports from other cities regarding a postponement of the steel strike, steel men here were inclined to think that effort to force union recognition by the Steel Corporation would be abandoned for the time being.

BEST DOMESTIC HELP. Householders are agreed that the only method of obtaining first-class domestic help is through The New York Times Telephone 1001 Bryant—Adv.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Yield.	Mon.	Yield.	Mon.
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Yield.	Mon.	Yield.	Mon.
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Yield.	Mon.	Yield.	Mon.
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Yield.	Mon.	Yield.	Mon.
4 1/2% June, 1927.	101 1/2	4 1/2% Nov., 1925.	101 1/2
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Albany South. R. R. 5s, 1939
Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Pow. & Lt., Pfd.
Columbia Graph. Com. & Pfd.
Continental Guaranty Stk.
Fin. & Trad. Corp. Cm. & Pfd.
Howe Rubber Com. & Pfd.
Irving National Bank
Port Lobos Petroleum Com.
Rockwood & Co. 1st Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sug. Cm. & Pfd.
Shults Bread Co. Stk. & Bds.
Utah Securities Corp. 6s, 1922
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Wisconsin Edison Stk. & Bds.

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N. Y. State Ry. Pfd.
Northwest Power Com. & Pfd.
Nor. Ontario Lt. & Pr. Com.
Santa Cecilia Sug. Cm. & Pfd.
Wire Wheel Corp. Com. & Pfd.

Albany South. R. R. 5s, 1939
Barrett Mfg. 5s, 1939
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WE WILL BUY:

100 Bucyrus Pfd.
100 Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
100 Int'l Motor Trk. (all issues)
5M Ky. River Pr. 1st 6s, 1931

WE WILL SELL:
100 General Baking Com.
200 Bucyrus Common
5M Caddo Central Oil 6s
100 West'h. Church, Kerr Com.
200 N. Y. State Ry. Com.

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74 Broadway, New York
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Allied Oil Corporation

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
New York, September 3, 1919.

To the Stockholders of the Allied Oil Corporation:

Supplementing my report to you of July 1, 1919, in which I stated that your company contemplated the acquisition of large oil production, I take pleasure in submitting the following statement concerning Allied Oil Corporation:

ORGANIZATION:
The Company was organized under the laws of Delaware in 1917, with an authorized capital of 12,500,000 shares of Common Capital Stock of \$1 par value, of which 9,583,463 shares have been issued and are now outstanding. The Company has no Preferred Stock and no funded indebtedness. Dividends have been paid at the rate of 12% per annum (3% quarterly) since January 1, 1919. Payments are made January, April, July and October 1st.

PROPERTIES:
The Company owns the entire outstanding amounts of Capital Stock of the following companies:

Consumers Gas & Fuel Company of Texas.
Central Power & Light Company of Texas.
Dallas Oil Company of Texas.
Allied Drilling Company of Texas.
San Jacinto Petroleum Corporation of Delaware.
Alamo Petroleum Corporation of Delaware.

Through its subsidiaries, the Company owns approximately 85,100 acres of oil and gas leases in California, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Brewster, Eastland, Jack, McCulloch, Miller, Palo Pinto, Parker, Runnels, San Saba, Shackelford, Stephens, Taylor, Wichita, Wise and Young Counties, Texas. The Company has eight oil wells in the Ranger and Burk Burnett fields, having a daily production of 6,500 barrels, and six gas wells, with an open flow capacity of 40,000 cubic feet per day in the Mineral Wells gas field. The properties include also 25 miles of pipeline for transportation of the natural gas to market, gas distributing plants and long term franchises in Mineral Wells and Weatherford, Texas, and seven complete drilling outfits. The natural gas lines of the Company are now serving the City of Mineral Wells, and artificial gas is being supplied in Weatherford, but the distributing system in the latter place is now being changed to serve natural gas. Gas is sold to domestic consumers on sliding scale rates from 45 cents to 60 cents per thousand cubic feet, and industrial rates, which are not at present regulated by franchise, average 15 cents per thousand.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS:
There is now being drilled fourteen additional oil wells, thirteen of which are in proven producing territory in the Ranger and Burk Burnett fields, and one is located on a 2,000 acre lease selected by the Company's geological expert. There is also being drilled on proven gas territory, five additional gas wells.

The Company's development program embraces furthermore the construction of an additional 100 miles of pipeline, together with two large pump stations, which will connect the gas fields near Desdemona in Comanche County, near Lacasa in Stephens County, and near Mineral Wells in Palo Pinto County, with Weatherford and Fort Worth, Texas. The proposed sixteen-inch line to Fort Worth will have a capacity of 50,000,000 cubic feet daily, and will supply gas, under favorable contracts, to Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Fort Worth Power & Light Company, Texas Railway & Light Company and other large consumers.

When the wells now drilling and improvements under way are completed, it is expected that the Company will have available a daily production of 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas and contracts to purchase gas at the wells covering volume of 70,000,000 cubic feet, with pipe-line capacity to market 50,000,000 cubic feet daily.

The Company will also construct two gasoline absorption plants with a capacity of 40,000,000 cubic feet, estimated to produce 15,000 gallons of gasoline daily, which has a market value on the ground of 15 cents per gallon. Construction of these plants will be done under a contract with George A. Burrell Company of Pittsburgh, whereby the latter will pay all expenses of construction and the Company will receive 50% of the net earnings.

EARNINGS:
On the basis of present production, net earnings from oil are at the rate of over \$4,000,000 per annum. Earnings from natural gas and gasoline upon completion of the construction program, it is estimated, will amount to \$2,000,000 net per annum.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. B. LEVY, President.

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COTTON ADVANCES ON CROP REPORTS

American Association Figures
for Sept. 12 Indicate Yield
of 10,000,000 Bales.

PRICES UP 100 POINTS
Wall, Street and Western Houses
Chief Buyers—Market Closes
at Highest Level.

The cotton market experienced one of the most sensational advances it has known in more than a month. The rise yesterday, which extended to 110 points in some of the options, recalled the movements of July, when crop damage was the chief topic of conversation and the trade was talking of a decent cotton before the end of the year. Since the 26-cent level were reached and passed in the third week of July, however, the trade has been much less confident of these high figures, and until yesterday there had been no really aggressive bullish display.

In yesterday's market the direct cause for the sharp advance was the publication of the American Cotton Association's statement that the condition of the crop on Sept. 12 was as low as 54.6 per cent, with an indicated yield of not more than 10,000,000 bales. Considering that the Government, on a condition of \$14 on Aug. 23, made the indicated crop 11,250,000 bales, it is hard to see how the association's 10,000,000 bale figure arrived at. Nevertheless, the statement had a pronounced influence yesterday and attracted widespread speculative interest on the buying side.

A good part of the buying came from outside the cotton area, which is to say, from Wall Street and Western wire houses, which seemed to be buying without regard for price. The ring traders, who were mostly of small lines, were driven in and their buying added to the weight on that side.

Reports from the belt other than the American Cotton Association's, were generally poor. They spoke of serious recent damage and of a general deterioration, and were far from reassuring. These reports, it appeared, were given first consideration by the traders, who seemed willing to ignore the foreign exchange market completely. Ordinarily, the bad break in exchange rates would have been a decided factor for the decline, but yesterday this was overlooked.

The great strength, which took the market up 100 points to 26.00, was maintained right to the close of the day, when last prices were either at or very close to the best of the day.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

Open	High	Low	Prev.
Oct.	25.00	24.10	24.00
Nov.	24.00	23.10	23.00
Dec.	23.00	22.10	22.00
Jan.	22.00	21.10	21.00
Feb.	21.00	20.10	20.00
Mar.	20.00	19.10	19.00
Apr.	19.00	18.10	18.00
May	18.00	17.10	17.00
June	17.00	16.10	16.00
July	16.00	15.10	15.00

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 100 points to 26.00, and middling up 100 points to 26.00.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 21.75; Augusta, 22.25; Memphis, 20.75; Houston, 21.75; Little Rock, 20.75.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

Port	Receipts	Exports	Stocks
New York	8,251	1,251	40,251
Other ports	1,251	1,251	40,251

Port receipts: Yesterday, last week, last year.

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 16. W. J. St. Patrick **\$100**
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East, N. S. 49110-2500, \$20,000
 al. to Geo. Eugene Wade, 1363
 another, map \$25,000, Sept. 15,
 1918.
 Friedman, J. 49110-2500, \$20,000
 East, N. S. 49111-1, Margaret A.
 Carl, P. Kinkorff, 473 Madison
 street, New York, N. Y., 10017.
 Guarantors and Trust Co., 115
 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 10038.
 18 East, N. S. 49111-4; Laura
 Julia Sawyer, 4522 Amsterdam
 street, New York, N. Y., 10022.
 Guarantors and Trust Co., 115 Broadway,
 New York, N. Y., 10038.
 18 East, N. S. 49111-4; Mary
 L. Hoffman, 110 West 10th
 street, New York, N. Y., 10011.
 Guarantors and Trust Co., 115
 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 10038.
 18 East, N. S. 49111-4; Mary
 L. Hoffman, 110 West 10th
 street, New York, N. Y., 10011.
 Guarantors and Trust Co., 115
 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 10038.

ORDERED LEASES.
 Manhattan.
 1-12 years and 20 days, from
 attorney, E. B. Cohen, \$5,500
 New York County Bakery and
 Confectionery Co., 100 West
 12th street, New York, N. Y.,
 10011.
 1-12 years and 20 days, from
 attorney, E. B. Cohen, \$7,500

STREET AND COUNTRY: 700 W. 1st St.,
Chicago, Ill. West 6th St. 800
S. E. 1917 3 year term, \$1,000.
-7 Feet, all; West-Landmark
contractor, from Sept. 1, 1919;
Johnny J. Romagna, 21 Liberty
St., Chicago, Ill. \$1,000

HAWKES LINES,
Madison, Wis.

215. Wolf Weitnau against
Frank Horn, owner; William
Horn contractor.
West St. S. Snyder Co. Inc.
Frank owner; J. J. O'Connell,
Chicago, Ill. \$440.75
West-Walkover Bros. Inc.,
Chicago, Ill. L. L. Smith &
Associates, owners; \$104.85
Hawkes Lines, owner; R. P. Carlstedt
contractor. \$1,200.75

Brown, F., s. a. 60 Cr. n. c. Hunts Point
Brazils Bros. Sheet Metal Coat.
Vincennes, Ind. Contractor.
\$580

TENDERS FOR

PROPOSALS.

of Columbia, Washington, on 16, 1918. Sealed proposals for this office, Room 457, until 2 o'clock P. M., September 18, 1918, and for the package from package collected at the same time, during the month, 1918, to March 1, 1919, of proposals, specifically with necessary conditions, from the Chief Clerk of Department, Room 457, E. LOUKE BROWNLOW, W. CLYDE GARDNER, C. W. KUTZ, Commanding, D. C. FOR REPAIRING DIES AT BAR—U. S. Engineer Office, 78—Sealed proposals will be until 12 noon, October 13, 1918, at for repairing dies at the Submarine Bar. Further information.

NOTIFICATION NOTICE.
NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE
SECRET, and
IFICATE, issued in duplicate, that the Metropolitan Magazine & Domestic News Service office on this 12th day of

such corporation under section
nual Corporation Law, and
therefrom the stock corpora-
tion with said section in order
by hand and the seal of attor-
ney of State, at the City of
New York, on the 22nd day of
February, 1929, at the sum of
one hundred and nineteen.

Deputy Secretary of State.
Secretary of State, State of
New York.

DIVIDENDS.

**American Agricultural
Chemical Company**
New York, Sept. 1, 1929.
dividends of one and one-half
cents on the Preferred Stock
(100% of a share) and one and
one-half cents (.3%) on the Common
Stock (100% of a share) to be
paid to stockholders of record at
New York on Friday, September
6, 1929.

THOMAS A. DOR, Vicepres.

67

100

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.
Manhattan.

**EXECUTORS DESIROUS OF CLOSING RE-
TATE OFFER PREMISES NOS. 23-25**

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11-room dwelling; immediate possession; caretaker; price \$22,000. Traube, 1,408 L.

MOUSES TO LET. EAST SIDE.
MRS. WILSON'S HOME RENTING ON
PLAZA 2ND. 604 1/2 1ST.
MOUSES FOR SALE. 604 1/2 1ST.
Brooklyn.

Woodward Ave. 872.—Twelve-room modern dwelling; plot to 100 ft.; reasonable price; immediate terms. **Price, 1 Liberty.**

Handsome residence, University Heights, beautiful location. **Immediate possession;** cheap. **8 85 Times.**

Brooklyn.

One-family 7-room brick house, 1138 East 50th st.; wired for electricity; parquet floor; modern throughout; **immediate terms.** **Phone, write, call Associated Realty Co., 1133 Broadway, New York. Page 24—August 2003.**

Henry St., near Joralemon, Brooklyn: 4 rooms, 2 bath, modern kitchen, hardwood floors; handsomely furnished; to **enter private family.** **Isaac H. Cary, 200 Putnam St., Brooklyn, N.Y.**

Twelve 2-family brick houses, 2301 to 2305 East 15th St.; modern throughout; price **\$4,000.** **Phone, write, call Associated Realty Co., 1133 Broadway, New York. Page 24—2003.**

Eight 2-family brick houses, 1270 to 1284 Sutter av.; modern in every respect. **Phone, write, call Associated Realty Co., 1133 Broadway, N. Y. Page 24—2003.**

Phone, call, write Associated Realty Co.
1323 Broadway New York, Enclosure

T—Furnished.
East Hill 1999

8th St.

Three
Bath
Two Baths
Apartment
\$3,600

RAISING CO.
urray Hill 6999

T—Furnished.

Stucco or brick. 8 rooms. Bath. all improve-

3 & 7th Av.
unfurnished, 6
rooms, with 2 or
3 baths.
REMISES
No. 5420
LOANS.
Finance on business
No. 30. Cash value
choice first-mort.
Re 131 Times.

STATE

ments; Queens Borough only; near water;
about \$7000; see page Oct. 11.
Cash. R. 474 Times Downtown.

We have large list of ready buyers for one
and two family houses in all parts of New
York with war; send full particulars. As-
sociated Realty Co., 100 Broadway, New
York. Phone FRarrago 2503.

We have large list of ready buyers for one
and two family houses in all parts of New
York with war; send full particulars. As-
sociated Realty Co., 100 Broadway, New
York. Phone FRarrago 2503.

Modern residence, 5 or 6 bedrooms, easy
commuting distance from Pennell, R.
Broadway. Bowling Green 7th St.

Dwelling—South 90th; give full particulars.
R 60 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let
Washington County

or To Let. Immediate Possession.—Attractive 2-room
bath, double garage, 15th Street, W. 11th St.

[illegible]

For Sale.—Unusually attractive, all-year

three small house
and one secondary
males credentialed.

ESTATE.
For The Ladies.

Myrny Mave Park
large brick house
extra toilet, large
bath, large or two
beds; hedge; fruit
lawn, garden,
large main
place; place; see it
for the Schaefer
Conkers. Yonkers

present owner by day's labor: price \$20,000;
seen by appointment. Address James F.

[illegible]

modern throughout; price \$7,000; easy terms.
Phone, write, call. Associated Realty Com-
pany, 1123 Broadway, New York. Farragut

WIDOW FORCED TO SELL
her beautiful home for \$3,500, on reasonable terms; 8 rooms and bath; all modern appliances; 2½ acres; black and white garden shrubbery. Box 114, Freeport, L. I.

FOREST HILLS GARAGE
Three-story townhouse, 10 rooms, \$1,500. 1000 Conway, Forest Hills, L. I. Appt. 3:30. Possession Oct. 1, 1920. \$300 down.

For Sale—Edgenere, L. I. Attractive new house, furnished with modern kitchen, heating system; large grounds around; garage. \$12,000. Call Mr. L. J. O'Connell.

Long Neck, Long Island—Modern house 10 rooms, 5½ bath, garage, sun porch, swimming pool, modern fully equipped kitchen. 155 Broadway, Long Neck, L. I.

Three lots and house near water near Mott's Neck, L. I. 245 West 34th St. New York City.

Room 1838 Tribune

Sale or To Let.
Times Harmon.
Bargain, \$6,700. Kewport, L. I.—All improved
lands, had water line, 7 large rooms and
bath; garage; 7 minutes to station. Own-
er 231 Times Harmon.

EAST LINDHURST.
10-roomed house and garage, \$20,000; gar-
age; furnished or unfurnished. L. O. Gar-
ner, Garden City 1007 Park Hills.

HOUSE FOR RENT.
Garden City Estates, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths;
garage.
Norman G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt av., N. Y. C.

NEW GARDEN HOUSE.
11 rooms, 2 bath, price \$13,500. Will be
sold by Oct. 1st.
Norman G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt av., N. Y. C.

For rent, Hempstead, attractive residence; 9
rooms and bath; central location; best re-
sidential section; all improvements; garage;
rent \$100.00. Call 10-1000.

.....

French Heroes Lafayette

Memorial Fund, Inc.

2 Clement Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Wm. Astor Chandler, Pres.

September 11, 1919.

The New York Times:

It will probably interest you

to learn the effectiveness of an

advertisement I placed recently

in the Automobile Column in

The Times offering my car.

Within forty-eight hours three

persons had offered me a check

for the amount asked, while the

garage people telephoned that

there were four persons there

who seemed disinterested at not

being allowed to purchase it;

and another individual had rung

up on the phone, offering \$100

less than the price asked with

out examination of the car, pro-

vided I guaranteed it in good

mechanical condition.

JOHN MOFFAT,

Executive Chairman.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CARE MAKERS on jewelry cases; 44 hours

weekly; wages \$27 up; strictly union shop.

See Schoenberger, 110 West 42d St.

CASHIER and CORRESPONDENT, with

knowledge of credits and collections, in

insurance and real estate; salary \$1,000

per month; experience and references; 114

Times.

CASHIER IN DRUG STORE; HOURS 8 P.

M. to 11 P. M.; salary \$1,000 per month;

change rapidly; must have best city

references; salary \$1,000 per

month; standing references; 114

Times.

CHAUFFEUR for Cadillac; must be able

to make auto repairs; willing to go

to country for summer; middle aged; mar-

ried; must be able to handle auto

experience and salary expected; 114

Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married; permanent position;

country; two miles from station; quarters

provided; competent mechanic; experienced

driver; 400 West 110th St. 114

Times.

CHEMIST, colorist, young, wanted, with

good experience, matching and standard-

izing dyes; part-time; salary \$1,000

per month; experience and references; 114

Times.

CLERK in adding department of a large

department store; must be experienced;

salary \$1,000 per month; 114

Times.

CLERK in shipping office; state age, na-

tionality, and references; Steamship, 124

Times.

CLERK wanted familiar with Polish, Bo-

hemian, Slavonic languages; European Ex-

change, 114 West 110th St.

CLERK in hotel; experience; Hotel Man-

hattan, 100 West 110th St.

COLLECTOR, old established installment

house; salary \$1,000 per month; 114

Times.

COOK, experienced, Japanese, good refer-

ences; 114 West 110th St.

COUPLE wanted, as cook and butler-wait-

ress; private home; salary \$1,000 per

month; 114 West 110th St.

CUTTER, experienced, Japanese, good refer-

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CUTTER, experienced, Japanese, good refer-

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CUTTER, experienced, Japanese, good refer-

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HELP WANTED.

HILPERS—Useful around different houses

Department 10, 68 Times Down-

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PLEDGE \$1,000,000 TO BUILDING FUND

Women Promise to Raise Sum
Toward \$10,000,000 Sought
in Charity Campaign.

CAMPAIGN WORKERS MEET

Felix M. Warburg Sends Contribution
of \$50,000 and Charles
Wimpfheimer \$75,000.

On behalf of the women of New York a group of women interested in the United Building Fund Campaign of the Federated Jewish Institutions pledged \$1,000,000 at yesterday's rally at the Biltmore. The pledge was made by women under the leadership of Mrs. Isaac Kubie, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Max Weinstein, Mrs. Louis J. Robertson, Mrs. A. J. Marcus, Mrs. Max Wilner, and Dr. Rosinoff.

In order to correct some misconceptions concerning the fund, Dr. J. Edwin Goldwasser, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities, issued this statement yesterday.

"There seems to be some misapprehension as to the exact purpose of the ten million dollar building fund. This fund is being collected for extension and building of thirty-one social service and charitable institutions in New York City, which for the last five years have carried on no building projects because of the war.

These institutions felt rightly that no money should be diverted from causes immediately concerned with the winning of the war. Today, therefore, they are badly in need of funds and the facilities which such funds will provide.

In order to obviate the separate appeal of the thirty-one institutions as individual applicants for contributions the idea of a United Building Fund campaign was conceived. The heads of the various institutions joined hands for this purpose, and a Committee to Plan and Scope was appointed to study the needs of the institutions.

"Ten million dollars was the minimum amount decided upon to cover the absence of building operations in the last five years and to meet the needs of the next five. The people of the City of New York recognize the great need, for they have responded. Over three million dollars is on hand.

But the seven million necessary must be pledged in a week. The public will not fail us in this civic duty."

A large gathering of the workers in the campaign, including the Executive Committee, presided over by Colonel H. A. Guinburg, and Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an ounce line.

BARPIN.

Lost, Friday afternoon, between Benders, West 5th St. and Ritz-Carlton, diamond barpin, 27 square diamonds, liberal reward, absolutely no questions asked if returned promptly. R. H. Gamble, 106 East 82d St.

LOST—Sept. 13, between 6 o'clock train, New York Central, and street, Paisley handbag, contents very important. X-ray report by Dr. Earl H. King, two gold bracelets and small amount of money. Return bag and contents to name on letter in bag, P. O. Box 526, Greenwich, Conn. Finder to keep money or receive a liberal reward by sending address of finder.

LOST—Two notes, made to the order of Leo Turbow, 149 West 28th St., on the afternoon of Sept. 16 in 23d St. between 5th and 7th Aves. Reward will be paid for the return of these notes.

LOST or left in taxi, between 11th West 4th St. and 1 West 6th St. at 10 P. M., Sunday, Sept. 14, a two-coin saddle neck scarf, reward. Phone or call 1 West 6th St., Apt. 311, Columbus 4204.

LOST—Lady's silk umbrella, large silver knob, Monday, between 11 A. M. and 12 noon, in Penn. Station, Long Island 346; suitable reward. Miss Alwine C. Bardenheuer, 629 5th St., College Point, N. Y.

LOST—Saturday, Belmont Park, or Monday, Garrison train or N. Y. C., silver, gold striped cigarette case. Finder please telephone Harris Livernore, Broad 7180. Reward.

LOST—Monday night on McLean Ave., Yonkers, lady's blue-headed bag, containing sum of money, eyeglasses and cards; reward. Maxwell Hall Elliott, 277 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Monday, Sept. 9, penny pin with diamond centre, between 30th West 180th St. and 33d St., 5th Ave. Reward; no questions asked. Telephone St. Nicholas 507.

LOST—Platinum ring, small brilliant and sapphires, Sept. 14, Hotel McAlpin, liberal reward; return to lost and found department, Hotel McAlpin.

LOST—Sunday, gold watch, marked "P. A. K." with chain, pencil and knife; reward \$100, questions asked. P. A. Kjeve, 50 Beaver St., New York.

LOST—Black purse, containing important papers and bills, 5th Ave. bus street, or Webster's, reward. Return to J. L. Room, 507 5th Ave.

LOST—Bank Book No. 531,984, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall Street, New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Bunch of keys, with name plate; reward. Communicate K 586 Times Downtown.

LOST—Seal scarf, Sunday, in Washington Cemetery; reward. Regal, 124 West 112th.

\$500 REWARD. No questions asked for the return of 1 diamond and platinum bar pin, 1 two-stone diamond ring, 1 fancy diamond ring, 1 fancy diamond and ruby ring, 1 gold bracelet, containing 3 diamonds, and \$100 in cash, all contents in silk bag, lost between 9th and 11th Sts. Sunday or Monday, Dreiser & Co., 590 5th Ave.

\$200 REWARD. No questions asked for the return of 1 diamond and platinum bar pin, 1 two-stone diamond ring, 1 fancy diamond ring, 1 fancy diamond and ruby ring, 1 gold bracelet, containing 3 diamonds, and \$100 in cash, all contents in silk bag, lost between 9th and 11th Sts. Sunday or Monday, Dreiser & Co., 590 5th Ave.

LOST—Tuesday, Sept. 9, between Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Guaranty Trust Co., and Pennsylvania Depot, a flexible diamond bracelet, about 45 graduating stones set in platinum. Return in desk Ritz-Carlton Hotel; receive reward; no questions asked.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST—English bulldog, yellow back, white neck, vicinity 22d St., 6th and 7th Aves, suitable reward offered. Auto Park, 158 West 33d.

LOST—Airedale dog, male; license, 28658; reward. Longwell, 137 West 74th.

Found—H. G. found in Elks Park woods pocketbook with contents. Call Room 744, Hotel Biltmore.

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NATION TO OBSERVE CONSTITUTION DAY

Celebrations Today Will Mark
132d Anniversary of Signing
of Historic Document.

ALL BODIES TO PARTICIPATE

Elihu Root Will Preside at Meeting
in Carnegie Hall—Schools and
Churches Have Programs.

Throughout the country, in the largest city and the smallest hamlet, the signing of the Constitution 132 years ago today is to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, arranged by the National "Security League." In New York "Constitution Day" will be observed in every borough, the leading meeting taking place at Carnegie Hall, where the speakers will be John M. Redges, Colonel Charles E. McElroy, President of the National Security League, and Dr. Robert E. McElroy, the league's educational director. Elihu Root, the Honorary President of the Security League, will preside.

The campaign and celebration have been carried out through a large organization, consisting of state directors of the counties of the States. Assistance to this committee, of which Dr. David Jayne Hill is the chairman, has been given by the National Constitutional Celebration Committee, which included the Governors of twenty-two States, the Mayors of over 100 large cities, and prominent citizens in both public and private life is practically every State.

The Young Men's Christian Association has co-operated and meetings will be held in its buildings today from coast to coast. The local branches of the American Legion in several States will also participate.

The Knights of Columbus in announcing their plans for observance of the day stated that a study of the American Constitution is to be made one of the principal subjects to be taught in their supplementary schools during the coming year.

Sealed in Carnegie Hall, meeting to-night exercises will be held at noon at the Sub-Treasury Building, at which Herbert Adams Gibbons, war correspondent and historian, will be the principal speaker. The Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies will meet on Fulton Street, west of Broadway, and will march to the scene of the meeting, preceded by the "Spirit of '76" Drum and Pipe Corps and the Revolutionary colors. General Oliver B. Bridgman will be Grand Marshal. Music at the meeting will be furnished by the Pallo Glee Club.

At Washington Irving High School, Major George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights League and of the English Speaking Union, and Frederic R. Coudert, a member of the Executive Committee of the Security League, will be the speakers.

Other meetings to be held in this city under the auspices of the Security League are:

Manhattan—Hunter College Chapel; Educational Alliance; Bowery Mission; Bowery T. M. C. A.; Public School 141, West Fifty-ninth Street; Twelfth Assembly District Democratic Club, 740 Third Avenue.

Brooklyn—Public School 43, Claremont Avenue; Brooklyn-Tenth Assembly District Republican Club, 175 South Oxford Street; Schuylkill Hall, Kiekerbocker Avenue; Eastern District T. M. C. A.

Governors Smith of New York and Goodrich of Indiana, and Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of this State, will speak at the exercises in Albany.

At Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Governor Spruiell will preside, and James M. Beck, a member of the National Constitutional Celebration Organization Committee, will speak.



Lace Curtains Cleaned

Our years of experience in the successful cleaning of Lace Curtains for the most discriminating house-keepers in New York leads us to believe that our process is supreme.

Send one pair to the WALLACH LAUNDRY to be cleaned and judge for yourself.

Telephone Plaza 185 for further particulars.

Wallach Laundry
330 and 332 East 59th Street

"A Branch Store or Route Man Always Near Your Home."

Your Check to Uncle Sam

WHEN the time comes to pay your tax return it takes only a few seconds to put your signature to the check. But do you realize that every one of the three-hundred and sixty-five days in the year has its part in determining the amount you write on that check?

It is in line with sound business procedure that every man know exactly how tax requirements affect his particular enterprise. He can then regulate his every day policies with intelligent understanding.

SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN
Certified Public Accountants
41 PARK ROW

NEW YORK.
Western Office—Grand Rapids, Mich.



Double-breasteds

YOU see from the illustration that "double-breasted" doesn't mean exactly what it used to mean.

This season we've made the double-breasted coat a new thing.

Notice the high-chested, high-waisted effect; buttons are placed high; there's more flare to the coat skirts.

It gives young men the lithe, athletic look—so different from the solid, bulky appearance that the old double-breasted sometimes gave.

Double-breasteds are the most popular styles of the season as we make them. All-wool fabrics; high class tailoring; satisfaction guaranteed.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

We'll show you the Hart Schaffner & Marx double-breasteds and other live styles for fall. Satisfaction guaranteed

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 135th
3d Ave., cor. 132d

Uptown Branch Near Grand Central

309 Madison Avenue
Two Doors Below 42d St.

Cash
the Nut Man

"It's a Nut We Have It."

Largest retailers: one quality—THE BEST. Fresh prime nuts direct from best growers. Shelled nuts and salted nut meats fresh daily. Either store—prices the same.

"Nuts in the Diet" on request

CHAS. S. CASH

232 Fulton St., Half Bk., West Hudson Ter.
309 Madison Ave., 2 doors below 42d St.

A BETTER GRAND PIANO
A BETTER PLAYER PIANO
A BETTER UPRIGHT PIANO

for the money can be offered by the Christian Piano Co. cannot be obtained among the higher grade instruments.

Bargains: Steinway Baby Grand, \$425.
Other used grand and upright pianos \$100 and up.

CHRISTIAN PIANO CO.
753 6th Ave. (43rd St.)

will make your
stock of Liquors
last longer and
all the more
palatable

Procure a copy of Jack's Manual, Recipes
of Fancy Mixed Drinks, When and How to
Serve Them. Postage paid. Price \$1.00 per
copy. 60 Steps Street, N. Y. City.

STEEL WORKERS SAY GARY MUST YIELD OR STRIKE IS CERTAIN; CHAIRMAN OF STEEL CORPORATION IS FIRM FOR OPEN SHOP; WILSON NAMES 22 TO REPRESENT PUBLIC AT LABOR MEETING

WILSON OFFERS HOPE TO CHINA AND TO IRELAND

Declares Powers Promised in
Paris to Give Back Seized
Chinese Territory.

SEES REVERSAL OF POLICY

League Sets Up a Forum, He
Says, for Irish Self-Deter-
mination Appeal.

UPROAR AT BIG MEETING

Prolonged Disorder Attributed to
Irish—California For the
Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—President Wilson, carrying his fight for the Peace Treaty into the heart of Senator Johnson's State today, dealt with his audience in Ireland and Shanahan.

Mr. Wilson received a long demonstration here tonight as he appeared on the platform with Chester C. Rowell, Governor, and friend of Senator Johnson. The demonstration lasted ten minutes. At the conclusion continued yells and disorder were heard in some parts of the hall, and even the efforts of Mayor Rolph and Mr. Rowell failed to still the chorus of shouts.

The disorder was blamed on the Irish elements in the audience. Even when Mr. Rowell introduced the President and Mr. Wilson stood up the pro-Irish element continued its disorder.

There were shouts from various parts of the audience to "put them out." After about five minutes the disorder which followed the splendid ovation was still and the President made himself heard.

The chief opposition among the people of California to the League of Nations is said to be found in San Francisco, a large percentage of the population of which is of Irish blood. This opposition was reflected in the attitude of the San Francisco Labor Council, which sent a series of questions, concerning principally the cause of Ireland, to the President's train, before its arrival here. These questions were answered by Mr. Wilson, and his replies may have had the effect of dissipating much of the opposition on this score.

Sees World Forum for Ireland.

In a general way, Mr. Wilson declared that the League of Nations not only did not put the United States in a position where it would have to aid England in the event that Ireland sought to obtain its freedom, but went further by providing a court of the world, before which Ireland was wronged could seek the verdict of public opinion.

Republican and Democratic leaders here who favor the League expressed the belief that the President's replies would satisfy practically all but the most radical of the men and women who go to make up the element which is fighting Ireland's battles in America, and that Mr. Wilson had appreciably strengthened his position.

The President first took up the Shanahan question at a great meeting held in his honor by women of San Francisco, under the auspices of the Women's League for the Peace Treaty, at the Palace Hotel this afternoon. There were about 1,000 women present and so many thousands more attempted to gain admission that the hotel was fairly besieged by a mob of them. The arrangement Committee found it a difficult task to open a passageway even for the members of the President's party. Not more than a score of men were present in addition to those who are accompanying the President on his tour.

The President and Mrs. Wilson received a great welcome. While it lacked some of the volume of that given by an audience of men, it was not by any means lacking in feminine enthusiasm.

Wants Full Sovereignty for China.

The President started his argument on the Shanahan question by stating that he could not understand the way men were thinking when they opposed what he believed to be the best solution of the problem in behalf of China. He went on to tell how he hoped that the full sovereignty which China enjoyed before any nation set foot on her soil would be restored through the medium of the League. His remark received enthusiastic applause and there were many loud-voiced comments of approval.

The President stated that he had told the representatives of Japan at the Peace Conference that he was not satisfied with the decision made, but that he accepted it as the best possible solution. In view of the treaties which had been entered into during the war by Japan, Great Britain and France.

Leguia, President of Peru, Is Reported Assassinated

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 17.—Persistent rumors are in circulation here that Augusto B. Leguia, President of Peru, was assassinated Tuesday.

Dispatches received by the Foreign Ministry from Iquique say that in that city the rumor is believed to be true.

All communication with Peru is under censorship, and confirmation of the rumor, therefore, cannot be obtained at present.

On July 4 supporters of President Leguia overthrew the Government of President José Pardo and took the latter prisoner. Leguia concluded that he had been legally elected to the office, but that Pardo had plotted to force a resolution through the Senate setting aside the election and calling for another.

SAYS WILSON HAS SOCIALIZATION IDEA

Senator Lewis Predicts That
President Will Soon Make
Known Broad Plans.

COAL, OIL, TRANSPORTATION

Neither Confiscation Nor Actual
Government Operation Said
to be Advocated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Ex-Senator James Hamilton Lewis, in a speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce today, made the unqualified prediction that a statement would come soon from President Wilson announcing plans for the socialization of the coal, oil, and transportation industries. The President's scheme, Mr. Lewis said, will provide for public control of these properties in the interest of the people. Senator Lewis, the former Democratic whip of Congress, has been in close touch with the President.

"President Wilson," he said, "is not only bent on the relief of the world horrors of war, but he will soon announce the doctrine of socializing the coal, oil, and national road and water highways, and that these may be taken control of by the whole people for themselves as the people's property."

"Any part of it held by private owners must be paid for and distributed under a system of local supervision. When controlled by the National Government it must be put at the people's use as fair compensation. This is the true beginning of a just cost of living and the remedying of the ills of the citizen at home."

Senator Lewis amplified his remarks in an interview following the address. "I have frequently had opportunities of knowing," he said, "that the President feels that the one way to restore individual tranquility is to distribute more fairly the wealth and opportunities of America. Lately President Wilson has become convinced that the particular thing against which the greatest revolt exists is the monopoly in a few hands of those national agencies necessary to the welfare of the citizen."

Heat, as the product of coal and oil; transportation, as the product of the highways and waterways, placed at the service of all citizens to the extent of their needs, the President feels, would be the basis of the first general contentment, and the one policy which would set at naught the indignation which has led to upheavals in the industrial and social life of America.

"The President will oppose any attempt to take private or Government property by force, through the soviet system, or through any plan that would operate as confiscation. But he will operate as reformer, and will soon express himself strongly against the privilege of any one set of men confiscating the natural products of the earth and oppressing the consumer."

"Yet, I am sure the President will not advocate the operation of these agencies, or allow policies to enter therein, but will favor the distribution of our national wealth through business agencies responsive to the State. Under this system a share in the profits would go to those who operate and he pointed out that the country is confronted with the choice between law and order or anarchy and chaos. "We are confronted," he said, "with the threat of overthrow by revolution of all fixed institutions. The security of property is threatened by a force more than by any other."

Mr. Lewis added informally that President Wilson on his return to Washington would probably give the order to demobilize the army, thus putting an end to wartime mobilization.

HOTEL WILCOX, 4 W. 5th St., by 5th Ave. Attractive suites for Social Guests. Advt.

PAUL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
For the Discriminating—Plain Ends—Advt.

WORLD'S ONE HOPE LIES IN LEAGUE, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Fears "Welter of Warring Na-
tions" Will Continue if It
Is Not Established.

PLEA FOR "A NEW BRITAIN"

He Voices Hopes of Ending
Armaments and Abolishing
Penury and Squalor.

EVADES THE RUSSIAN ISSUE

Merely Says That It Demands, Like
the Irish, Fair Play on
Each Side.

LONDON, Sept. 17. (Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George spoke before the International Brotherhood Congress this evening, but, as was expected, did not touch upon many of the important questions in which the nation is deeply concerned. He had an enthusiastic reception and began by saying that a political platform was not involved at the meeting.

"If I made a political pronouncement," he added, "I should feel that I was outraging the hospitality of the brotherhood."

He dwelt on the passing of the old order through the war and referred to General Smuts as having employed the most penetrating phrase of the war in reference to the League of Nations—"Humanity has struck its tents and once more is on the march."

The Premier expressed the hope that all armaments would disappear, and that the long-drawn-out misunderstandings between Ireland and the rest of the Kingdom would also pass.

Aspirations for "A New Britain," he continued, "to seeing waste in all forms disappear and a new Britain springing up—a really free land, free from poverty, from the tyranny of mankind over mankind. Some people seem to think that I have accepted the position of leading counsel for the old order. Rather than that I would throw up my brief to-morrow."

The statement provoked a great demonstration, the audience rising and cheering.

"Only the spirit of comradeship and co-operation can effect the desired changes, a spirit of deep sympathy with suffering and of the brotherhood of man exhibited during the war. Having overcome gigantic obstacles, don't let us quail or quarrel before smaller obstacles."

Referring to the League of Nations as an organized attempt to substitute fair play for force, the Premier was heckled about Russia and Ireland, to which he replied: "We must have fair play in each case on both sides. He added that at the time of the armistice he had not foreseen that the League might be required to prevent nations from devouring one another."

"Never was a League of Nations more needed," he declared. "I fear the welter of warring nations will continue unless there is a strong hand like that of the League to insist upon peace. I see no hope for the world except in such a strong League."

Concluding with an appeal for fair play among all nations, he exclaimed: "It is not sufficient to say that we have won the war and to reclaim the wrongs of the world and redress wrongs. That is due to the League."

Continued on Page Two.

German Workmen, Frowning On 8-Hour Day, Begin Working Again, to Save Their Country

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

HAGUE, Sept. 15.—All trustworthy reports on labor conditions in Germany agreed that the situation has greatly improved in the last few weeks and that workmen are again beginning to work. Disapprove strikes and, furthermore, understand that only increased production can save Germany and that this cannot be achieved by an eight-hour work day.

Many workmen are also beginning to see that higher wages alone will not improve living conditions owing to the increase in the cost of living. In many places workmen are demanding a ten-hour day and military protection for work. According to the Volksrecht Zeitung, employees of the Wurttemberg Railway have decided to work ten hours more weekly in order to lessen the coal crisis.

Suppress the Cork Examiner For Printing Irish Loan Ad.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17. (Associated Press.)—The determination of the authorities to suppress all manifestations of republican activities is shown by the suppression today of The Cork Examiner, one of Ireland's chief daily newspapers.

Although it is a Constitutional paper and opposed to the Sinn Fein, The Examiner printed, a full page prospectus of the republican loan, assuming it is declared, that the prohibition of references thereto which existed under the censorship lapsed with the withdrawal of the censorship. The military authorities, however, retain full powers and voided the premises and removed part of the plant.

The same advertisement was offered to the Dublin dailies, which refused the risk.

CHARGES OF GRAFT IN INSURANCE FUND

Witnesses Tell How Claim Ad-
justers Took "Rake Off"
from Recipients.

OUTSIDERS ARE INVOLVED

William A. Herman Confesses
His Share and Im-
plicates Others.

Evidence of wholesale graft on the part of employees of the State Industrial Commission came to light yesterday at the investigation of the commission ordered by Governor Smith under the Moreland act. The hearing was held before Special Commissioner Jeremiah F. Connor at the City Hall. Evidence was submitted to prove that at least three claim adjusters of the commission made a business of "shaking down" recipients of the State Insurance Fund and dividing the money with one or more outsiders.

The revelations came about through the confession of William A. Herman, a claim adjuster employed by the commission, who told how he had profited to the amount of \$200 and \$300 when the claim of Thomas J. Murphy of 244 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, had been settled by the commission in a lump sum as the result of an accident while he was employed by the Turner Construction Company. Murphy collected \$1,863.94 and divided it three ways, one-half the amount going to himself and the remainder being divided between Herman and a man said to be Bernard Waynes, who was described as a former employee of the State Industrial Commission and now a claim adjuster for an insurance company.

Pastor Advised Him to Confess.

Under the questioning of Miles M. Dawson, counsel to the investigating committee, Herman said he had been advised to make a clean breast of his connection with one case by his spiritual adviser, Father Hooley of the Immaculate Conception Church. The committee, it was said, had evidence of five other cases where claimants had parted with their money similar to that of Murphy. A transcript of yesterday's testimony has been turned over to District Attorney Swann.

The first witness yesterday, Adam F. Pentz, cashier of the State Industrial Commission, told of the method by which claimants were paid. The amounts allowed by the Insurance Fund are paid in small amounts by checks to claimants, under the latter's desire the money is in a lump sum. The checks are sent out in the order in which they are listed on the calendar sheets, and it was shown that it is easy for an employee of the office to find out just when

Continued on Page Two.

LABOR CONFEREES CHOSEN

Eliot, Gary, Rockefeller,
Jr., Spargo, Among
Them.

MEN FROM ALL SECTIONS

Baruch, Brookings, Endicott, T.
D. Jones, Dean Gay, Are
Some of the Others.

TWENTY-TWO MORE LATER

Will Be Picked to Represent
Labor Unions, Farmers, Bank-
ers, and Manufacturers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—President Wilson made public here tonight the names of the twenty-two men who will represent the general public in the national conference which is to begin in Washington on Oct. 6 to consider plans for a new relationship between employer and employee. Twenty-two representatives to sit in the conference will be selected later by organized labor, the leading agricultural associations, investment bankers and manufacturers.

On the President's list of those who will represent the public are: Bernard M. Baruch of New York, former Chairman of the War Industry Board; Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis, former Chairman of the Price Fixing Committee of that organization; Charles E. Hughes of New York, former Secretary of the War Relocation Authority; Charles Edward Russell of New York and John Spargo of Vermont.

The last two named are Socialist leaders. The others on the list are: O. E. Bradford, Xenia, Ohio, President Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; Ward Burrows, Nebraska; Walter R. Calhoun, La Grange, Ga., cotton manufacturer; Thomas L. Chadbourne, New York; Charles G. Dawes, Chicago; H. B. Endicott, Milton, Mass.; Paul L. Fels, Cleveland; Edwin F. Gay, dean graduates' School of Business Administration, Harvard University; George R. James, Memphis, Tenn.; Thomas D. Jones, Chicago; A. A. Landon, Buffalo; E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa, editor Successful Farming; Gavin McNab, San Francisco; L. D. Sweet, Carbondale, Col.; Louis Titus, San Francisco.

To each of those selected the President sent the following telegram: "I have called a conference at Washington for Oct. 6 for the purpose of discussing the labor situation. It is a new relationship between capital and labor. I beg that you will accept appointment as one of the representatives of the general public in that conference. There will be twenty-two representatives of the public and an equivalent number of representatives of organized labor and of representatives of various bodies of organized labor and organized employers. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to undertake this very important service."

Who the Conference Are.

Charles W. Eliot was President of Harvard University from 1900 to 1909. He is 85 years old.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., while associated with many of his father's business enterprises, has devoted much of his time to social and philanthropic work. Most of his efforts at social betterment have been carried on through the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bureau of Municipal Research, and similar organizations.

Judge Robert H. Gary is chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and one of the largest employers of labor in the country. He is president of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

John Spargo, who was born in Cremona, England, was a delegate to the International Socialist and Trades Union Congress, Copenhagen, 1910, and to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, resigning when this country entered the war.

Charles G. Dawes is a financier of Chicago. He was born in England, was a delegate to the International Socialist and Trades Union Congress, Copenhagen, 1910, and to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, resigning when this country entered the war.

Charles Edward Russell was Socialist candidate for Governor of New York in 1910 and again in 1912. He was a member of the special diplomatic mission sent to Russia by the United States in 1917.

John Spargo, who was born in Cremona, England, was a delegate to the International Socialist and Trades Union Congress, Copenhagen, 1910, and to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, resigning when this country entered the war.

Continued on Page Two.

Chairman Gary's Letter to Subsidiary Companies Telling Why He Won't Deal With Labor Unions

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17.—A letter from Chairman E. H. Gary, addressed to the Presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, giving the reasons for declining to deal with labor unions, was made public by the Carnegie Steel Company today. The letter, which is dated New York, Sept. 16, reads:

"Not long since I respectfully declined to meet for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to labor at our various plants a number of gentlemen representing certain labor unions. They claim this further cause for complaint and have stated that they intend, if possible, to prevent a continuation of operations at our mills and factories."

I deem it proper to repeat in a letter what heretofore has been said to you verbally. I entertain no feeling of animosity toward the gentlemen personally and would not hesitate to meet them as individuals, but I do not and do not consider it proper to confer with them under the circumstances.

The decision was made for two reasons: First, because I did not believe the gentlemen were authorized to speak for large numbers of our employees, whose interests and wishes are of prime importance; secondly, because a conference with these men would have been treated by them as a recognition of the "closed shop" method of employment. We do not combat labor unions as such. We do not negotiate with labor unions because it would indicate the closing of our shops against non-union labor; and large numbers of our workmen are not members of unions and do not care to be.

The principle of the "open shop" is vital to the greatest industrial progress and prosperity. It is of equal benefit to employer and employee. It means that every man may engage in any line of employment that he selects and under such terms as he and the employer may agree upon; that he may arrange for the kind and character of work which he believes will bring him the largest compensation and the most satisfactory conditions, depending upon his own merit and disposition.

The "closed shop" means that no man can obtain employment in that shop except through and on the terms and conditions imposed by the labor unions. He is compelled to join the union and to submit to the dictation of its leader before he can enter the place of business. If he joins the union he is then restricted by its leader as to place of work, hours of work, (and therefore amount of compensation,) and advancement in position, regardless of merit; and sometimes, by the dictum of the union leader, called out and prevented from working for days or weeks, although he has no real grievance, and he and his family are suffering for want of the necessities of life. In short, he is subjected to the arbitrary direction of the leader, and his personal independence is gone. Personal ambition to succeed and to advance is stifled.

This country will not stand for the "closed shop." It cannot afford it. In the light of experience, we know it would signify decreased production, increased cost of living, and initiative, development, and enterprise dwarfed. It would be the beginning of industrial decay, and an injustice to the workmen themselves, who prosper only when industry succeeds. The "open shop" will generally be approved by them, for this permits them to engage in any employment, whether they are or are not members of a labor union.

It is appropriate to further emphasize what has been said many times in regard to our employees. Every one, without exception, must be treated by all others justly and according to merit. In accordance with our established custom, one of our workmen, or a number of our workmen from any department, will continue to be treated by the management to consider adjustment of any question presented.

It is the settled determination of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries that the wages and working conditions of their employees shall compare favorably with the highest standards of propriety and justice. Misrepresentations have already and will hereafter be made; unfavorable criticisms may be continued to be made; our employees may be threatened and abused in the effort to influence them to join the unions against their own desire; but, whatever the circumstances may be, we should proceed with the conduct of our business in the usual way and should give evidence to our employees that we mean to be fair with them.

MILITIA TO GUARD CAMDEN CAR LINES

Company to Try to Resume
Service, Halted by Zone
Fare Row, Today.

ATTACKS TERRORIZE CREWS MADE AN ELECTION ISSUE

Boycott Against Shipyard Work-
ers, Who Led Violence,
to be Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 17.—Trolley service here, halted all day by riotous protests against the zone fare system, is to be resumed tomorrow under the protection of the militia, the police, a posse of special sheriffs, and the Fire Department. Wrecking of Government property by mobs of ship workers, indignant that trolley service is not being furnished because of previous violence, may lead to Federal assistance as well in re-establishing service and putting and end to mob rule.

A battalion of the State militia was mobilized tonight, ready for duty when the trolley start at 5 in the morning.

The decision to resume service under heavy protection was reached tonight after conferences between Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey; Mayor Charles H. Ellis, Chief of Police; Governor, and other officials. The company, represented by Mr. McCarter, who hurried here from Newark with a score of assistants, demanded a boycott for every car. City Solicitor Blake decided this would be legally "helping the company" to collect fares, as instead the routes of the principal lines will be adequately policed from the streets.

Even with the provisions made tonight for protecting the car crews and putting an end to further destruction of property, there is no intention of resuming full service tomorrow. The company intends to maintain at least for another day its "boycott" against the shipyard workers and will refuse to furnish them service until it is assured that they will pay the zone fare, and cease riotous and destructive demonstrations.

Continued on Page Two.

MACON'S POLICE WIN FIRST ROUND

Civil Service Commission Re-
cinds Resolution Against Po-
lice and Firemen's Union.

MAJORITY CANDIDATE PLEDGED Against Union Plan Aries, and Voting is Next Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 17.—Macon's Civil Service Commission tonight backed down from its former position by rescinding a resolution adopted at a previous meeting for the disbanding of the Police and Fire Departments and pledged itself to make an arrangement with the Police and Fire Departments that will put those men on a basis "satisfactory to all citizens of Macon." This was the main development of the day in the fight for the disbanding of the two departments. John T. Moore's announcement that he is a candidate for Mayor on a platform opposed to a policeman's and fireman's union puts the matter squarely up to a vote of the people. The election takes place next Wednesday.

Apparently the police and firemen will continue on their jobs at least until after the election. They had refused to respond to a resolution calling upon the men to turn in their badges or their uniforms.

The Civil Service Commission, announcing reversal of its former decision, tonight gave out a statement in which it declared that "it was the intention of the Civil Service Commission to declare itself against a policeman's or a fireman's union which might be affiliated with any city, State or national organization."

Labor showed its strength today in the election for Water Commissioner of John L. Anderson, President of the Macon Federation of Trades, over Cliff T. Williams, a labor leader, and Malory Taylor, retired business man. Anderson received the solid labor vote, having a plurality of 200.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 17. (Associated Press.)—The police appear to have scored a success in the promotion of their former Senior Lieutenant, Martin Taylor, to the position of Chief of Police.

Continued on Page Two.

WON'T DELAY STEEL STRIKE

National Committee of
Workers Meet in Pitts-
burgh to Discuss Plans.

DENY GOMPERS IS INVITED

Fitzpatrick Charges Seven Or-
ganizers of the Unions Have
Been Murdered.

GARY STATES HIS POSITION

"Highest Standards of Propriety
and Justice" Govern Wages
and Working Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17.—Unless a last-minute telegram is received from E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, according to the demands of the steel workers for the right of collective bargaining, an eight-hour day, and other minor demands, the strike scheduled for next Monday in the steel industry of the United States will be instituted.

This was the opinion voiced today by John Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the National Committee of the American Federation of Labor for organizing iron and steel workers, who arrived to attend a meeting today of twenty-four President of international labor unions, affiliated with the steel industry.

Mr. Gary apparently has no thought of yielding. In a letter which he addressed to the Presidents of the companies subsidiary to the United States Steel Corporation he reiterated his refusal to deal with the labor unions, and emphasized that it was the corporation's policy that the wages and working conditions of its employees should compare favorably "with the highest standards of propriety and justice."

The national committee meeting today, according to Fitzpatrick, was not for the purpose of taking a vote on whether or not to defer the strike, but to perfect arrangements for carrying the strike order into effect. He said he knew of no request from any person to postpone the strike, although he was familiar with the wish of President Wilson that all labor disputes be held in abeyance pending a conference between the President and representatives of capital and labor, called for Oct. 6.

No Action by Committee.

The national committee adjourned at 7 o'clock tonight without taking any definite action, according to Secretary Foster, who said that an official statement would be made tomorrow morning. He denied the report that Samuel Gompers had been sent for or was coming to the conference.

"So far as we can tell," said he, "there is no change in the situation, and the strike is ordered for Sunday night."

Mr. Fitzpatrick was bitter in his denunciation of the method alleged to have been used to prevent steel workers from organizing.

"In the last twelve days," he declared, "seven or eight organizers have been murdered. There is no room in our United States for Gary on the one hand and the unions on the other. One who has to go, and that will be Gary."

Asked if the attitude of President Samuel Gompers was not neutral in regard to a strike, Fitzpatrick replied that Mr. Gompers' "silence speaks strength in the present situation."

Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco, president of the Seamen's Union, said it might not be advisable for the transportation end of the steel industry to go on a strike.

"Suppose," said Mr. Furuseth, "that the demands of the men should be met after a strike, in the meantime the supply of ore would have been shut off and the men would be without material with which to work when they would return."

Chicago Workers Ordered to Prepare.
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Theodore Vind, Chairman of the South Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, tonight received a message from the Steel Workers' Committee in Pittsburgh, saying: "Prepare for walkout Monday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M."

Another message warned against acceptance of union activities. See eight-hour day, and wages that will guarantee us the American standards of living. "Despite reports to the contrary, men and women workers are being paid from 25 to 40 cents per hour less than the union scale provides," continues the statement. "As a direct re-

"I need only say that the narrowing down and limitation of the Peace Conference to only such matters as affected territories belonging to the defeated empires is altogether out of accord with

The president and his procession to the Exotic stadium during the war.

"The best commentary on all this juggling is the cable statement of Ian MacPherson, the British Chief Secretary for Ireland, appearing in today's papers: "The Great Britain signed the armistice terms she agreed to President Wilson's principles, including the right of self-determination for small nations, but she did not agree to the application of this principle within the British Empire."

The statement was issued from De Vassera's headquarters at the Waldorf.



ay Envelope here

noiseless Typewriter
stages extend also to
grapher.

noiseless Typewriter
ur nerves—increases
ciency—and permits
ork in the same office
men who do things.

*Typist Becomes Miss
ecretary*" is the title of
noiseless story.

**ELESS
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lay 8205.

**Men
Better Paid!**

Enter and methods of modern superior training. The school wasteful as a teacher of geniuses requires a superior trainee give — F. A. Vanderlip. hours. Enter our courses in

**Advanced Accounting
Economics
Income Tax Procedure.**
For superior students.
Correspondence Instruction.

SUCCESSES.
Remarkably successful in passing to successive years they have & Accountants examinations. men have won first honors in, in which graduates from; giving accountancy trainees. Interview or write for

as classes are limited.
Hanger Building, New York.

SH



for
Morris
CIGARETTES

Plain Ends

TO THE LATE KING EDWARD VII

CHRY.

KNOW

has no waste,
deserts, lakes,
is, international
went her sales
n. extending
n? 

Macy's
Inc.
We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30
Store open Saturdays
all day



Eyes On Ties!

is a fitting substitute to-day for yesterday's military command, "Eyes Right!" And it's the right place for your eyes to be. Why? Because there's a sale of men's

Silk Crochet Cravats at \$1.89

And they're the very same kind of silk knitted cravats now in vogue at much higher prices.

These cravats are, first, all silk! There are two distinct weaves, a rope crochet and a fine honeycomb weave. There is a large variety of attractive heather mixtures and plain colors, with a good percentage of plain black hand-frame crochet knitted silk cravats in the lot.

These ties with a broadcloth silk shirt are dressy!

Oh very! These shirts of super-weight broadcloth silk are rich, luxury shirts. They are \$9.74. Then, there is a complete showing of shirts in foreign silks and jacquard effects—all calculated to please the man who is scrupulous about his appearance.

Top it off with a "Lansdowne"

and you'll know you have a new Fall Hat that combines superiority of style and workmanship with a choice grade of fur felt—and we've found the combination hard to beat! So have others. \$4.89

Macy's Main Floor, 34th Street



Time for "Longies"

When a boy's "knickerbockers" make him seem to possess a superabundance of legs, it's his "longie time," and means time to drop in and see us. In outfitting boys with First Long Trousers Suits we are particularly careful about satisfying the boys' demands for snappy styles, pep, dash and all that goes with it. But the element of wear is by no means neglected. All wool, sturdy fabrics that hold their shape are fitting supplements to the right-style idea.

\$19.75 to \$24.75
Macy's Fifth Floor, Front

ROOT DENOUNCES POLICE OF BOSTON

Declares Strike Was a Blow at American Form of Government.

SEES PERILS IN MOVE

Tells "Constitution Day" Audience Labor Affiliation Will Mean Nation's Overthrow.

Elihu Root, who was the principal speaker at the "Constitution Day" celebration of the National Security League at Carnegie Hall last night, asserted that the strike of the Boston police was an attack on the American form of Government, and that the affiliation of the police generally with the American Federation of Labor would be certain to result in the overthrow of the Government.

He held that a Government could not exist which did not control the forces to enforce its laws, and that success of the plan to affiliate the police with the labor federation would take from the Government its law-enforcing power and transfer it to the federation, composed of 3 per cent. of the population of the country.

He elaborated his argument on this subject, when contradicted by some one in the audience who cried: "No!" at the opening statement that the strike was a blow at the Constitution and the American Government. That part of his speech which dealt with the Boston strike was as follows:

"We cannot maintain this Constitution without insisting upon its being followed. We cannot maintain it by laughing at those who try to make a mockery of it. We cannot maintain it by being tolerant and liberal and indifferent toward those who attack it. We must stand for it when it is challenged. And it is being challenged today, here and there, in a hundred directions. Most noticeably it is being challenged by the police strike in Boston now. That raises distinctly the question whether our system of government, represented in this Constitution, is to be abandoned or not. (Voice: No.)"

Answers Challenge.
"Somebody says no. Think a minute. This Constitution provides for free popular Government. Under it we have a democracy in which all the people have their part in government. Every officer, legislative, executive, judicial, military, is the servant of all the people—not of any class, not of any group, not of any calling, not of any race, not of any religion; but all. And that is fundamental to our democracy."

Now, what does the police strike in Boston mean? It means that the men who have been employed and taken their oaths to maintain order and suppress crime, as the servants of all the people, are refusing to perform that solemn duty unless they are permitted to ally themselves with the American Federation of Labor, which is a labor union on which contains perhaps 3 per cent. of the people. Now, that is done, that is the end, except for a revolution. Government cannot be maintained unless it has the power to use force.

Result Is Inevitable.
"The effects may not come today or tomorrow, but that the effects of the passing of power to enforce laws, the power to punish crime, the power to maintain order from the whole people of the United States to one section of people of the United States—the effect of that is as certain to come in destroying the liberties of the whole and substituting the liberties of the part as sunrise is sure to come tomorrow."

Thank Heaven, those millions of young men who were abroad to fight for their country have come back better patriots, more fitted for the duty of citizenship, more determined to preserve our liberty and peace than ever before. Thank Heaven, the spirit of the people of the United States is awakened by the trials and sacrifices of these recent years, is more ready than ever since the earliest days to do whatever their country needs for the preservation of its institutions. We must be vigilant and we must be earnest—but we shall be, and we shall preserve for generations to come and for the peace and blessing of our children and children's children, that liberty and order which this Constitution has given us beyond all other people of any other time."

In analyzing the general conditions existing throughout the country which he said were producing challenges to the Constitution from many directions, Mr. Root said:

"All the world is now in a state of nervous reaction. The declarations of noble sentiments which are to receive effect upon the close of the Great War, have set half the people of the world agog with the idea that all their dissatisfactions in this weary life are to be wiped out, and that they are to have what they think they ought to have. A very, very singular febrile condition exists. Everybody wants to do something else. The people that are trying the loudest for labor do not want to work. The people that make the most noise about the high cost of living are crowding the jeweler's shops. They raise so much trouble about paying the baker, but there was never such good business in cheap jewelry and in fur and in lace and in feathers and in silks. Articles of luxury are going like hot cakes. Everyone wants to be self-determining."

Must Obey the Law.
"Wherever the shoe of the law pinches, there is a loud outcry against the system of government. Now, the Constitution settles things; it settles certain rules and so long as they are settled, good people like to attend to their own business, earn their own living, go to their own church, bring up their own children and go on with their lives, accomplishing the object for which all government is intended, but if you wipe out the rules so that nothing is settled, everybody is disputing about every question as to how everything shall be done, then there is no peace or security for anybody in living his life."

Job H. H. Jones, who was the principal speaker at the "Constitution Day" celebration of the National Security League at Carnegie Hall last night, asserted that the strike of the Boston police was an attack on the American form of Government, and that the affiliation of the police generally with the American Federation of Labor would be certain to result in the overthrow of the Government.

Celebrations in commemoration of signing of the Constitution were held at various points throughout the city. More than 100 members of the Sons of the American Revolution, together with members of other patriotic societies, led by the Spirit of '76 drum and fife corps, and the revolutionary colors, at noon marched from St. Paul's Church, Fulton Street and Broadway, to the

Sub-Treasury Building, where the Constitution was adopted by New York State. From the steps of the building Herbert Adams Gibbons addressed a large crowd on the ideals embodied in the Constitution.

FEARS EXECUTIVE'S POWER.

J. M. Beck Says It Would Be Greatly Enhanced Under League.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Speaking in Independence Hall at a celebration of Constitution Day, James M. Beck made a plea today for upholding the principles upon which this Government was founded.

"The Constitution is something more than a written formula of government," he said. "It is a great spirit, the nation's quickening that now exists in the world. It is the highest aspiration, and, indeed, vindication, of the morality of government."

He said that the science of politics has yet given to the world. Underlying its formal provisions is a profound moral philosophy, and it is this fact which gives to its perpetuity a deep ethical significance.

"Should the Constitution now be undermined by the 'inundating waves' of socialism and communism, not only would the best hope of man in political institutions perish, but the cause of righteousness would suffer in the destruction of some of its basic principles."

Mr. Beck said the Executive during the last half century had continuously been gaining authority over the legislative and judicial branches.

"When the President's prestige becomes so great that the popular mind will not brook any opposition to his wishes in the legislative branch, then America will be a republic only in name," he declared. "Moreover, nothing adds so much to the prestige of the Executive as the foreign relations of the Government. When they become the dominating subject of popular solicitude, then differences as to internal policies yield to the exigencies of foreign relations and thus the office of President becomes of overshadowing importance."

PUPILS READ CONSTITUTION.

Special Program in Newark Schools and a Public Meeting Held.

Constitution Day was observed in Newark yesterday. There were special programs in all the schools and a meeting was held in the old First Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the New Jersey State Bar Association, at which Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, President of the American Bar Association, spoke. Members of the Board of Trade were also present.

The National Security League gave copies of the Constitution to the pupils of the public schools with articles explaining it.

CARROLL LOSES FIGHT.

Jefferson Democratic Club Refuses to Endorse Independent.

There was a row at a meeting of the Jefferson Democratic Club, of the Fifteenth Assembly District, at its club rooms, 138 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, following the endorsement of the regular Democratic candidates. Charles J. Carroll, who is running for Municipal Court Judge in the Third District, criticized the members because they did not endorse him. He was voted down. He is running as an independent candidate and also on the Republican ticket. He was defeated in the regular Democratic primary by Morgan T. Donnelly, present Assemblyman.

A vote was taken to expel State Senator Jerry Twomey because he had signed a petition prior to the recent primary endorsing the regular Democratic candidates, the members holding that such action should not have been taken before the members meeting to take such action. Twomey won by a narrow margin. It is said that at the next meeting of the executive committee of the club he will be asked to resign.

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COUNTESS SZECZENYI HERE.

Arrives with Four Children After Five Years Spent in Hungary.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Genoa on the Italian liner was Countess Szeczenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who was accompanied by her four children, Corinna, 19; Alice, 8; Claudia, 4 years, and Sylvia, the baby, who is ten months old. The Countess, who was dressed in a dark blue tailor-made costume with black hat, was met at the pier by her brother, Reinhold Vanderbilt, her sister, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who embraced her affectionately, and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich. She expressed her delight at being once more in the land of her birth, but appeared reluctant to speak about the war.

"I do not wish to speak about what has happened to me during the five years that I have been in Hungary," she said, "but I am glad to be back in the United States and to greet my relatives and friends on this side of the Atlantic."

She added that her husband, the Count Szeczenyi, was at Lacorne, Switzerland, and that after lunching with her brother, Reinhold Vanderbilt, at the Ritz-Carlton, she was leaving for Newport.

Another passenger on the Fessaro was Princess Rospiigiosi, who was Miss Ethel Bronson of Washington Square, New York. She was accompanied by the Count and her children. This is her first visit to America since 1900. During the war her husband served with the Italian cavalry and she was head of one of the branches of the Widows and Orphans Benefit Society of Rome, which was established in the Prince's home town, Nemi, near the capital city.

Patti Hopes to Attend a Concert.
Special Cable to New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Lola Tetrazzini has sent a cordial invitation to Patti to attend her concert at Albert Hall on Saturday. Patti has replied she hopes to be present.

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Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

SOME clothiers state that good fabrics are scarce. There are none so blind as those that will not see. We can't recollect the time that we ever showed finer fabrics than we do this Fall—and every one is Saks-selected; mark that, sir!

Properly Priced

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BROADWAY AT 34th STREET



At Saks & Company To-day

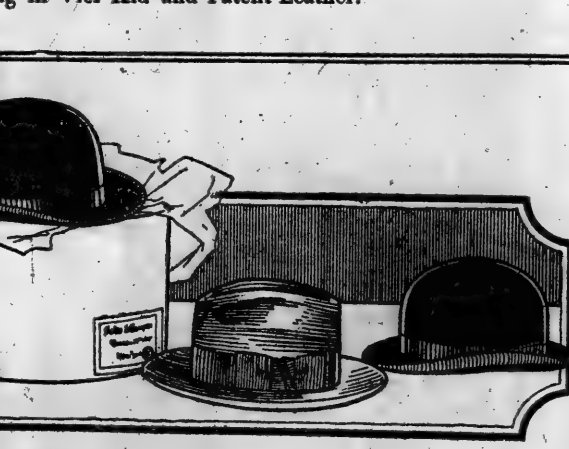
Substantial Savings are to be effected in the Remarkable

Sale of Men's Shoes at \$7.85

—the values are entirely without competition

This sale began on Monday with three thousand pairs—and from the word go it was a phenomenal success! Shoes of this character cannot be had in the present market to retail at anything near \$7.85—and everything indicates that their equal at this price is already a fond recollection of the past.

Eight Distinct Styles—the majority in fine quality Calfskin, but there is also excellent choosing in Vici Kid and Patent Leather.



Let Your New Fall Hat Be a

"MALLORY"

—no better hats for Men are made

The spirited lines of Mallory Hats, and their marked superiority of workmanship make them the choice of America's best dressed men from coast to coast. The new styles in soft hats and derbies just teem with youth, adding in no small degree to the individuality of any suit with which they may be worn.

See the New Mallory Hats At Saks To-day

—the only place in New York where you will find these finest of American Hats.

Prices: \$5 and more

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Lost:

One life insurance policy
Three Liberty Bonds
Two fire insurance policies
An Army discharge paper

Think of the expense in time, trouble and money you would incur in replacing any of the above. Protect your valuables by renting a Safe Deposit box in our new vault at Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street.

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New York Office:
46 Wall Street
Madison Ave. & 40th Street

Brooklyn Office:
165 Montague Street
569 Fulton Street
1001 Wallabout Market

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

A Scow in the Rapids

This type of boat is very useful for carrying goods in Canadian waters as it can be sailed on the lakes, propelled with oars in the rivers, and poled in the rough waters of the many Canadian rapids. A scow draws about one foot of water and can carry about 500 bags of flour or corresponding quantities of other merchandise. A scow requires a crew of 10 or 12 men, which is a large number in proportion to its size.

Revillon Frères
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

IMPORTERS SINCE 1866

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3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

KNOWLEDGE

To know an exclusive store to call upon when your home requirements need attention is to know that the McGibbon store is stocked with dignified merchandise for an exclusive clientele.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS
SMART UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES
MAHOGANY FURNITURE—FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDS AND BEDDING
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Dawn of a New Liberalism for Capital and Labor.

The outstanding features of the labor situation are discussed in this week's issue of The Annalist. Articles on railroad finance and high prices are also presented. The Annalist, 10c. a copy, \$4.00 a year, published by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.

BELIEF IN LEAGUE FOUND NATION-WIDE

President's Party Impressed
Also with Treaty's Popu-
lar Support.

RESUBMISSION IS SCOUTED

But Mass. of People Not Keen for
Any Personal Triumph of
the President.

By CHARLES E. GRANTY.
Special to The New York Times.
ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S
TRAIN, DUNSMUIR, Cal., Sept. 18.—
With the President's tour just finished,
it is possible to begin to take stock of
the enterprise. The President was dead

set on making the trip. In a smaller
way the idea was as strong within him
as was that of going to Paris and get-
ting down into the ring and fighting it
out to a finish with the allied Govern-
ment heads.
He was glad that he adopted his own
view when he came back with the treaty
in his pocket. It is safe to say that
at this halfway point he is glad that he
left Washington and that he is satisfied
with the results.
Mr. Wilson is always going some-
where when he starts out. He is not a
joyrider, although he is taking his trans-
continental ride very joyfully. Com-
ingling with the real people brings him
the keenest pleasure. His judgment on
the situation in the small is often con-
sidered faulty. The trouble is he can't
focus on the situation in the small, and
this defect in his vision may some-
times get him into very serious trouble.
He is always looking a long way ahead.
On this trip he has been thinking
more about getting the people interested
and making them understand. He
speaks what is really deep in him when
he says that he has no doubt of ratifi-
cation. But he wants to make the
American people know what a great
new era is opening in the world and
what an essential part they are to
take in it. Incidentally, when they be-
come aroused to what present and deep
concern they have in this tremendous
world movement things will move a
little faster at Washington.

shared aboard this train. We who have
no pride of paternity in the treaty and
covenant, are convinced that all the
way from Columbus to San Francisco
the opinion in varying degrees is favor-
able to ratification.
The mass of the people are not pas-
sionately keen on the President's ac-
knowledging a great personal triumph. He is not
a popular hero. A majority rather than
a minority are inclined to think that
he is playing a lone hand. They wouldn't
mind a bit the Senator's stamping his
mark on the document brought back
from Paris. They are inclined to think
that perhaps the President, at grips
with the diplomats of Europe, might
have been unable fully to precede the
terms in which the meeting of minds in
Paris was expressed. Let the Senate
clear up anything that might have been
left doubtful. But the sentiment is over-
whelming against resubmission to the
Allies and Germany.
People don't believe that in the es-
sential work President Wilson can be
improved on. Whether they like him
or no, personally or politically, they
concede him first place in our states-
manship, and, indeed, in the states-
manship of the world. When they look
around they are unable to find others
who would excel him in seal, indus-
try, knowledge, and ability. They are
not willing to take things out of his
hands and put them in the hands of
Borah, Knox, Lodge, et al. The confusion of counsel among
these opponents and the lack of any
plan of opposition confirm the North-
east in the general support of a defi-
nite program for the carrying out of

ideas that make a strong appeal, for
nine tenths out of ten are for a league.
Rejection in hope of League and cov-
enant doesn't seem to find any favor
whatsoever.
As we have traveled through a terri-
tory in which the trend, as above out-
lined, seemed unmistakable, the signs in-
stead from the East indicating ups and downs
in the right have seemed out of place. A
little distance the right in the league
takes on the aspect of a narrow hope.
When a few old Senators, older than
their years, get together in a committee
room and discuss over an imaginary ad-
vantage, they seem from this viewpoint
to be collecting in a place a paradise.
What the Republican last-ditchers seem
to be doing is to be going far afield to
compromise their party's prospects in
1920.
A few weeks ago it looked like a head-
pipe clinic for the Republicans. They
were creating a situation which not only
put the Democrats back into the run-
ning but which is sure to create a de-
mand for Mr. Wilson's candidacy. These
who knew of nothing but a third term
no idea of running for a third term
but if Republican opposition to the
popular demand for peace with a league
persisted it may bring about a situation
which will give force to the appeals
which will give force to the appeals
of the President. He is the only man, they
will say, who can lead the movement for
a league. Without him all the work
that has been done will come to naught.
The only man whose name is identified
with this great cause in the popula-

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The story of Warehouse C.
Under the heading "Disaster Awaits"
the story of Warehouse C. is told in the
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was destroyed by a fire, but the same
was extinguished by a sprinkler system."
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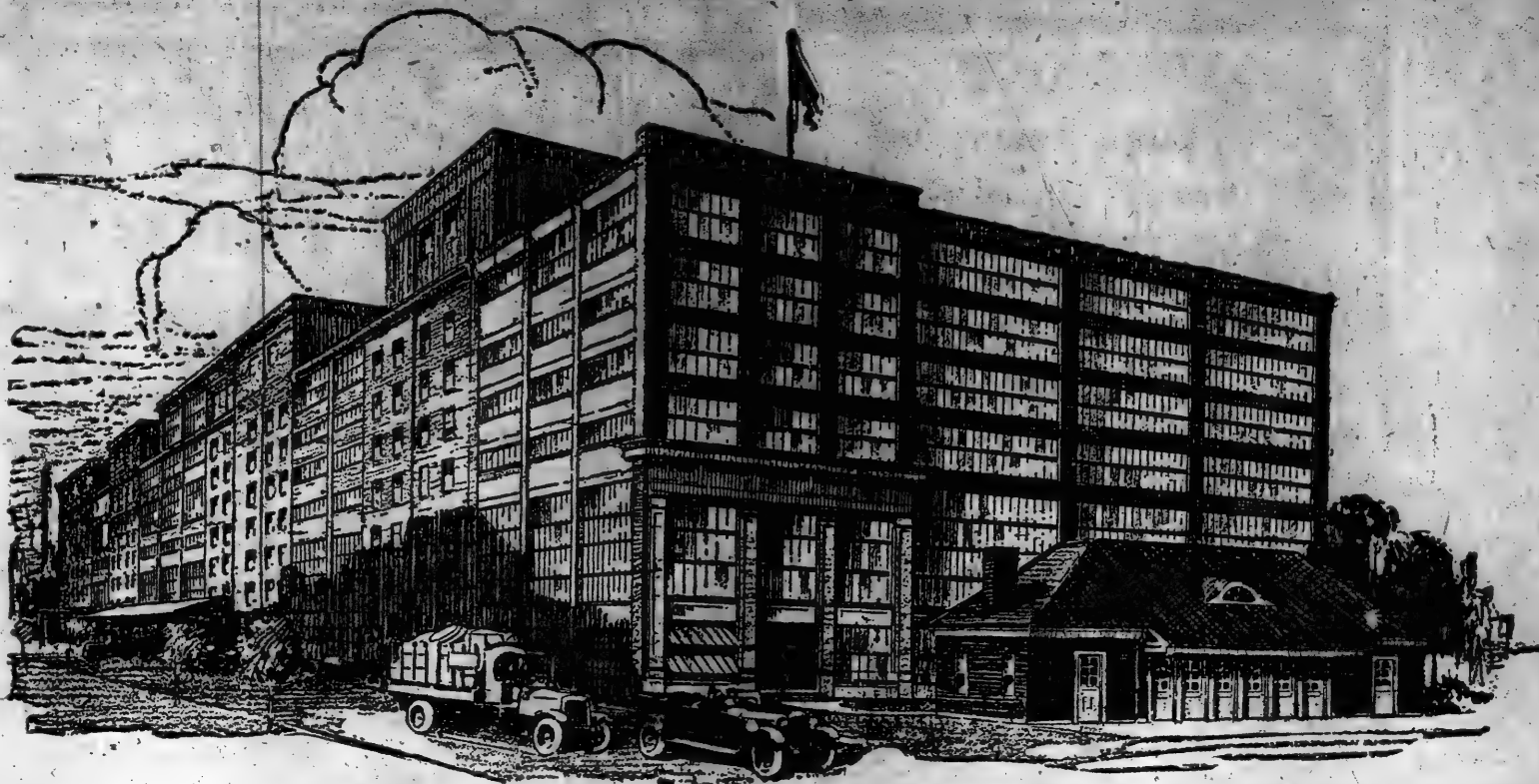
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year

ANTIS TO CONTINUE FIGHT ON SUFFRAGE

President of National Association Says Efforts Will Be Made to Get State Rejections.

ASSAILS POLITICAL LEADERS

Headquarters of Combined Organizations Opened at 268 Madison Avenue.

There was a house-warming at the new combined headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and the Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party, 268 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The first floor of an old residence has been taken by the two organizations and anti-suffragists and their friends were well represented. There was an address by the new President of the national association, Miss Mary G. Kilbreth.

Two mottoes on the walls denoted, one, the principles of the two associations and the other their enforced actions. The first read:

Politics are bad for women and women are bad for politics. On the other side of the room was an apparently contradictory view, but indicating that the anti-suffragists feel they have been forced into being the passage of the suffrage amendment in New York State. It read:

You must register and enroll Oct. 6 to 11 to vote in the Spring primaries for President and United States Senators. A difference of opinion between Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the past President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and that organization was revealed in Miss Kilbreth's talk on the policies of the organization. Miss Kilbreth explained at the meeting yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth did not believe, now that the National Woman Suffrage amendment had been passed, that it would be possible to repeat it or that it was good policy to make the attempt. The National Association, she told the members present, will make a vigorous effort to do this.

"If we can get thirteen States to reject the amendment in both houses," she said, "and registered with the Secretary of State in Washington, action can be taken. There is going to be a fight in several States, beginning in Texas, where a strong man's organization has been formed. We will make the test there. The amendment has been ratified in that State, but there Mr. Henry and ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey feel that they have been betrayed by their representatives in the Legislature. They say they are going to work to elect other men to see if the ratification can be repealed."

"Ohio has voted against suffrage

again, and again and yet the Legislature has ratified the amendment. The suffragists can not get all of their old suffrage States, Massachusetts is in a perfect turmoil because of the ratification. New York we must admit is helpless. We shall not try to do anything in New York. Georgia, Alabama and Virginia are strong against the ratification. In New Hampshire the Governor openly lobbied in the halls of Congress in favor of the amendment. "The President of the United States and the Chairman of the two national parties have been bringing great force to bear in pushing the suffrage amendment. Cummings has not been as successful, but Will H. Hays has stamped the Republican Party. The machines of both parties have been prostituted to woman suffrage and they do not represent the people."

"Men at the top are either black-mailed or controlled by suffragists and they talk to men about the power of the woman's vote. Woman's vote is a political hoax."

Turning her attention to the old enemy of the anti-suffragists, Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the Woman's Suffrage Party, Miss Kilbreth continued: "If the woman's vote is worth so much why couldn't Miss Hay protect Whitman? What has become of her machine? Miss Hay was trying to get into Congress from her district, but she didn't succeed."

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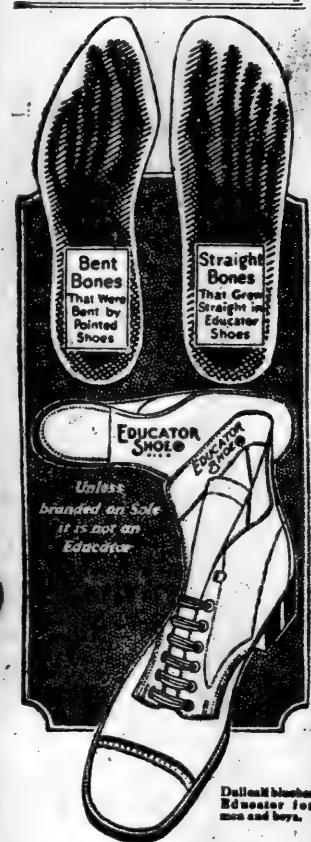
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PLAY the smokegame with a jimmy pipe if you're hankering for a handout for what ails your smokeappetite! For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new listen on the pipe question that cuts you loose from old stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is scotfree from bite and parch and you just lay back and puff away and have about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe-pal; rolled into a cigarette it beats the hand! And, what you're going to find out pretty quick thousands of men discovered as long as ten years ago when P. A. blew into the burgs and bushes and started a smoke revolution!

Get the slant that P. A. is simply everything any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the sport you've slipped on once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction into your smokesystem! You'll talk kind words every time you get on the firing line!

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Is prohibition going to stay?

Just what is prohibition going to accomplish?

Will it make the laboring man satisfied with his wage?

What will become of the men who used to frequent saloons?

Will more people have better homes, food and clothing?

WE'VE been working for prohibition for more than a hundred years—and now we've got it, but—are we going to keep it?

Do you know just who have been behind this movement all these years, and just what they have expected to gain by it? Why have the church members wanted prohibition? Why have the social workers been so tireless in their efforts? How have business men and employers expected to profit? Strangest of all, why has labor advocated prohibition?

Martha Bensley Bruere, in an illuminating article in October Pictorial Review called "What We May Expect From Prohibition", reveals how each of these groups of people expected to gain a different end!

And what have been the results in our own dry states? Mrs. Bruere tells you these things, and the lights she throws on what is likely to happen are certainly most interesting!

Which of these people will win? Temperance people, social workers, church workers, business men, labor—for each and all, Mrs. Bruere has a definite message!



Who is going to benefit most by prohibition?

HOW CAN WE MAKE MARRIAGE MORE ATTRACTIVE?

ALL over the world, there is an alarming increase of bachelors. Some say they cannot afford to marry. Others frankly admit they are too selfish. Young women in appalling numbers have no desire for marriage. They prefer economic independence.

Do you know about the so-called "new morality"—that menace to our home and family life? Do you know of the changes—social, legal, political and economic—that must be worked out before marriage can be made easier and more attractive?

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in "What is Going to Happen to Marriage," in Pictorial Review for October, shows only too clearly the main causes for the present chaos in the marriage relations. She tells things that many women are thinking without daring to say.

DOES YOUR HUSBAND TELL YOU EVERYTHING?

OR do you just think he does? He may be like Pelham Madden. And you may be like Mrs. Madden before she found the letter from the other woman in his pocket. Every woman, young or old, can learn a whole lot about managing a man by reading "Happily Married" by Corra Harris, in

Pictorial Review for October. Mrs. Harris sees through men as if they were glass. She knows her own sex just as thoroughly, and in the most amusing way in the world she shows you their little vanities and weaknesses in this delightful serial novel. Don't miss it.



Other Features in this big October Issue

A message from the Queen of Belgium

THE King and Queen of Belgium are soon to be the nation's guests. A special greeting to Pictorial Review's readers accompanies a charming portrait of this dainty Queen, with her signature.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon

What does he think of women in politics?

ASK Uncle Joe! He tells what he thinks in a delightfully reminiscent interview with Richard Barry.

The servantless home

CAN you imagine a house so simplified in its housekeeping arrangements that no servant is necessary? Don't miss Mabel Dulon Purdy's helpful article.

The alarm clock

DO you know that Kansas spends less money on the health of its babies than it does on the health of its bees?

What do you know about the Conference on Social Morality? What country in Europe has the highest birth-rate and why?

Look for "The Alarm Clock" each month.

Short stories you will like

The Spilling of Pharaoh —by Frances Gilchrist Wood

The Appetite for Marriage —by Clarence Huntington Kelland

The Golden Windmill —by Stacy Aumonier

Autumn Blooming —by Elizabeth Myers

The Yellow Flower —by Melville Davidson Post

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Three groups, notable for the variety of the styles
as well as the excellence of the values, are featured:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| Heavy Tan Lace Walking Shoes, military heels. | |
| Black Kidskin Lace with black cloth tops, military heels. | |
| Black Kidskin Button Shoes, military heels. | |
| Patent Leather Lace with black cloth tops, Louis XVI. heels. | \$8.25 |
| Black Kidskin Lace with black cloth tops, Louis XVI. heels. | |
| Patent Leather Spat Pumps, Louis XVI. heels. | |
| Fine Black Satin Pumps, Louis XVI. heels. | |
| Fine Black Kidskin Lace Shoes, Louis XVI. heels. | |
| Patent Leather Lace Shoes, Louis XVI. heels. | |
| Gun Metal Calfskin Lace, military heels. | \$9.75 |
| Dark Tan Calfskin Lace, military heels. | |
| Dark Tan Calfskin Lace, fawn cloth tops, military heels. | |
| Black Kidskin Lace, military heels. | |
| Gun Metal Walking Oxfords, military heels. | |
| Dark Tan Russian Calfskin Lace, military heels. | |
| Patent Leather Lace, grey cloth tops, Louis XVI. heels. | \$10.83 |
| All Brown Kidskin Lace, Cuban heels. | |
| Dark Tan Lace, fawn cloth tops, military heels. | |
| Gun Metal Lace, military heels. | |
| Dark Tan Lace, fawn cloth tops, Louis XVI. heels. | |
| Black Kidskin Lace, grey kidskin tops, military heels. | |
| Dark Tan Cordovan Oxfords, military heels. | |

After Monday, September 22nd, the final day of the Sale,
these Shoes will only be obtainable at the regular price.

Second Floor.



KNOX COATS for Men

THE same ideas and ideals that have been behind Knox Hats
for eighty-odd years dominate Knox Men's Coats—fine materials,
superior tailoring, exclusive models—high class in every detail.
Motor coats, coats for business, coats for formal occasions. Camel's
hair and imported wools in various weights.

SIXTY DOLLARS TO ONE
HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE

KNOX HAT COMPANY

Incorporated

352 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

151 BROADWAY



FELLOW CITIZENS of all political
parties, I am no public speaker —
you can soon tell that!

But, fellow citizens, I am here today to
introduce to you what I believe is going to be one
of the greatest pleasures you have ever enjoyed.

And if I did not honestly feel, fellow citizens,
that I was doing you a great favor, I would not
be here to extend this introduction.

But, fellow citizens, I do want you, one and
all, to get acquainted with "OLD EGYPT" the
100% Pure Turkish cigarette—15 in an inexpensive
air-tight paper cup for 17 cents.

What's that? How much Turkish? 100%. Just like a
dollar has 100 cents.

Fellow citizens, I thank you for your kind attention, and
after you have gotten acquainted with "OLD EGYPT," you
will thank me for the introduction.

15 for 17¢

You can't buy better for 25 cents

OLD EGYPT— the Wonder of the Age.

100% pure Turkish tobacco—
in the inexpensive air-tight paper cup.



REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney, when attorney's name is omitted address of party.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n. e. 111th St. runs n 75-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1

[illegible]

THE CLIFFS ESTATE PROPERTY
471 University Heights Lots
 Near Kingsbridge Road
 at Westchester Avenue, Sedgwick, Webb and adjoining avenues.
 Will be sold at Auction on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23rd

at 11 o'clock A.M. Real Estate Salesroom
 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York City
 May remain on 4% mortgage for 25 years
 With Police Tax Free from
 The Guaranty & Trust Co.

One block from Kingsbridge Road station at Jerome Ave. Subway Station on Kingsbridge Road on Sedgwick Ave. and Metropolitan Ave.

The Cliffs Estate

Cut this out and keep with you

ENGINEER.

Young Graduate Engineer, experienced in building management, wanted by corporation controlling properties all over country; write in detail as to experience and training; applications will be held in strict confidence. J 9 Times

REAL ESTATE.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY

Collect your 1919 Rent income in a lump sum and turn it over at a new profit. I'll advance you spot cash on my reasonable terms and no "red tape." Strictest confidence. Tel. Chelsea 327.

Jack Rosenthal
 100 Fifth Avenue, New York

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Specializing in Real Estate Titles
 51 Habana Street,
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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT TO BUY PRIVATE DWELLING

46th to 50th St.
 Median to \$4 Av.
 Send particulars to
Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRIVATE GARAGE,

13th EAST ST.
 Near Lexington Ave.
 Three-story and basement, 20x100. Possession immediate. Price \$4500.
ERNST & RHINDEL, Successors, 100 East 42d St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WOODLAND HEIGHTS.

New 8-room house, all improvements, with room for garage and vegetable garden; early terms.
D. HOULIHAN, 190th St. & B'way, BR 5030 Parkside.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1 & 2 Family Houses

READY—TODAY—BROOKLYN

The wise ones are looking around for a home today.

New York City is short some 20,000 houses and apartments.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL FALL. There will be a panic then among home buyers.

Send for our Brooklyn list—today.

REALTY TRUST

Home-seekers, Attention!
 Obtain Possession AT ONCE.
 Beautiful Duplex House, containing two 7 room apartments, with all modern improvements, located in Eastern Parkway, between Brooklyn and New York City. Upper floor rents for \$100 a month; will sell to immediate purchaser at a sacrifice. R. J. MALONEY, 809 84th St. Brooklyn.

2 STORY BRICK HOME

Carroll Street near Norstrand Avenue. First flat 7 rooms, rent free; second flat rented at \$200; up to date, every improvement; near subway; \$2800 cash will give you rent free and substantial bargain.
WILLIAM F. RAE CO., 400 Strand Ave.

FREE AND CLEAR

36 lots, value \$5,000 each. Location one of the best built up sections of Brooklyn with all improvements in and paid for; suitable for gas or two family tenement buildings; change all or part for improved. Principal Box 168 Brooklyn.

QUESTIONS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
 Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.

41 W. 54th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

AT FOREST HILLS

New houses and garages, plot 10x100, seven large rooms, bath, electricity, gas, steam heat, sewerage; beautiful location, restricted. \$22,000. Up to date, every improvement. George C. Johnston, two offices, at Blumhurst Ave. Suburban Home a bargain. 78 Kingsland Ave. near Blumhurst Station, Blumhurst.

JAMAICA, HOLLS, QUEENS

Some good homes in sections of Brooklyn to \$18,000. Champion Builder, 18 Harrison St.

Real Estate is Merchandise

*The Macy policy is
"Buy good merchandise cheap
and sell for cash"*

THE CLAFLIN REAL ESTATE

is good merchandise. I believe it will sell cheap. This sale presents one departure from the Macy policy in that, while you should buy the lots cheap, you can leave 70% on mortgage for three years at 5½%. This is equal to a long time charge account.

Be sure to visit the Claflin Estate property, and attend the sale, on

NEXT WEEKS., SEPT. 23d

Sold by Richard J. Claflin,
**31 Nassau St.
N.Y.C.**
Tel. RAYCH 698

Auctioneer

is well drained high ground and on one fine subway

further advertisements. It will be an interesting story.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND

Modern Dwellings, \$5,000 And Up
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—MODERATE TERMS
RUNGE & CO.,
159 MAIN ST.,
FLUSHING L. I.

Kew Gardens

129 Oakview Place,
Near Astor Ave.
Stucco, 3 rooms, 2 baths, large living room;
on fireplace, enclosed porch, bath, elec-
tricity. Fied. \$12,000. Price \$22,500. Imme-
diately possession. Call G. GIRARD, 215
Ontario Street, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Exceptional Opportunities at
WHITE PLAINS
For Builders or Individuals

\$9,000, \$8,000 and larger, with all im-
provements from 5 to 10 minutes' walk
from Harlem Division station; best
materially built homes can be bought at
remarkably low prices on easy terms.
Can arrange building loans. For further
particulars call—

Rt. 6th Av. Tel. BR 3-37 Scarsdale
Jos. P. Martin, New York

A CORNING GOOD PROPOSITION

One of the best buys ever had.
A Colonial type frame house, in the
country, yet only 13 minutes from the
Grand Central Station. Very high
ground. All city improvements. Well
settled community. House has 16
rooms, tiled bath, hot water heat, gas
and electricity. Hardwood floors and
electrical lighting.
Price \$18,000. Price \$13,500.
ANDERSON REalty Co.
M.T. VERNON, N. Y.

8 Acre Estate in Scarsdale

English stone, half timber and
stucco house, 12 rooms, 2 baths,
every modern convenience, sum-
mer wood land; formal and informal
gardens, fruit, irrigation and garage.
Rock barn of Scarsdale.
Price has been reduced to \$48,-
000 for immediate sale.
Prince & Ripley
431 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3B5.

LOOK

At this Tapestry Brick home, with an
acre of well-timbered grounds and
surrounded by homes of the better
grade, here are: 10 rooms, dining room,
kitchen, lavatory, 4 master bedrooms,
waterproof bathroom, central heating,
2 baths, Steam heat, gas, and electric-
ity; 3-car garage. The best bargain
offered in this type of property.
Chambers B. Griffin & Co.
16 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 5335.

PARK HILL ON HUDSON

Beautiful stucco house of nine rooms, three
baths; modern in every detail. Stucco gar-
age for two cars. House has porch around
fire building, and upper porch for sleep-
ing; wainscoted hall; hardwood floors;
refrigerator, vacuum attached;
electric washing machine, vacuum attached;
upper screens for doors and windows;
finish the rest; large grounds. Price \$20,-
000.
H. W. SULLIVAN
Specialist in Westchester Properties.
290 South Broadway, Yonkers
Tel. 2330 Yonkers.

GENUINE BARGAIN.

Fine Ten Room Dwelling.
Just Above Van Cortland Park.
Near South Broadway, Yonkers.
Two bedrooms, tile veranda, sleeping
porch, parquet floors, steam heat, electricity,
central heating, exceptionally well built house, on a
corner lot.
Price \$16,250; \$15,000 cash, balance easy
terms.
THOMAS & BURKE
Rm. 312, Union Square, Phone 5600-Yonkers
New Blvd., Valley View, Phone 3933-Yonkers

PLACE ON THE HUDSON

Immodest residence, 4 baths, electricity,
gas, kitchen, shower, tile veranda, sleeping
porch, plumbing, fixtures, etc.; first quality;
basin, balcony; own concrete; large
lot; view of river and Tarrytown; \$30,000
asked; see the property on Sept. 23rd
containing; also important; 25 minutes from
Street by New York Central.

OFFY SQUARE, TONKERS.

IN PERFECT BEECHMONT.

See Beechmont. One of the rare homes
that has the ideal setting. 500 feet front
on incomparable land—and trees, hunde-
reds of them. Built by architect. Three bed-
rooms, three double bedrooms, choice nursery
and study, dressing room, bath, electric
range, refrigerator, beautiful hardwood interior,
carpet on all, for this section, 60% of
the cost.
LABOUGH & SON 34 North Ave.,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

In one of our beautifully shaded avenues,
this station, shingle roof, brick, home
finished in mahogany, quartered oak, with
extremely many fireplaces, hot water heat,
etc. Total garage; property cost over
\$20,000; great bargain. **COOLEY REALTY**
151 EAST 10th St. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone
0-20.

New Rochelle—Best Location

New house; finest parked corner; top
solid native trees; eight large rooms and
sleeping porch; three bathrooms; center
hall; all hardwood floors; very artistic and
price only \$14,500.
ALLABUGH & SON
18 North Ave.

WESTCHESTER FOR SALE OR TO LET

MODERN STUCCO HOME

Four master bedrooms, tile bath; steam,
electricity, hardwood floors; 16-foot lot;
very accessible; highly finished; summa-
ry; a complete home. Good value at
\$14,500.

McCLELLAN & CO.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I. PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.

Jos. P. Martin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU SAID:

"I will live in the country
some day." Begin now! secure
a home site at Briarwaters,
an Long Island, an hour
west from Herald Square, and we
will show you our early building
plans. A few independent houses
left as low as \$700 each. Buy
before they go. Please call, write,
phone or come Saturday afternoon.
J. L. Williams Sales Agency,
1 West 34th Street, N. Y.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN

40 MINUTES OUT

Attractive cottage, 10 rooms, lower hall,
living room, 2nd floor, quartered oak floors and
trim work, gas electricity, laundry,
veranda, open fireplace inglenook; tiled floor,
tiled bath, extra toilet, alcove; fine neigh-
borhood; worth \$8,000; offered at \$5,000.
\$1,500 cash, balance like rent.
DANIEL M. KATZ, 1270 Broadway, N.Y.
Phone 3644 Madison Square.

Water Front North Shore

On Centreport Harbor, L. I.

127 acre, two-third mile beach from
which wooded slope rises 100 feet to extended
plateau, safe harbor, all weather pier, 2-2
ALLEN, 128 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Much less than cost today; easy terms;
year-round home; tastefully decorated;
ready for immediate occupancy; there are 13
bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, open fireplace,
sleeping porch, all modern conveniences;
exclusive, refined surroundings; in New Jer-
sey's most popular resort district, near coun-
try and golf clubs available; fishing and
boating rights on privately owned lake run
with the property; splendid view; 500 feet
elevation; excellent commuting facilities to
New York City; have your car and toll sta-
tion. Write or phone F. C. Mills, 155 Broad-
way, N. Y. C. Tel. 1233 Corlanti.

WILL SACRIFICE FOR \$1,500

Must sell within the next 30 days
my fine Home Property, less than 1
mile old, consisting of a sleeping room,
of 8 rooms, big tiled bath, and fine
in sleeping porch, all improvements and
half-acre plot, with fine lawn, gar-
den, flowers, and shade trees; easy
commuting distance; in heart of New Jer-
sey's most beautiful suburban commu-
nity, near express station, \$2,750 is
on easy terms takes it complete; less
than your present rent per month
to move into; under \$2,500 to
build today. PROFESSOR, P. O. Box
225, City Hall Station, New York City.

A HIGH RENT SOLUTION!

Must sell within the next 30 days
my fine Home Property, less than 1
mile old, consisting of a sleeping room,
of 8 rooms, big tiled bath, and fine
in sleeping porch, all improvements and
half-acre plot, with fine lawn, gar-
den, flowers, and shade trees; easy
commuting distance; in heart of New Jer-
sey's most beautiful suburban commu-
nity, near express station, \$2,750 is
on easy terms takes it complete; less
than your present rent per month
to move into; under \$2,500 to
build today. PROFESSOR, P. O. Box
225, City Hall Station, New York City.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Owing to death of an officer, must sell
most attractive home, almost new,
new location, attractive new building,
1 bath, sanitary gas kitchen, fireplace, build-
ing, swimming pool, all modern conveniences,
Good schools, and transportation by railroad
and trolley, 25 minutes to New York City.
Price \$11,000. Worth much more. Terms
can be arranged. Worth investigating.
L. H. WHITE
123 Broad Avenue, Leonia, N. J.

OWN YOUR OWN \$4500

Beehive Home, Hamilton.
30 minutes to 3 way; commodious 10
room dwelling; 12x20 foot tiled bath, oil
oil floors, chestnut trim, gas, electric,
cream beer, gas range ready to move in
Oct 15; \$750 down; \$15 monthly on balance
includes interest. Immediate \$300 up.
J. SCHWARTZ, 76 Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET

FOR SALE

GREENWICH, CONN.

Most EXCLUSIVE SECTION.
Five acres high land, three miles
from Greenwich, attractive new building,
with outdoor sleeping porches; fully
furnished and equipped for summer
use; use as school or hotel; maturation.
ADDRESS D 286 TIMES
for telephone Greenwich 3388.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

OFFICES

IN

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING

Excellent transient facilities. 20 minutes to
Wall Street. Elevators for express
shipper, agent or cargo corporation.

HELP WANTED

TYPEWRITER BOARD OPERATOR. - No
and: knowledge of transcription rules

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR Wanted; steady position. Beekman Paper Co., 318 West 39th St.

CHER, Isaac Pitman system; experienced young woman as shorthand reporter and Bankers Business School; 58th St. Phone Plaza 2988.

CHER—Home economics; college graduate; out-of-town; experienced. 843 43rd St. Av.

PHONE OPERATOR, experienced in all switchboard and clerical work in any manufacturing establishment; refined and high class. Apply in person 10 and 11 Friday morning, Sept.

on of poles and steady nerve, cap
handling top trunk lines, 130 extensi

TO REAL SALESWOMEN.

The Butterick Publishing Co. has an offer for 6 saleswomen which pays \$30 to work. The position calls for a person willing to spend 1 to 5 days in the lead of goods store of towns visited, to call at this store to reach prospective buyers for the most popular woman-made in the country. This is not a home-to-house canvass. Besides salary you are a bonus on sales, mileage, postage and telegrams. Thorough training given. Race and color no consideration.

TURKISH BATH.
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA,
33D ST. AND 7TH AV.

TYPISTS:
GIRLS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN SECURING POSITIONS AS TYPISTS WITH A FAST GROWING ORGANIZATION.
PAY TO START BASED ON

ABILITY AND CAPABLE BE-
GINNERS WILL BE GIVEN OP-
PORTUNITY TO QUALIFY.
CALL AT ONCE
MR CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TIPISTS.
WHEELS OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE

typing touch system, required for copy-
ing orders from customer's letters;
previous experience not necessary;
quick, accurate work will result in ad-
vancement; good salaries; hours 8:30
to 5:30; Saturdays half day. Attractive
working conditions. Apply morn-
ing.

TIPIST.
Experienced young lady wanted in
town office, good opportunity for
person; state experience and salary.
B. 433 Times Downtown.

1ST.—Bright beginner; good opportunity
earn and advance; permanent; pleasant
conditions; gymnasium privileges near
Physical Culture Magazine,
40th St.

ST.—Excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary and full particulars, P. R., 441 Times Downtown.

ST.—Experienced, wanted—In lead and import concern. Splendid opportunity for competent party. Address salary and full particulars. J. L., Times Downtown.

ST.—About 20: experience not necessary; neat and accurate; advancement; salary to start. W. L. K., P. O. City Hall Station, New York City.

ST.—Church organization needs staff of competent girls, stenographers, etc.; best surroundings.

TYPIST.
 Accurate, ambitious; salary \$1
 1000s promotion; state
 experience. Address T T 139 Times
 ST. experienced, wanted by fire insu
 company, downtown. Write, stat
 ence and salary, H 798 Times Do
 ST. over twenty, experienced in o
 work of others; \$17.50; advan
 William E. Wise & Co. 56 W
 ST. experienced preferred; perman
 with advancement; give referen

ST, who would be willing to learn
Flower machine; salary \$10
while learning, N. G. P., Box 43, S
D, N. Y. City.

STB.-Ellott-Flower billing machine
for publishing office; state low
accepted. N. G. P., Box 43 State
Y. City.

ST, in billing department of large c
; must be experienced, accurate
; salary \$90 to \$85 monthly, based
ence. R 306 Times.

ST, accurate and neat; must 4-e
; good opportunity. Write H.
777 Broadway.

ST. for filling work; permanent; \$12.50 weekly. Conditions: \$12 to start. William H. Wood, 56 West 45th.

ST. and OFFICE ASSISTANT: opportunity for advancement for bright woman. J 48 Times.

ST. for billing on typewriter and office work. Apply Crystal Chemical, 34th St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

ST. in export house: \$16 weekly. R 450 Times Downtown.

ST. Beginner: \$12. Julian Pollak, at 42d St.

MADISON SQUARE STATION, N. Y.
 PRESS to take full charge of dining
 in first-class boarding house; must
 understand the business and come well re-
 commended. Colonial House, 152 South
 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WOMEN.
 21-35 Years of age,
 For
 Night Work,
 9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

per week will be paid when assigned night work. Instruction is free and will be \$12 per week paid during a week of instruction in the daytime. Salary rates are given until \$21 per week and for operators.

For salaries paid for more responsible positions, such as Supervisors, Chief Operators, etc., see separate list.

Interested call "SPRING OFFICIAL" (call), or apply in person at

MANHATTAN.
133 Broadway—8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN.
East Tremont Avenue—12 M. to 8 P.
BROOKLYN.
Tilloughby Street—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
1,336 Broadway—12 M. to 8 P. M.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

day work; call Thursday morning.
on Av.
N for glass and silver in cabinet
East 45th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPITAL TO INVEST
Young man, 34 years, married, \$300, services; only reliable considered. **B 404 Times Downtown**
CAPITAL WANTED.
Salesman, with \$30,000, can secure territory for specialty use that should bring him large profit. Investment required for large merchandise. Your opportunity big money is limited only to investment and ability. Add. **Times Downtown.**
HAVE SOLD BUSINESS PR OPEN FOR INVESTIGATION

PRIVATE CAPITAL AND PRINCIPAL ONLY. T 640 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Manufacturer of children's clothing
wants to interest party willing to leave
start manufacturing; highest offer
\$20,000 per year. Write,
Presbyterian Building.

Capitalists wanted to finance
French concern manufacturing
textiles; capital \$1,000,000; want
the finest in the United States;
offer 6% interest; no dividends.
Wanted—Capital \$10,000 to \$80,000;
range proposition; big profits; a
or will pay large bonus for most
successful.

Active partner with \$25,000 wants
bungalow development; in-
cludes liberal lease; inadequate
money. Write, **Cliff L.**

Young man for small fruits or
business on co-operative basis.
Interested in capitalist.
French Ind. well-established.

wishes partner with a few thousand
only rge business. A. G., 190 Times.

SUBVERSIVE CONNECTIONS W

A gentleman with long business connections and who has traveled extensively in the United States and elsewhere, has knowledge of character, posing as a bona fide business man, and is well known to the public, would maintain proposition that the house of individual in any line of business, who is not a bona fide business man, should be allowed to avail themselves of the opportunity to set references. B 52 Times.

To manufacturers desirous of obtaining the services of an executive, at present in New York, City, take up sole agencies of various lines of goods, and to be in the right. Address B. Cohen, 771 21st Street, New York City.

Amateur New York for the V. S. Navy, Sept. 20, locating at Seattle, would be willing to represent to the public, and to be in the part of the Pacific Northwest. Times.

American export firm can represent a
more manufacturers in foreign territory
catalogues and correspondence including

catalogues and correspondence
met: any product, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Amount, degree and consideration, preferably middle-aged, possible increase of same; part, K. 535 Times Downtown.

Amount, rate, live, suit, and ment in a live department; 110 Times.

BUSINESS LOANS.
Private party will discount bills; firms; charges reasonable. T. Downtown.

Money loaned on accounts at a reasonable rate. M. S. Perlstein.

FOR SALE.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Will sell most beautiful ice confectionery store in New York City. Most magnificent stock of Rochelle, catering to the finest

out doubt this is the coming business; sell at invoice or will consider taking over, who must take full charge of busi-

ber, and make sure the building is in good condition. For more information, inquire College Inn, Church Sts., New Rochelle.

Home laundry, garbage can: Canadian patent; simple to use and operate; will sell patent to interested parties. Sample garbage can. Telephone 10113, Jamaica. Fred 21 Herriman Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

Bakery lunchroom for sale: good location, good business. Apply My J. Rissner, 29th St. N. Y. City.

Over \$7,000 buys established business, west side, New York, reliable basis; hears strict laws, principal owner.

For Sale—Laundry, fully equipped buildings, doing a business \$100,000 per year; particular attention given to the laundry business.

Garage, best located, best pay; leni; must have \$25,000 cash.

Established

splendid mail order proposition, for \$5,000. Address Box 130, 217 7th Av.

[illegible]

FOR SALE

LADY'S gray tweed riding breeches, size 38; cost \$60; \$25; unable to find more; ready to sell. Call 2-5454.
100. Address Y 246, Times Square.
101. Large Witten rug, fireplace cover, 2-burner gas stove; reasonable. Call 2-5454.
102. Friday, 123 East 37th St.
103. Paper baling and canning conditions. Call 2-5454.
104. Luberma, Lieberman & Dorf, 400 E. 12th St. Newark 20.
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Furniture.

PRIVATE PARTY LEAVING PO
WILL DISPOSE OF FURNITURE
TIRE NINE-ROOM HIGH CLASS
BUTHERS, BATH, CLOSET, HALL
DIVIDUAL ROOM. CALL 344-
344 WEST 90TH ST.
Lead us to
beautiful 4-room furnishings,
ing, master bedroom set, solid
very fine, 100% oak, 1940's
22, Tel. Morningrise 8300.

TWO ELLIOTT-FISHER HALL
CHINA, with adding attachme
to the set, 100% oak, 1940's
Apply Purchasing Department,
Dock & Repair Co., foot of 58th
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Willow and reed furniture direct
user: see us first, it will save
you money. 300 Beach, Willow
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Personal collection valuable w
with history shown article, by c
no delusion, no deception, no
BINGLE brass bed, several co

tables; no dealers. Ring janitor's b
West 47th St.

Small ironstone bookcase, mahogany, 11 1/2 ft. high. Price, \$12.50. Call on me at 228 West 108th St., Apt. 2.

FURNISHINGS Four-room apt. price, 228 West 108th St., Apt. 2.

Flance and Organs

Thousand-dollar player piano, sacrifice hair, Apt. 2 west, 620 Morris Ave., Apt. 2.

Copyright photograph method; signed by me. Write Wolfarth, 67 Van Av.

Purchase and Exchange

TYPEWRITERS RENT
NONVARIABLE, 3 MONTHS
\$1.00 PER WEEK, 100% GUARANTEE
Initial Payment Apply at
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
100 N. 3rd St., Apt. Madison A.
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THE TYPEWRITER RENT
100 N. 3rd St., Apt. Madison A.
Private inquiry wishes to speak

ately for cash furniture of apartment
piets: six or eight rooms: must be

high-class and in absolutely
top. W 506 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Pay full value cash
for: electric house, piano, book-
case-brac. Miller, 195 Univ.
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Michael prices for furniture,
pianos, rugs, silver, and Wine
West 344. Chelsea 9655. Even-
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Special each for household fur-
niture, 125 East 125th. Tel. F

THE CUMMINS BILL AND RAILROAD EFFICIENCY.
An authoritative article on the railroad problems now before Congress is contained in this week's issue of *The Annalist*. An article on railroad finances in five prominent bar charts, graphs, and tables. *The Annalist* shows the business trend of the nation. *The Annalist*, 10 cents a copy, \$4 a year, published by

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness and warmer
today; showers tonight and
Saturday.
See for full weather report on Page 31.

VOL. LXVIII..NO. 22,518.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS Metropolitan District
30 Mills Radius | THREE CENTS
Within 300 Miles | FIVE CENTS
Elsewhere

STEEL WORKERS' UNIONS LEIDE TO STRIKE ON MONDAY; SEND WORD TO WILSON THAT IT IS THEIR ONLY HOPE; CITY EMPLOYEES HERE MEET TO FORM ONE BIG UNION

LODGE SUMMONS WILSON 'TRAILERS' BACK TO CAPITAL

Johnson and Poindexter to Cut
Tours, Fearing Vote on
Treaty Amendments.

HAYS URGES SPEEDY ACTION

Republican Chairman Confers
with Lodge—Senators
Await Hasty Calls.

OPPOSITION TO FILIBUSTER

Believed That Public Opinion Would
Condemn Delay if Hitchcock
Forces a Test.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Aroused
by the sudden turn in the Senate situation
over the Versailles treaty, Republi-
can leaders in the Upper House
today sent out a call to all absent
majority Senators to return to the
capital at once to be ready for any
emergency that may arise.

Senator Lodge, the majority leader,
wrote a letter to each Republican Sen-
ator now here urging him to remain in
the capital or to be within telephone
call during the entire time the treaty
is before the Senate. He asked that
each Senator adopt his outside engage-
ments to the convenience of delibera-
tion upon the treaty.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, back in the
city from his western stump tour, is
an anti-League man, but he is expected
to send a telegram late in the day to
Senator Johnson, of California, who is
in the Middle West, asking him to re-
turn to Washington immediately, so as
to lead the battle for the Johnson
amendment to equate the votes of the
United States and Great Britain in the
League assembly.

Mr. Borah's telegram reached Senator
Johnson as he was on his way to St.
Paul to speak tomorrow night. The Cal-
ifornia Senator, who had expected to re-
main away for at least two weeks, wired
back that he would start for Washington
after his St. Paul speech and arrive here
on Tuesday.

In the meantime other Senators, in-
cluding Mr. Poindexter, who is also an
anti-League man, will return, so that
the force of opposition will be united
next week when the Senate is expected
to take up the Johnson amendment, upon
which the first real test of strength of
the opposing forces will come.

HAYS CONFERS WITH LODGE.

The anxiety of the Republican leaders
over the shift in the situation, which de-
veloped when Senator Hitchcock, lead-
ing the pro-treaty contingent, forced the
reading of the treaty on Tuesday against
the will of his opponents, was evident.
Upon Mr. Borah's arrival at the Capitol
in the afternoon he went into conference
with Senators Lodge, Brandegee, and
Hays, and the entire situation was re-
viewed. Later, Mr. Hays, Republican
National Committee Chairman, arrived
in Mr. Lodge's office, having come to
the city on an afternoon train.

The conference of Senators lasted for
more than two hours. The crisis that
has arisen, involving a threat by the
pro-treaty Senators to force an early
vote on the Johnson amendment, was
fully discussed, and it was agreed that
to meet any contingency it was wise to
have the entire Republican force back
at the capital.

The likelihood of a vote on the John-
son amendment being forced within the
next ten days was taken up. It was
agreed that if the Democrats became in-
sistent on having a vote on it the Re-
publicans, in order not to create an ad-
verse feeling throughout the country,
ought to be on hand ready to face the
emergency.

Senator Borah wants to get back on
his stump tour of the West, but con-
sented to remain in Washington until the
amendment situation was cleared up.
The divisibility of recalling Sen-
ator Johnson was exhaustively dis-
cussed. The Senator who presided in
the conference agreeing that it was the
better policy to have him back in Wash-
ington and that he might resume his
trip later if events permitted it.

Republicans Fear to Filibuster.

The Johnson amendment, according to
the plan of the Administration leaders,
will be brought up toward the middle of
next week and an effort will be made
by the majority to pass it through the
filibuster. This the Republicans lead-
ers are not disposed to undertake be-
cause of the fear of its effect upon the
country.

After the conference today, Senator
Lodge asked if he believed that the
Republicans could put through the
Johnson amendment. He replied that

No Pay Rise in Navy Yards or Those Building U. S. Ships

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—No
wage increases will be granted at
this time to navy yard employees or
workmen in shipyards engaged on
Government work, representatives of
the Emergency Fleet Corporation
and the Navy Department de-
cided today at a conference held
at the Navy Department.

CALL ON BULGARIA FOR \$445,000,000

Peace Terms to be Presented
Today Take Western Thrace
and Other Territory.

ARMY CUT TO 20,000 MEN

All Loot Must Be Given Up and
250,000 Tons of Coal De-
livered to Serbia.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

CORINTH, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Bulgarian de-
legation will be handed the Peace Treaty
at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and
will be given twenty days to consider it.
The ceremony will not be grand. The
head of the delegation of each power
will be present, the five great powers
being represented by the members of
the Supreme Council. The press repre-
sentation will be limited to ten cor-
respondents.

The conditions of the treaty follow
closely those laid down for Germany and
Austria, and give promise of putting the
"bad boy" of the Balkans in a posi-
tion where he will have to behave for
some years to come. The treaty terms
call for the abolition of compulsory mili-
tary service in Bulgaria. A force to
maintain order is permitted up to a
strength of 20,000, and the Gendarmes
and the police forces may not exceed
10,000 additional. Arms and ammu-
nitions exceeding the amounts laid down
by the terms shall be deposited at the
order of the Allies. An interallied com-
mission is established to see that the
conditions are carried out.

Another commission, composed of rep-
resentatives of England, France, Italy,
Greece, Rumania, and Serbia, will deal
with reparations, allied prisoners still
in Bulgaria, and will take steps to pun-
ish crimes committed by Bulgaria dur-
ing the war.

Bulgaria must surrender all works of
art and valuables stolen from allied
countries and must pay an indemnity of
2,500,000,000 francs in periods of thirty-
seven years. As for territorial changes
Bulgaria is deprived of Thrace, although
she is promised an outlet to the Aegean
Sea under the League of Nations.
Bulgaria also loses Strumitsa, a small
territory of territory, to Serbia. The
boundary between Bulgaria and Ruma-
nia is left as before the war with very
minor exceptions.

Ally to Dispose of Thrace Later.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—An official
summary of the treaty of peace pre-
sented by the Allied Peace Conference
at Paris, to the plenipotentiaries of Bul-
garia, made public by the State Depart-
ment tonight, shows that the question of
permitting Bulgaria an outlet to the sea
through Western Thrace is left to the
future disposition of the allied Govern-
ments. It is stipulated, however, that
whatever solution is adopted by the
Allies an "economic" outlet to the
Aegean Sea will be guaranteed to Bul-
garia.

The powers reserve under the treaty
the right to return all or part of the
territory to Bulgaria, transfer part to
Greece, incorporate the remainder with
Eastern Thrace as an international
State, or to make any other solution.
The matter of permitting Bulgaria to
have a pathway to the Aegean was one
of the questions that disturbed the
serenity of the Peace Conference. Pres-
ident Wilson contended that if the outlet
to the sea was denied the foundation
for a future war might be laid.

It is the understanding here that the
United States will be a party to the
treaty, mainly for the purpose of lead-
ing its weight to insure Bulgarian lib-
erty of passage to the Aegean Sea. The
United States is not to be represented
on the interallied commission
which will supervise the observance of
Bulgaria's obligations.

Text of official summary.
Following is the text of the official
summary:
Many clauses are identical, except
for the substitution of names, such as
the League of Nations, labor, naval
navigation, penalties, prisoners of war,
and graves.

Regarding the change in the Bul-
garian frontiers, the important changes
are to the south, where Bulgaria cedes
Western Thrace to the principal allied
and associated powers and agrees to
accept whatever disposition of this ter-

WILSON GAINS LEAGUE SUPPORT IN CALIFORNIA

His Exposition of the Shantung
and Irish Questions Has
Made a Strong Impression.

PARTY LINES ARE BROKEN

Republican Leaders Backing
Johnson for President Differ
from Him on the Treaty.

PRESIDENT HAS A BUSY DAY

New Statement Shows How Britain
Cannot Outvote America Un-
der League Covenant.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—President
Wilson has gone far to break down the
opposition to the Peace Treaty and the
League covenant in this part of Cali-
fornia, and when he left tonight for the
southern part of the State it was the
consensus of opinion among most ob-
servers that he had materially advanced
the cause for which he came out to
fight.

California, in a sense, is the turning
point of the tour, and the results which
the President obtained in San Francisco
and Oakland these two days are ac-
cepted by many as good evidence that
the country will turn in resolute support
of the League of Nations.

This State has added to the cumula-
tive evidence obtained on the trip, that
the mass of the American people want
the treaty passed without unnecessary
delay and want a League of Nations,
possibly with reservations that would
strengthen the safeguards of American
sovereignty. The changes of a sort
that would nullify the work of the Peace
Conference.

The situation, found in California, is
of the greatest importance, because it
was here that out-and-out opposition to
the treaty and the League on a large
scale was met. This expectation was
in part to the attitude assumed by Sen-
ator Johnson, whose personal popularity
here should not be discounted, and
in part to the explanation of the Shan-
tung agreement would be the object of strong
attacks and that the Sinn Fein element
of the Irish would prove troublesome.

But in regard to both the Shantung
issue and the Irish question the Pres-
ident has apparently overcome the op-
position to great extent.
The President's statements that the
Shantung agreement was the best ob-
tainable solution of the difficulty at
Paris and that the existence of a
League would insure Japan returning
and would probably bring about the return
of China to the concessions held by
France, Great Britain and other na-
tions, has been a great help.

The President made his explanation
opposition to that feature of the treaty
was appreciably lessened.
Sentiment in California is unques-
tionably for acceptance of the agreement,
and the understanding that the United
States shall exert its influence in the
League to see that the wrongs done to
China are righted.

Pointed Question on Ireland.
The President made here his most di-
rect and detailed statement in regard to
the question of self-determination for
Ireland. After explaining that this was
a question that could not be brought be-
fore the conference in Paris, because
it had to deal there only with defeated
nations, he made this statement:

"Where before and when before, may I
ask you, of my fellow-countrymen, who
want a forum upon which to con-
duct a hoped-for agitation, were they ever
offered the opportunity to bring their
case to the judgment of mankind?
If they are not satisfied with this, say
they are not satisfied with this. The only
case they ought to bring with diffidence
before the great jury of men through-
out the world is the case that you can-
not establish. The only thing that I
shall be afraid to see is the League of
Nations dissolved is a case, which I can
hardly imagine, where the United States
is wrong."

This is the President's stand on the
question of Irish self-determination. He
feels that the League covenant provides
the tribunal before which Ireland's case
may be brought, and he will not give way
to agitators among Sinn Fein elements.
The President expounded his views in
regard to Irish freedom, not only in ad-
dress to a large gathering, but in the
replies made to the questions made in
sets of questions submitted to him by
the San Francisco Labor Council and the
San Francisco League of Nations.

The latter body, a delegation from which
was received today by the President, is
distinctly friendly to the League cov-
enant, and it was asserted here that
questions and answers had been ar-

Continued on Page Five.

100,000 Poles Will Aid in Rebuilding France

PARIS, Sept. 18.—In conformity
with the terms of an agreement
which the French and Polish Govern-
ments have just signed, Poland with
send 100,000 Polish workmen.
Most of these will be employed in the
liberated regions. The Polish work-
ers will arrive in groups of 10,000
men. Most of these workers are
cultivators, miners, and masons.

ROHLFS BEATS ALL ALTITUDE RECORDS

Aviator Ascends to Height of
34,610 Feet in Flight
Above Long Island.

REACHES IT IN 78 MINUTES

Machine in Trouble Six Miles in
Air and Falls 600 Feet—
Temperature 43 Below.

Flying his Curtiss "Wasp" type tri-
plane, with a 12-cylinder 400-horsepower
Curtiss motor, Roland Rohlf, test pilot
for the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Com-
pany, yesterday broke the world's alti-
tude record, when, at Roosevelt Field,
he reached the height of 34,610 feet, or
more than six and one-half miles above
sea level. Last Saturday he had come
within nearly 400 feet of this mark, but
the flight was not official.

The previous record was 31,227 feet,
made last May at Villa Comba, France,
by Adjutant Casale of the French Army.
Every precaution was taken yesterday
to make sure that all official require-
ments for a record were observed. A
committee representing the Aero Club
of America, composed of Assistant Post
Secretary of the club, Sydney B. Yell,
and Professor C. L. Pope, Professor of
Celestial Mechanics at Columbia Uni-
versity, was present. The army was
officially represented by Colonel John
D. Carmody, in command at Roosevelt
Field, Major E. B. Lyons, in charge of
flying at Mitchell Field, and Major Henry
F. Miller.

Rohlf left the ground at 12:06 o'clock
and landed within twenty feet of his
take-off at 1:30. The first person to
reach the top of the world was the pilot
himself. He was his wife. She
threw her arms around his neck and
kissed him while he was still in the
pilot's seat.

"What did you do?" she asked.
"This time I think I have done it,"
he answered, as he stepped out and
handed the needed barograph to Mr.
Post. When the latter called out to
the instrument showed a new world's
record the onlookers cheered. The
barograph was then revealed by the
Aero Club committee, which was
by the Bureau of Standards and
subjected to the most detailed and ex-
haustive analysis and testing. Until
the result of this examination is given
out, the new record will not be official.

The Aero Club as absolutely official.
Rohlf looked happy when he stepped
from his machine. He wore a suit of
fur-lined clothing, and heavy felt mit-
tens made by himself from material
about an inch thick. Of the flight, he
said:

"At 20,000 feet, trouble began. I had
to call on my oxygen bottle. This feeds
air to my lungs through a device com-
ing like a football nose guard.
I tried drawing it in through the
nose and mouth, but this dried my
throat and I had to shut my mouth and
breathe through the nose alone. It
didn't help. I had to use my oxygen ap-
paratus. I had to use the plane began to
wobble in a way that frankly fright-
ened me. It careened this way and
that, and while doing so dropped 600
feet. I threw on more power and up
I went again. I was very close to the
ground when I landed."

When I reached the top, the ther-
mometer showed forty degrees below zero.
I got this high and spent about an hour
there. I was very cold. I had a
rise still higher. I used every trick I
knew, but could not get another foot
of altitude out of it. I believe I attained
the absolute top possible in this ma-
chine."

"I went through with high flying for
the present and I am pretty sure my
feet are planted on the ground. I was
very close to the ground when I landed."
Near the top I felt nervous
trickling in parts of my body. There
were at several places left by an auto-
mobile accident several years ago. After
the accident I was very nervous. I
ached severely and also my stomach.
I guess I can count on the fact that
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WILSON GAINS LEAGUE SUPPORT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

range for in order to minimize the danger of the President being heckled at his meetings. However that may be, the wide publication of the questions and answers in both instances has had a very telling effect, favorable to the President.

It has been a matter of comment among observers of the President's visit in San Francisco that the evidence of intense opposition to the Shantung feature of the treaty, which by late means as extensive as was predicted. There is opposition, but it has been in no sense overwhelming, and the President's explanations of what he hopes to accomplish for China as a result of the League have never failed to bring generous applause.

Leaders Voice Popular View.

Evidence that California wants the treaty adopted continued to accumulate today. Among those who placed themselves on record in favor of adoption was Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, Republican, and a picturesque figure in State politics. Jordan was on his last election by about 300,000. It is said of him that he has shaken hands with almost every voter in the State. In his campaign he goes from one end of the State to the other, and being a man of the people, he talks with them to face.

Mr. Jordan told this Times correspondent that in his opinion practically all the Democrats of California were in favor of the League of Nations and something more than 50 per cent. of the Progressives and Republicans wanted the treaty ratified. He said that he did not believe the people of California would stand for the destruction of the treaty or the League. Many are for reservations to safeguard American rights, but while they have a natural hope that Senator Johnson may be elected to the Presidency next year they are not prepared to follow him in his extreme course in regard to the League.

Grant Conrad, former Mayor of San Diego and a Republican, who came to San Francisco today to accompany the President to Los Angeles, said that people in his section of the State wanted the treaty ratified as quickly as possible and with the League in it.

"I am a lawyer and personally I want to see reservations adopted that will end all doubts as to America's position in the League of Nations," he said. "The President's first aim should be that the changes could not be made but he took his League of Nations back to Paris and changes were accepted."

Senator Johnson is right when he says "Who ever heard of a debtor directing the terms of a loan?" but the United States Government to get proper reservations accepted by the other nations. But there has got to be more give and take at Washington. They have got to get together."

As far as it is possible to analyze the situation, the statements by these men, which are supplemental to those of Chester Borell, who is a personal friend of Senator Johnson and will probably be the nominee for United States Senate, seem to represent the feeling among the masses of the people of California. Changes were not to be found any great or organized outburst of protest against the President or the great principle that he advocated.

Talks to Business Men.

President Wilson has strong support among the business men of California. This was illustrated today when he spoke before a luncheon of the Associated Business Men's Clubs at the Palace Hotel. There were probably 1,500 men crowded into the dining room when the President arrived, and he received an ovation, the diners standing upon their chairs and waving napkins.

The President talked to the business men at some length on the part which ratification of the treaty and acceptance of the League covenant would, in his opinion, play in the stabilization of the world, and he was heartily applauded.

There was a great show of approval when the President said that he did not believe that any body of men, however they might act in concert, could prevent the fruition of the League of Nations. The first statement was that the nations of the world must substitute arbitration and decision for war, and the second was that every fighting nation was expected in this covenant of the League of Nations.

There was a demonstration also when he told them the representatives of little nationalities, some of which he had never heard of before, came to him in Paris and said: "You are the disciple and leader of the free peoples; can't you give us a helping hand?" That was the feeling that all the peoples of Europe had regarding America, said the President, after they saw America enter the war to aid humanity and thus give proof that it was not a "man whose chief desire was material gain."

In discussing the business aspects of the treaty and the League covenant, President Wilson said that American financial and industrial interests did not know what it is safe to do with their money and could not know until the affairs of the world were settled by the adoption of a definite program. Feeling that this sort seemed to be deep rooted in the minds of business men, not only here, but in most of the States through which the President has passed during his tour.

The situation confronting the nation and the world, the President said, transcended questions of personal friendship and party affiliations. This was accepted as a plea for support for the treaty from the friends of Senator Johnson, who are booming him for the Presidential nomination, yet are yet for the League of Nations.

There was much discussion today concerning last night's meeting at the Auditorium when the President's address was delayed several minutes, while a disturbance in the crowd kept up a demonstration that marked the President's appearance.

The audience in the hall was bad and the President was unable to hear him distinctly. It was partly responsible for the disorder. It was also said that the violent type of Sinn Fein agitator helped the disturbance along, and such resentment was expressed to him.

But the President, after winning the attention of his audience, held them in the close of the meeting was vigorously applauded.

Chise Make Holiday.

San Francisco and Oakland have made a holiday of the President's visit, here and there has been lacking in the heartiness of the reception given him. The crowds at the reception given him, his stopover at made addresses have been among the largest seen on the trip.

This afternoon the President drove to the University of California at Berkeley and visited the Greek Theatre there. Later he returned to Oakland for dinner and to make an address at the Civic Auditorium.

Lively Meeting at Oakland.

The auditorium which holds about 12,000 was filled to capacity tonight, when President Wilson received an ovation equal in enthusiasm to last night's demonstration in San Francisco. But with none of its disorderly features.

Mayor Davis started to make an address and there were cries of "Wilson, three cheers for Wilson."

The Mayor then presented Dr. Augustus R. Rugg, who had been a special aide at a meeting on the tour. She paid a high tribute to the President and referred to the school children whom he passed during his drive to the University of California today. The President, she said, was a father to these children, to protect them in the future.

Mr. Wilson referred to the children he had reviewed as "my clients."

The President said that he had no doubt as to the result of the controversy over the treaty and the League covenant.

"I can see," he went on, "the this of conviction throughout the country that the League of Nations is the only way to peace."

The President said that the treaty drawn in Paris was the first attempt to deliver the suffering people of Europe. When one had the facts that caused wonder that many of these peoples had stood as long as they had, and it was astonishing that rulers had not seen the light before and had waited so long to act.

Mr. Wilson stated that the labor sections of the treaty marked a labor to the other nations upon the same basis as American labor. Advantages were enjoyed by them in other countries, but they were not found in our country. All that should be and that he hoped would be accomplished for labor in this country, he said, had not been accomplished.

Attention was called by the President to the fact that he had called the International Labor Conference, provided for in the League covenant, for Oct. 30 in Washington.

"And now," he said, "we are waiting on the Senate to tell us whether we can have a part in the conference."

At this point, he said, "watch and wait," the President added, and there were shouts of protest.

The President stated that if the efforts now reported to be on foot to place a Hohenzollern back on the throne of Germany would be successful, he would be admitted to the League of Nations.

The Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns are out of business because this treaty has established a new era in the history of the world.

Once the League of Nations was operative, he said, no ruler would refuse to take the advice of his people.

Referring to the attitude of some Senators concerning the reservation for withdrawal, the President remarked: "We are not a nation of quitters."

Where was the reservation, you know, Hiram Johnson?

The President stated his conviction that if the United States entered the League without being hampered, this country would be the dominating influence in the League.

"There wasn't anything that America suggested at the conference in Paris that was refused," he added.

If you think you have a friend who is a fool, encourage him to hire a hall," said Mr. Wilson at another point in his address.

There were several shouts of "Hiram, oh, Hiram. Tell Hiram," and these were followed by laughter and an outburst of applause.

QUICK, DEFINITE PEACE WILL CURE HOME ILLS

President Tells Business Men the Treaty Is a Good Business Proposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Acceptance of the Peace Treaty as a good business proposition was urged by the President today in an address at a luncheon of business men. He asserted that to refuse membership in the League of Nations would be to isolate the United States and to build up a distrust abroad that would be detrimental alike to the nation's political and commercial interests.

The President said in part: "The men who do not look forward now are of no other service to the nation. The immediate need of this country and of the world is peace, not a settled peace, but peace upon a definite and well-understood foundation, supported by such covenants as can be depended upon, supported by such purposes as will permit of a concert of action throughout all the free peoples of the world."

I don't believe that we even now stop to consider how much of the world's Conference in Paris has been, it is the first great international conference which did not need to consider the interests and advantages of the strong nations. The heart of this treaty is that it gives the people and the nations to people who never could have got it if we had only taken the formulas of the war in order to see what was the formula of Pan-Germanism was Bremen to Baghdad. Germany was looking for the line of least resistance to establish her power, and unless, gentlemen, the world makes that a line of absolute resistance, this war will have to be fought over."

You must settle the difficulties which gave occasion to the war, or you must expect war again.

I am not saying that Germany was the only aggressor and intriguer, but I am saying that there was the field where lay the danger to the world, regard to peace.

I was glad, after I inaugurated it, that I drew together what was called the "Big Four." It was a very simple, sensible, and friendly conference. The four of them were the center of the whole Peace Conference, and they were the intimates of men who believed the same things and thought the same thoughts.

The peace of the world is absolutely indispensable to us, and immediately indispensable to us. There is not a single domestic problem that can be worked out in the right tempo or opportunity and in time unless we have conditions of peace.

We cannot arrange a single element of our business until we have settled peace, and know whether we are going to deal with a friendly world or an unfriendly world.

In an open market men's minds must be open. It has been said so often that it is a very true saying, "But it remains nevertheless true that a financial panic is a mere state of mind. But while the whole world is in doubt, what to expect, the whole world is in doubt under the apprehension that is characteristic of a panic."

I want to remind you how the permanency of peace is at the heart of this treaty. This is not merely a treaty of peace with Germany. It is nothing less than a world settlement, and at the center of it stands the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the instrumentality for the maintenance of peace.

If any member of the League ignores the promises with regard to arbitration and discussion, and happens to be in a position of absolute isolation and boycott.

The world, unless the cynical counsels of some of our acquaintances prevailed. It is the cost of the war in money and in battle deaths, Mr. Wilson said, that has made the world realize that the world never had had the courage to set up such a system of arbitration and discussion as the League covenant proposed.

The President concluded: "My fellow-citizens, I believe in divine Providence. If I did not, I would go crazy. If I thought the direction of the disorderly affairs of this world depended upon our finite endeavors, I should not know how to reason my way to sanity."

But I do believe there is any body of men, however they concert their powers, their influence, that can defeat this great enterprise, which is the enterprise of divine mercy and peace and good-will.

CHARTER OF WORLD LIBERTY AND MERCY

Treaty's Great Purposes in Regard to Labor Are Depicted by the President.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 18.—President Wilson's address here tonight was in part as follows:

I am not going to speak tonight particularly of the covenant of the League of Nations, but I am going to point out to you what the treaty as a whole is.

In the first place, of course, that treaty speaks upon Germanic and proper penalty for the crime she attempted to commit. It is a treaty made by men who had no intention of crushing the German people, but who did mean to have it burned into the consciousness of the German people and through their consciousness into the consciousness of the world, that no people could afford to live under a Government which was not controlled by its people.

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This great document did not come as a shock upon the world. It was the result of the struggle which preceded this settlement at such a document as this. The makers of the treaty, which had been already arranged upon a competitive basis upon a competitive basis, had already arranged upon a competitive basis upon a competitive basis.

You have heard of the covenant of the League of Nations until, I dare say, you have supposed that it was the only thing in the treaty. There is a later part of the treaty which is nothing less than a great charter of liberty for working men and women. One of the most striking provisions of the covenant of the League is that it takes to advance the humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, to consider the interests of labor under its own jurisdiction, and to try to extend to every nation with which has any dealings, the standards of labor upon which it itself stands.

DECLARES OUR RIGHTS SAFE UNDER LEAGUE

President Shows Power of Our Vote—Our Troops Cannot Be Used Without Our Assent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Replying in a statement to a list of questions put to him by a San Francisco League of Nations organization, President Wilson declared that Great Britain would not control the United States in the League; that foreign governments could not under the covenant order American troops abroad; that the League would have a powerful influence toward restoration of Shantung to China; that the United States could not be obligated by Article X, to aid Great Britain in suppressing a revolt in Ireland, and that under Article XII there would be created a new forum for questions of self-determination.

Mr. Wilson's statement containing the questions and answers was as follows: "1. Will you state the underlying consideration which dictated an awarding of six votes to the British Empire in the assembly, and is it true that Great Britain will outvote us in the League of Nations and thereby control the League's action?"

"Answer.—The consideration which led to assigning six votes to self-governing portions of the British Empire was that they have in effect, in all but foreign policy, become autonomous self-governing States, their policy in all but foreign affairs being independent of the control of the British Government and in many respects dissimilar from it. But it is not true that the British Empire can outvote us in the League of Nations and thereby control the action of the League, because in every matter except the admission of new members in the League, no action can be taken without the concurrence of a unanimous vote of the representatives of the States which are members of the council, so that in all matters of action the affirmative vote of the United States is necessary and equivalent to the united vote of the representatives of the several parts of the British Empire. The united votes of the several parts of the British Empire cannot offset or overcome the vote of the United States."

"2. Is it true that under the League of Nations foreign countries can order the sending of American troops to foreign countries?"

"Answer.—It is not. The right of Congress to determine such matters is in no wise impaired."

"3. What effect will the League of Nations have in either forwarding or hindering the final restoration of Shantung to China? What effect will the League of Nations have in preventing further spoliation of China and the abrogation of all such special privileges now enjoyed in China by foreign countries?"

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CALL ON BULGARIA FOR \$445,000,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

ritary the powers ultimately decide; but it is stipulated that in any event Bulgaria's western frontier shall be modified slightly in four places to Serbia's advantage.

"The Bulgarians are required to recognize the independence of the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, and provisions are made to change the nationality of the inhabitants of the territory formerly Bulgarian and transferred to other States. Provisions are made for protection of the minorities of race, language, nationality, and religion.

"Within three months the Bulgarians are required to demobilize the army and substitute volunteer enlistments. The Bulgarian Army is reduced to 20,000 men, exclusively for the maintenance of order and frontier control. The manufacture of war material is confined to one establishment, the other establishments to be closed or converted. All warships, submarines, or air forces must be surrendered.

"Bulgaria is required to pay as repara-

tations 2,225,000,000 francs in gold within thirty-seven years. Provisions are made for the creation of an international commission, on which Bulgaria is represented, but to have no vote, and the sums remitted for reparation coming through this commission to the Reparation Commission are to be established by the German Peace Treaty.

"Bulgaria agrees to return to Greece, Rumania, and the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State the records, archives, and articles of historical and artistic value which were taken from those countries during the war, and five stock shall be returned within six months. As special compensation for the destruction of the Serbian coal mines, Bulgaria shall for five years deliver 50,000 tons of coal annually to the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State.

"The financial clauses are similar to those of the Austrian treaty and provide that priority over the charges against assets of Bulgaria for reparation shall be given to the cost of all armaments of occupation of the Allies, and to services of the external pre-war Ottoman public debt. Bulgaria renounces the benefits of the Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties and agrees to surrender the money and securities received according to these treaties.

Frontier Lines Modified.

"The frontier with Rumania remains the same as before the war, although it is understood the question of inducing Rumania to cede to Bulgaria that portion of Dobruja which is wholly Bulgarian in character will be taken

up later. The frontier on the west with Serbia is modified in four places to the advantage of Serbia.

"In the Timok Valley at the north, Bulgaria cedes to Serbia a narrow dark territory sufficient to provide for proper police of the important Serbian railway running through that valley. In the vicinity of Dragoman Pass, Bulgaria cedes a small area sufficient to protect Nish from Bulgarian attack. A little further south in the vicinity of Vranovo, where the Bulgarian in the present war occupied the only railway that makes possible the defense of Northern Serbia, Bulgaria is required to cede a small area of mountainous territory sufficient to protect the Serbian frontier from similar attack in the future.

"At the south of this frontier where a projecting lobe of the Bulgarian territory came within six miles of the same vital railway, Bulgaria cedes the western projecting lobe to Serbia, so that her frontiers are removed ten or twelve miles eastward.

"The most extensive territorial change is to the south. The frontier with Greece remains the same, except for slight rectification to afford proper protection to the Greek town of Euk. Western Thrace, formerly constituted as Bulgaria's territorial pathway to the Aegean Sea, is ceded to the principal Allied and associated powers. Bulgaria agrees to accept whatever disposition of this territory the powers ultimately decide on. It is stipulated that whatever the solution adopted, an economic outlet to the Aegean Sea will be granted to Bulgaria, the powers having the right to

return all or part of the territory to Bulgaria, transfer part to Greece, incorporate the remainder with Eastern Thrace as an international State, or to make any other solution ultimately agreed upon.

"Greece, according to the summary, agrees to embody in a treaty with the Allies such provisions to protect the interest of the minorities of race, language or religion, and make provisions necessary to protect the freedom of transit and suitable treatment of the minorities of other nations.

"Regarding Thrace, Bulgaria agrees to accept any settlement the Allied and associated powers may make in this territory as to the nationality of the inhabitants. Bulgaria's economic outlet to the Aegean Sea is insured by the Allies.

"The Bulgarian Army is to be reduced to 20,000 men within three months, with universal military service substituted and voluntary enlistment substituted. The number of gendarmes, custom officials and other armed guards shall not exceed 10,000, and there must exist only one military school. The manufacture of war material will be confined to a single factory, and the importation or exportation of arms, munitions and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

Must Surrender All War Craft.

All existing Bulgarian warships, including submarines, will be surrendered to the Allies, and warships or submarines under construction will be broken up. Construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, will be forbidden. All naval arms, munitions, and other war material be-

longing to Bulgaria at the date of the armistice will be surrendered to the Allies.

"Bulgaria may have no military or naval air forces, including dirigibles; must demobilize all existing air forces within two months, and must surrender to the principal Allied and associated powers such aviation material.

"Bulgaria recognizes that by joining the War of Aggression which Germany and Austria-Hungary waged against the Allied and associated powers she assumed the heavy burden and sacrifice of all kinds for which she ought to make adequate reparation. As it is recognized that Bulgaria's resources are not sufficient to make adequate reparation, a capital sum of 2,225,000,000 francs in gold is agreed upon as being such as Bulgaria is able to make, to be paid in half-yearly payments beginning Jan. 1, 1920.

"Payments are to be remitted through the International Commission to the Reparation Commission created by the German Peace Treaty. The International Commission shall consider the resources from time to time of Bulgaria, and shall have power to recommend to the Reparation Commission the cancellation or postponement of any payments to be made by Bulgaria.

"The livestock to be surrendered, totaling 1,125 animals, goes to Greece, Rumania, and the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State.

"Great Britain, France, and Italy with a right to withdraw upon six months' notice. Bulgaria will be represented by a commissioner who may be invited to take part in the sitting, but have no vote. Cost and expenses of the commissioner shall be paid by Bulgaria and will be a first charge on the revenues payable to the commission.

"Financial clauses provide that the priority of charges on the assets of Bulgaria shall be given to the Allied and associated powers of the Allies. (3) Service of external pre-war Ottoman public debt as may be attributed to Bulgaria in respect to the cession to Bulgaria of Ottoman territory. (4) Most of reparation as provided by the treaty.

"The economic clauses are of the same general import as those in the Austrian treaty except that for one year customs duties on imports from the Allied and associated States will not be higher than the favorable duties when the war began.

"The general provisions of the ports, waterways and railways clauses are similar to those of the Austrian Treaty, providing that the Danube is to be international from Ulm.

"The European Commission of the Danube shall reassume the powers it had before the war, but with only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Rumania.

All disputes which may arise through the carrying out provisions of these clauses shall be settled as provided by the League of Nations and without prejudice to the obligations of the present treaty.

Bulgaria must agree to any general convention in regard to transportation concluded within five years by the Allied and associated powers with the approval of the League of Nations.

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

Continuation of the Annual September Sale of Fur Coats, Wraps, Scarfs, Muffs, Sets & Novelties

At twenty, twenty-five and thirty per cent below the regular season prices.

TRIMMED MARMOT COATS, jaunty length, belted model, trimmed with contrasting fur. 125.00

LEOPARD CAT COATS; well marked pelts in a trig style combined with a contrasting fur. 145.00

TAUPE NUTRIA COATS in a smart trotteur type of a jaunty length with belt to match. 195.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS (dyed muskrat) in a thirty-inch long, full box model. 195.00

TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS; thirty-inch long model, combinations of beaver, squirrel, opossum. 245.00

TAUPE NUTRIA COATS in many diverse styles of the smart trotteur types. 245.00

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS in twenty-eight inch long, flare sleeve, shawl collar model. 275.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS (dyed muskrat); thirty-six inch length; girdle to match. 275.00

SCOTCH MOLE COATS designed in a fascinating thirty-inch long model of perfectly matched, selected pelts. 295.00

TRIM'D HUDSON SEAL COATS; thirty-six inch length, combined with beaver or squirrel. 350.00

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS in various thirty-six inch long models with girdles. 450.00

HUDSON SEAL WRAPS in all seal or with contrasting collars; forty-five and forty-eight inch lengths. 550.00

SCOTCH MOLE WRAPS of finest selected pelts in forty-eight inch lengths; various models. 575.00

NATURAL SQUIRREL WRAPS in a voluminous forty-eight inch long model of clear blue skins. 695.00

Ermine Wraps & Mantles
1850.00 to 2250.00

Broadtail Coats & Wraps
1450.00 to 4500.00

Mink Wraps
1450.00 to 4500.00

Exquisite Chinchilla and Russian Sable Wraps.



Unequaled!

Women's Embroidered

TRICOTINE FROCKS

In a Special Sale Today and Saturday at

\$28.50

Anyone at all familiar with values to-day will realize an All Wool Tricotine Frock at \$28.50 to be something quite unique. These are Embroidered Tricotine Frocks, in as smart a straight line model as New York has seen this season.

Navy Blue and Black

Fourth Floor.

Today and Saturday—
An Exceptional Sale of
Paris-Inspired

Fall Suits for Women

—teeming with individuality,
and very beautifully
made

Priced Very Low

At \$39.50

A wealth of ten distinct styles in dressy and tailored suits, showing pretty collars and pockets, and new decorative treatments. Skillfully produced in Chevrone, Silverstone, Drat de Moor, and Tweeds, silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 46.

At \$59.00

A choice collection of the most exclusive styles seen in Paris for Fall, affording excellent selection in Sports, Tailored and Demi-Tailored modes. Fashioned of Tinseltone, Velour, Broadcloth, Duvet de Laine, and Chevrone, in a nifty beautifully trimmed with fur. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fourth Floor.

FURS

are enjoying an unprecedented vogue—

There is no time like now to select your Winter Furs. The demand far exceeds the supply, and owing to the great scarcity of fine pelts and skilled workers prices are advancing to unknown levels.

The following Coats, featured to-day, are offered at

30% Below

Market Value

Hudson Seal Coats in new 30-inch model with large collar and cuffs of self fur. Now \$265

Hudson Seal Coats in 36-inch belted model with large collar and cuffs of Natural Squirrel or Hudson Seal. Now \$300

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Seal-dyed Muskrat.

Sixth Floor.



\$300

Saks & Company

Broadway

at 34th Street

Business Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Store Open All Day on Saturdays



An Opportunity Truly Rare!

250 Russian Cossack Blouses

At the Remarkably Low Price of

\$12.95

If we were to go into the market for these handsome Blouses to-day they would cost more than \$12.95 wholesale! New York has seen no such Blouses at this low price. They are fashioned of a very fine quality Georgette Crepe, elaborated with hand-machine embroidery in a host of contrasting colors. Just 250 altogether—and they'll all be gone before 5:30 to-night.

Colors: Brown, Taupe, Mikado Red and other wanted Suit Shades

Third Floor.

On Sale Today!

MEN'S Shirts and Drawers

Very Special

At \$1.75

(each)

Wonderful values. We couldn't duplicate them at this price if we wanted a million or more.

Medium weight, made of Wool and Cotton in about equal proportion. Very warm, and should give the best of service.

Sizes:

Shirts 34 to 46
Drawers 30 to 46

Select enough for an entire season while this opportunity presents itself. Main Floor.

A Very Good Velvet Bag

At moderate cost is not easily found. Here is a really beautiful Bag

At \$4.50



The model is one of the most favored for present use, produced in Silk Chiffon Velvet with frame of Liberty Silver. Lined with silk and fitted with purse and mirror. Obtainable in

Taupe, Brown, Navy and Black
Main Floor.

SAKS & COMPANY

Will Place on Sale Friday and Saturday

1,000 French-Filled PEARL NECKLACES

Regularly \$5, \$7.50 and \$8.50

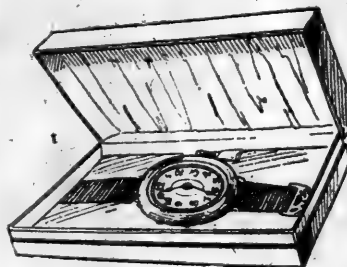
At \$3.50 and \$5

The finest artificial pearls received from Paris for a very long time, in 18-inch and 24-inch strands, finished with solid gold clasp. They come in all the exquisite tintings of the deep sea pearl, and at these remarkably low prices are entirely without competition.

Main Floor.

Splendid Timekeepers!

Women's Ribbon Bracelet Watches, \$15



Reliable 15-jewel movement watches, in 20-year gold-filled cases, packed in special gift box. The best value in fine timepieces in New York today.

Illustrated.

Also—Men's Gold-Filled

Waltham Watches at \$15

These watches are difficult to obtain just now, and at \$15 are an exceptional value. Seven-jewel movement, and 20-year gold-filled case.

Main Floor.

HAIR GOODS

Let us suggest that you confer with
our experts in the

Saks Hair Goods Shop

who, in addition to their expert knowledge in matching shade and texture, are competent to advise as to the proper coiffure arrangement. Special today—

Wavy Hair Switches at \$3.95

Third Floor.

The Emerson Shoe
HONEST ALL THROUGH

Country Club Oxford

A stylish, sturdy, all-weather oxford made of genuine wine colored shell Cordovan. Stylish enough for any occasion, sturdy enough for all kinds of weather.

Very reasonably priced at \$10.00—Other models from \$6.00 to \$12.00

Emerson Shoe Stores
123 Nassau St. 123 Broadway
123 Broadway 123 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK
Open Saturday evening. Hours every evening.

DIAMONDS PAWN TICKETS
PROVIDENT PURCHASING CO.

Created for the purchase of ALL PAWN TICKETS, diamonds, pearls, gold, platinum, silver, jewelry. Our bank created office offer you absolute privacy and representative will call.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.
Two articles, one by Edouard C. Baud and the other by Baron Jacques de Villeroy, deal with the destruction wrought in France and the methods now being taken to rehabilitate her appear in The Atlantic this week and present a picture of what is proceeding in that country. Published by The New York Times Company; 50c on news stands, \$4 a year by mail.—ADVT.

166 West 46th St. Bryant Bldg.

HUGHES LAUDS ITALY AT DINNER TO CONZ

People of America in Sympathy
with Nation's Aims, As-
serts La Guardia.

BEER D'ANNUNZIO'S NAME

Mayor Welcomes Rear Admiral and
Officers of Italian Dreadnought
at City Hall.

Charles Evans Hughes, at the dinner
by the Italian Chamber of Com-
merce in honor of Rear Admiral Ugo
and the officers of the Italian
dreadnought Conte di Cavour at
Waldorf last night, spoke in praise
of the great part taken by Italy in
the war, and expressed sym-
pathy with Italy's exhibition of a strong
and patriotic spirit, which he
said to be essential to the greatness
of any nation.

Mr. Hughes, called at-
tention to the fact that the
other German Generals that the
had been brought in and by the
the disaster inflicted on Austria
Italy immediately before the Ger-
man plea for an armistice. He said
that the Italian people were sym-
pathetic to Italy's present position, and that
the population understood
the questions confronting Italy, but that
at 1,000,000 did not.

There was an outburst of applause
when he said in Italian, which was
translated as follows:
"I hope, I will tell the people there
that all Americans are as obstinate
as the Italian people, instinct with the
of Cavour, are the natural
of the American people, instinct
with the ideas of Washington and
I desire to suggest that there
be as far as I can see, in a
of the same strong national spirit,
which prompts to the
efforts in contributing to the
of civilization.

We cannot expect in the United
States to make the contribution we
make if we are feeble Americans and
unpatriotic, with an intense
of our own country above any
and the people in Italy should
and we desire that they should
the same strong national spirit,
legitimate national aspirations
shall hold Italian unity for the
of the world. It is peculiarly
want that those people whose tradi-
tioned with liberty should
to defend liberty, should be re-
to each other in a common en-
I believe that that implies no
of the national spirit."

between the national spirit is essential to
a common endeavor, and as we see in
society virtue and dominant personal-
ities contributing their utmost, so in in-
ternational society we may see virtue,
strong, democratic nations contributing
the utmost to the relief of justice, and
desiring simply that all shall have a
fair opportunity and that the principles
of justice shall not be used as a mask
for partiality, but shall be always im-
partially applied."

Other guests were L. Bearamelli,
acting President of the Italian Chamber
of Commerce, who was toastmaster;
Consul Marchese, Consul General Bonello
Trivelp, President of the Italian Board
of the Board of Aldermen, Senator Cossiga,
and Admiral Conz.

Welcomed by Mayor.
Admiral Conz and his staff were wel-
comed to the city by Mayor Hylan at
the City Hall at noon.

The ceremony was attended by mem-
bers of many Italian societies. When the
visitors arrived in City Hall Park they
were greeted by a noisy crowd of for-
mer countrymen who shouted "viva."

The Street Cleaning Department Band
played Italian martial airs.
Mayor Hylan met the officers at the
foot of the City Hall steps, and with
Robert L. Moran, President of the Board
of Aldermen, escorted them to the Alder-
manic Chamber, where Senator Salvi-
tore Cortis introduced the Admiral, the
members of his staff, and Captain Guis-
eppe Stabile of the Conte di Cavour, to
the Mayor. In his welcome, Mayor
Hylan said:

"New York is proud to receive in its
port. First entered in 1824 by the Italian
navigator, Verrazano, one of the most
modern battleships of the Italian Navy,
the superdreadnought Conte di Cavour."
The exploits of this superb military
seafarer are almost as familiar to us
as they are to the splendid country
which it so ably represents. We recall
with pride the essential task which it
accomplished of keeping open the Adri-
atic to allied operations, having ef-
fectually bottled up the Austrian fleet
in Pola and Cattaro, after challenging
it to combat.

Through the masterly movements of
the Italian squadron, of which the Conte
di Cavour was one, the control of the
Adriatic was maintained, permitting the
movement of the allied troops to the
more than 100,000 men was saved from
Balkan front. The Serbian Army of
annihilation, and the lines of communi-
cation of the Saloniki Army were
cut.

"We felicitate the Italian Govern-
ment on the splendid record of its army
and navy during their participation in
the world conflict, a record which con-
tains on its roll of honor the names of
40,000 who died in battle."

During the nineteen months of
America's participation in the war
more than 2,000,000 American soldiers
were transported to France. For this
remarkable achievement too much praise
cannot be given to the Navy Depart-
ment and the merchant marines of the
United States and her allies, which
armed, manned, and conveyed the troop
transports."

Rear Admiral Conz, in response,
thanked the Mayor for the welcome, say-
ing he knew the honor was intended
for the 1,300 men of the battleship and
the 40,000,000 Italians at home.
"There was a time," he said, "when
our people were considered great talk-
ers, but the war has shown that when
the proper moment comes we know how
to fulfill our duty without making
much noise, and the day is coming
when it will be known that we have
suffered, and I am sure that the day is
coming when America will know that
Italy deserves her sympathy."

While Italian naval officers were be-
ing dined at the Waldorf last night, the
caldors were entertained at Conz island
by Italian restaurant men.

Lost and Found Advertisements on
Page 10.

5 KILLED AS TRAIN CRASHES INTO AUTO

Child Also Seriously Injured in
Grade Crossing Accident
Below Riverside, N. J.

HUSBAND AT WORK NEAR BY

Witnesses Crowd Around Scene, Un-
aware Wife and Daughter
Were Among Victims.

Special to The New York Times.
BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Five
persons, two men and three women,

were instantly killed and a child seriously
injured this afternoon when the
driver of an automobile at Taylor's
Lane, on the Pennsylvania Railroad,
below Riverside, ran his car directly in
front of an eastbound passenger train.

THE DEAD.

DAVE, Mrs. LAURA, 49 years old, of West
Riverton.
WERN, Mrs. LAURA, 51 years old, of West
Riverton, daughter of Mrs. Davis.
TUBER, Mrs. GERTIE, 35 years old, of
Federal Street, Camden, a friend of the
Davies.

MAIR, supposed to be Thomas J. Mair, 37
years old, of Philadelphia.
MAIR, supposed to be Winfield Mair, of the
Thirty-ninth Ward, Philadelphia.

The injured child is Laura Webb, 4
years old, daughter of Mrs. Webb.
The accident happened at 3:35 o'clock,
but it was not until nearly 6 o'clock
that the identity of the woman was es-
tablished, although during that entire
period the husband and father of two
of the victims, Harry Davis, a watch-
man at the Kensington Watch Case plant

here, stood on the road across the street
and watched the scene that developed
after the train had stopped at the
Pennsylvania Railroad station. It was
apparent that a part of the family.

Leon Davis of Delaware, a son work-
ing in another plant, saw the crowd
when he reached the station after leav-
ing his work, and called its name. A
moment later he found three men dead
and whispered his fear that one of the
victims was the young man's mother.

Davis hurried to the station, and im-
mediately identified not only his mother,
but his sister and Mrs. Robert J. Davis,
of the family. Counsel General Bonello
of Delaware and the local police were
swiftly called when the scene was said to
be in the railroad cut.

"The car came up the main road and
turned toward the crossing," said
Davis. "The engine was backing and
pushing and I tried to stop them, but
the driver apparently thought he had
time to get across and he drove right
on. There was an awful crash and the
locomotive hit the automobile in the
center."

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

The Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes

has now on exhibition

The New Importations of PARIS GOWNS

Copies and adaptations can be promptly
supplied

(Salons on the Third Floor)

FOURTH FLOOR
Entire Military Section devoted
to this unusual Sale.

Gimbel Brothers

37th ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Store Open 9 to 5:30

Store Open All Day
Saturdays

4,200 Stylish Raincoats for Men

Bought for Army Officers in an Emergency, but all
Civilian Models, including the famous "RAYNSTER"

There was a critical moment just before the signing of the armistice in the Boston offices of the U. S. Army Q. M. Dept., when raincoat producers could not meet the demand. But nothing could stop U. S. war preparations and nothing was too good for our boys. So the order went out to buy civilian coats and, if necessary, take the stocks of the smartest shops in America to get them, or those of the best tailoring concerns. And they did. Ten here, fifty there, a hundred somewhere else. Forty-two hundred in all. Then came the armistice; shipment of the coats was stopped.



And Now Offered by Gimbels at a Mere Fraction of Their Original Worth

The story is so good that we have kept the actual cases of the Government in which they were to be shipped—marked U. S. Q. M. D. Emergency Purchase. You'll see them in the windows and in the Clothing Section on the Fourth Floor.

As for the coats—the soldiers would have been in luck to get them. Stylish, well made, up to date—more like top coats of English flavor than raincoats, although some are out and out rubber coats and all will shed water like the proverbial duck's back.

Divided into Three Groups priced:

\$7.95 \$9.50 \$11.75

Materials are all Rubber, Cotton Worsteds, Pure Worsteds, Single and Double Textures, Cash-
meres. Hundreds of "Raynster" Coats. Plain Black, Tan, Brown and Grays. Many Fancy Mixtures.

Sizes 34 to 50. Every garment has the U. S. Government Stamp

"Emergency Purchase"

and inspector number. One day should sell them all at such prices.

POLICEMEN!

Firemen, Chauffeurs, Etc.

SPECIAL GROUP

Big Assortment in
all sizes, 34
to 50. **\$7.95** Also for Truckmen,
Mail Carriers and
"All Outdoors."

Outside Rubber Sheeting Coats, Towns (Fish Brand) Oil
Skin Coats, Reversible Rubber Sheeting Coats, Truckman
Heavy Tan Coats, Corduroy Collar, Black Oil Skin Coats,
Brown Oil Skin Coats.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING STORE—Fourth Floor

An Important Sale at Saks Today

2000 MEN'S SHIRTS

in the smartest of Fall
Colorings and Weaves

At **\$1.65**



They differ entirely from most moderate priced shirts because of
their very careful needlework, and their splendid proportions.
They look like, and will give all the satisfaction of those usually
seen at much higher cost. The patterns are different, but not
extreme, the colors well balanced and clean cut, but not garish.
In a nutshell—shirts of a character that exhibit their quality
rather than their cost. The materials:

Printed Corded Madras, Fine Count Percales
and Novelty Cloths.

Broadway **Saks & Company** At 34th Street

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

from the great Northwest—



In a Shanghai curio shop Baird finds an American girl a prisoner of a wealthy Chinaman. Oriental cunning matches American courage in a struggle that ends with a silent knife thrust and "face-saving" shifting of idols. Arthur Fuller painted the illustrations and Robert Hewes tells the story.



—to the streets of Shanghai

Sweeps the drama and action of eight unusual short stories in the October Metropolitan—out today. Eight masterly told tales that will whisk you out of the worries of the day and the too familiar streets into the broad highways of high adventure. From the land of snow and pines to the twisting, mystery-tinged streets of Shanghai you will fol-

low, breathless and forgetful, the playing out to the finale of big moments in the lives of men and women. For that is the fine art of story telling and until you get this October Metropolitan into your hands you will not realize the generous measure of splendid fiction that may now be found in one magazine under a new editorial policy of

2 magazines in One!

Along with a rare feast of good fiction go the "meat-and-potatoes" features of a live, purposeful magazine, reflecting and interpreting its time, for the biggest audience of progressive minded men and women ever attained and held by a magazine. In the October Metropolitan you will read

Lieut. Breese's "Inside" Story of The NC-4 Flight

He tells the story America has waited for since that breathless morning when we learned that Yankee pluck and ingenuity had spanned the wastes of the Atlantic. Read for the first time how Breese, the engineer of the NC-4, measured his gas consumption—made an eleventh hour carburetor change and the blessing and luck of one cloud rift! No forward looking American can afford to miss reading the amazing predictions in air travel made by Lieut. Breese in his notable story in the October Metropolitan.

Hit After the Bell, Roosevelt Called

to the indignant ring-side crowd, "Hush, he didn't hear it." This and other stories of Colonel Roosevelt's college days at Harvard, William Roscoe Thayer tells in his recollections in the October Metropolitan.

"Beat Bolshevism with Ideas and Ideals"

says Raymond Robins

It can be done. This comes from the man who has rubbed shoulders with Bolshevists—who knows what he is talking about. He has faith in the virility of the democracy of Lincoln. He says we have fumbled the ball—lacked intelligence. Here's light for you on a big, dark question in the October Metropolitan.

Will This War Come?

Under the title "The Writing on the Foolscap" is described in detail the daring prediction made through the channels of automatic writing of the Eastern World's challenge to Western civilization. This same influence predicted the recent World War, foretold its ending and the red sweep of Bolshevism. Ralph Adams Cram, the architect of St. John's Cathedral, is the authority for this remarkable contribution in the October Metropolitan.

Leonard Wood Points The Way

for the peace activities of the Red Cross and other organizations which have played such important parts in the machinery of War. That equally promising opportunities await these great organizations in peace times Leonard Wood makes clear in the October Metropolitan.

Is America Making Good Her Promises?

Great were the promises America made her fighting men. Have we measured up to our fine words? Or were they just pretty phrases and verbal rainbows? The answers to these questions will be the solution of our industrial troubles. Read the editorial "The World Tide" in the October Metropolitan.

"Strange things happen in the North, M'sieu. I, who have seen, tell you so. It is a land of strength. Strong weathers, strong men, strong loves. Thus begins Vingie E. Roe's gripping love story of the North West, "The Third Degree at Fort O'Light" with illustrations by Dalton Stevens.

Contributors to the October Metropolitan

Lt. J. L. Breese
William Hard
Ralph Adams Cram
Arthur Johnson
Vingie E. Roe
Dalton Stevens
Edison Marshall
Charles Livingston Bull
William Roscoe Thayer
Leslie Benson
LeRoy Armstrong
T. D. Skidmore
Myra Cates
Arthur Crabb
George Wright
Tony Sarg

Contributors to the October Metropolitan

Kermit Roosevelt
W. T. Benda
Arthur William Brown
Thomas Beer
Robert E. Hewes
Arthur Fuller
Thomas L. Masson
Everett Shinn
Inez Haynes Irwin
B. Cory Kilvert
Stephen McKenna
Robert W. Stewart
H. J. Whigham
Leonard Wood
Clarence Day, Jr.
Wilfred Jones

Metropolitan

FOR OCTOBER JUST OUT ALL NEWSTANDS

PLAN DEPORTATION OF EMMA GOLDMAN

Immigration Authorities Issue
Warrants Against Her and
Alexander Berkman.

NOW IN FEDERAL PRISONS

Will Be Rearrested When Terms for
Obstructing the Draft Expire—
Both Said to be Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Federal warrants for the arrest of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, charging them with anarchy and looking to their deportation, have been issued by the immigration authorities. Miss Goldman is finishing a term in the Federal penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., and Berkman is confined in the penitentiary at Atlanta. Both were convicted of obstructing the draft.

When the terms of the two agitators expire late this month they will be rearrested, and, after an examination, it is expected that further warrants will be issued for their deportation. The immigration authorities are proceeding on the grounds that both are aliens, there being some question as to their citizenship.

The prisoners were convicted of obstructing the draft after their cases had been carried through the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirmed their sentences. Their names have been connected for many years with radical and anarchistic propaganda in the United States.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—A warrant for the deportation of Emma Goldman was served on her last Friday in the Jefferson City Penitentiary, where she is serving a two years' sentence for attempting to obstruct the army draft. Her release from the penitentiary is set for Sept. 27.

The St. Louis office of the United States Immigration Bureau took steps today to prevent the release of Emma Goldman from the Missouri Penitentiary. A representative of the Immigration Bureau served upon W. H. Painter, President of the Prison Board, a warrant directing him to hold Miss Goldman until further orders.

It was announced that Miss Goldman will be arrested as soon as she leaves prison, and, unless she can provide a \$15,000 bond, will be placed in jail to await a deportation hearing.

When Miss Goldman entered the prison at Jefferson City, in July, 1917, she said she was born in Russia, and, in case the deportation is ordered, the immigration authorities are under the impression that Russia would be the country to which she will be deported. Miss Goldman said upon entering the prison that she was 48 years of age and was an American citizen. She said she had been in the United States for thirty-one years and that her father, now dead, was a naturalized American citizen.

Charles A. Lieb, Deputy Inspector of the St. Louis Immigration Office, said today that he was not ready to announce the details of the Government case against Miss Goldman, but that he was confident of proving two points essential to deportation, namely, that Miss Goldman is an alien and that she is an anarchist, and therefore an undesirable alien. She is a native of Russia, he said, and has never been naturalized in this country.

The time and place of the deportation hearing have not been set.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPERIENCE A NEW JOY IN LIVING

"Vigorous disease-resisting health," Mr. A. W. McCann says, "is possible only when the food is present in abundance. These food salts, which are the natural enemy of constipation and anemia are found chiefly in the outer coating of whole grain."

On page 112 of Alfred W. McCann's great book, "The Science of Eating," are to be found these helpful words: "The human family is underfed in mineral food salts. A momentous fact is that the flour mills of the civilized world are busy eliminating every particle of iron, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, silicon, calcium, chlorine, magnesium and sulphur (mineral salts), from our staple food supply and sending out food materials rich in heat units but pitifully meagre in energizing and immunizing material."

"Kellogg's Crumbled Cooked Bran, the new food put up in the famous big kiln-hens of W. K. Kellogg at Ba's Creek, contains all these minerals, which are quickly and easily liberated in the stomach and intestines for the benefit of the human body. Not only do they supply the medicinal virtues so necessary to overcome constipation, but, by absorbing large quantities of water, they make the intestinal mass pliable and thus assist in stimulating the peristaltic waves that overcome constipation."

"The thorough cooking of Kellogg's Crumbled Cooked Bran adds to its palatability, imparting a delicious flavor that convinces one he is eating a real food, not a medicine, at breakfast. Try one or two tablespoonfuls a day if you would experience a new joy in living. Your grocer is waiting for you with a 'Wheat' package of Kellogg's Crumbled Cooked Bran."



The Cuticura Trio Is All
You Need For Your Skin

Bathe with Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the pores. If signs of redness or roughness are present, smear gently with Cuticura Ointment before bathing to soothe and aid in healing. Finally dust on a few grains of the exfoliating Cuticura Talcum. It takes the place of other perfumes for the skin. They are all you need for all skin purposes.

The Soap, Ointment and Talcum are each everywhere. For sample of each free of charge. "Cuticura," Sept. 1919, "Middletown, N.J."



They're stylish—they're all-wool —and yet they sell for $\frac{1}{3}$ less!—*Moe Levy*

To read most clothing advertisements these days you'd think it was impossible to sell good all-wool Suits for low prices!

Not so with Moe Levy! I'm selling all-wool Suits for low prices—something other clothiers can't do—because my prices are not burdened with middleman's profits and high rents. Don't misunderstand me. Other clothiers are not "profiteering"—they simply can't sell for low prices, because of their high selling costs.

Super Suits \$25

That I can still sell my famous line of Super Suits—all-wool and individually styled—for \$25 is positive proof that my economical selling methods do save you real money.

Kid Klothes \$8.95 to \$25

Kid Klothes are simply my men's clothes made in boys' sizes. They're just as smartly styled and made of all-wool fabrics, too. Priced at one-third less because we make them ourselves and sell them from a low-rent Walker street store.

Betterbilt \$40

Betterbilt Clothes are an achievement in clothes-making—they're "best" all the way through. Rich all-wool fabrics are tailored into styles so distinctive, so exclusive, that you will marvel at my \$40 price.

"Right-o" Clothes \$25 to \$50

If you're a live wire you want live-wire clothes—Right-o Clothes to be specific. Right-o is our full-o'-pep line—with styles that just breathe snap, zip and dash. If that's your style, Right-o's your style.

Moe Levy & Son

Our Only
Store

119-125 Walker Street

New York
City

Every Subway or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfers direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store

Evenings Until
7 o'Clock

Everybody
Knows

Saturdays
Until 10

Everybody
Knows

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS, CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.

MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y. Phone: Melrose 2281-2282-2283.

PIEDMONT Peanut Oil

is unequalled for mayonnaise, French dressings, sauces, shortening and cooking purposes.

Ask for Piedmont PEANUT OIL

WANTED

500 k. w. 250-125 volt 3 wire compound wound D. C. generator direct connected to compound Corliss engine.

Geo. S. Weaton, Box 543, Orange, N. J.

ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKI. Illustration showing Hawaiian girls dancing for American sailors on the famous beach at Waikiki, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

UNITED BUILDING FUND TOTAL GROWS

Contributions Announced Yesterday Reflect Splendid Efforts Made by Workers.

TEAMS INCREASE QUOTAS

Many Committees Report That Minimum Amounts Set Have Already Been Obtained.

Splendid results from the efforts of the workers for the \$10,000,000 United Building Fund Campaign of the Federated Jewish Institutions was shown yesterday by the amount of contributions which were announced at their regular afternoon meeting held at the campaign headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore. Among the donations was one of \$500 from William F. Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Contributions were noticeably increased following the playing of numerous selections by the orchestra of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, consisting of eighteen boys and girls. The people who listened to the playing of the children were so pleased that pledges amounting to \$120,000 were received in a short time. Karl Binback directed the orchestra.

Ten thousand dollars more was contributed after the Comptroller's Quartet, composed of Beatie McCoy Davis, Tomahini and Fernando Guernini, and Miss Margaret Doherty, had sung. Since the inauguration of the drive many of the teams were forced to increase their quotas, the minimum set for them being raised in a shorter period than had been anticipated. This was also true of the insurance division, when David M. Bressner, the Chairman, announced yesterday that the group

MAN FIRST SKIRT WEARER.

Frock Coat Relic of His Former Style, Mrs. Hale Tells Doctors. The cutaway coat worn by men of the present generation is about the last remnant of the skirt age to which men originally belonged, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale told the Conference of Women Physicians, in session at the Young Women's Christian Association headquarters, yesterday. She sought to shake the minds of her hearers of the belief that the skirt was woman's by right of inheritance, and to show that they could wear bifurcated outer garments in season if they desired.

"All the King's, Mayors, priests, etc., used to wear dresses," said Mrs. Hale. "The cutaway coat is about the last remnant of the skirt age for men, and the remaining cylindrical horror of the frock coat was worn by peasants."

TO ADORN GREELEY SQUARE.

Three Prizes Offered to Architects for Designs.

For the improvement of Greeley Square, the small triangle bounded by Broadway, Thirty-fifth Street, and Sixth Avenue, the Municipal Art Society announced yesterday that there would be conducted under its auspices a competition for "designs open to all architects and draughtsmen living or working in New York City." The winner of the first prize to be offered, the winner of the first to receive compensation for his service in carrying out the work. The prizes are offered by R. H. Macy & Co.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY



Nadine Face Powder (In Green Boxes Only) Makes The Complexion More Beautiful soft and velvety. Money back if not pleased. Nadine Face Powder is pure and harmless. Adheres until washed off. A protection to the complexion. Millions of delighted users prove it. A superior face powder. Pink, Pink, Pink. It has been used by the National Toilet Company, Paris, France.

Monroe Clothes



Time for New Fall Clothes

Monroe Clothes for Fall are now ready for you and no more complete array of stylish clothes made up in real Quality fabrics—all at extremely moderate prices—has ever before been assembled anywhere.

No attempt to describe the handsome patterns, the sturdy all wool fabrics and the body gracing fit of Monroe Clothes will be nearly so effective as the way Monroe Clothes will impress you—and at a substantial saving.

Browns, Greens, Grays, Blues and mixtures galore are here for your selection in suits—and in sizes for all comers up to the man who wears a 50 stout.

Monroe Overcoats—and we have plenty in these days of overcoat famine—are here for you in unlimited variety—and at prices that you will find from ten to twenty dollars less than you expect to pay for quality so exceptionally good.

Come up and see Monroe Clothes. You'll learn that buying—direct from the maker—in our low rent Upstairs Shops—from America's Largest Clothiers saves you an appreciable portion of your ordinary clothes cost.

\$25. \$30. \$35.

Direct from maker to you—via the Economy Route.

MANHATTAN

42nd Street cor. E. Way. 50 E. 42nd " " Madison Nassau " " Frankfurt 5 Cortlandt " " E. Way 14th St. opp. Acad. Music 34th Street cor. E. Way 59th " " at Col. Circle 125th " " cor. 7th Ave. Chrysler Street at Canal

No Charge for Alterations



OPEN EVENINGS

BRONX

Bergen Ave. at 149th St. BROOKLYN Court and Montrose St. Fulton and Hoyt Streets 587 Fulton at Flatbush NEWARK 151 Market Street JERSEY CITY 220 Main Street PATERSON 220 Main Street YONKERS 641 1/2 Square

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Monroe Jr. Clothes, \$13.50 to \$16.50 Only at Shops Marked *

Monroe Clothes

"New York Styles America"

Monroe Clothes New York

"Blue Ribbon" Fiction for 2c.

The Authors:

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEN WILL PAYNE RICHARD WAGBURN CHILD E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM JOHN FLEMING WILSON VINGIE E. ROE ELLIS PARKER BUTLER MAUDE RADFORD WARREN FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT DANA CATLIN LUCIAN CARY ELIZABETH JORDAN MARY SHIPMAN ANDREWS SOLMAN F. DAVY LEONARD MERRICK ZONA GALE BRUNO LESSING

YOU would have to buy many magazines for many months to get the Short Stories of these writers whose latest, hitherto unpublished work comes to you in The News.

Read their names—at the left. Remember how you have enjoyed other stories from their pens. Then imagine the treat in store for you every day in The News—in your newsdealer's store.

First comes a story by Will Payne—starting next Monday. Get every word of it!

2c

At any newsstand—or, better yet, keep your newsdealer deliver every morning.

THE Illustrated NEWS

HANAN

The increased cost of leather and other materials that go into the making of a shoe has not lowered Hanan standards.

A cheap shoe nowadays inevitably means shoddy materials, inept labor. Hanan Shoes are not made to catch the eye by a low-price tag, but to hold the patron by thorough satisfaction and service.

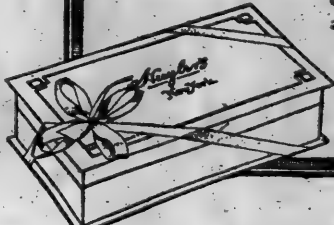
SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

Huyler's Bonbons and Chocolates

Something a little nicer for the week end—an assortment of Huyler's delicious Assorted Chocolates or Bonbons and Chocolates \$1.25 a pound. Packed in convenient one, two, three and five pound boxes.



Buy your box today

ANNOUNCEMENT

We respectfully request the indulgence of our clients—AGENTS AND BROKERS—to bear with us in our demands for service, as the major portion of our Executive Staff is away attending the

\$250,000.00—\$200,000.00—\$100,000.00

CLUB CONVENTION

BEING HELD AT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

SEPTEMBER 19-20-21-22, 1919

JOS. D. BOOKSTAVEN

GENERAL AGENT THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

123 William Street; Also 230 Grand Street (UNDERWRITERS BLDG.) (BOWEN BANK BLDG.)

Phone: Beekman 9600 Canal

When in London lunch or dine at

the Hotel Victory which is conveniently situated in the centre of the West End right amongst the theatres and places of amusement. The manager of the Hotel is Mr. L. Novelli, late manager of the Restaurant at the Royal Automobile Club, Claridges, and the Ritz.

HOTEL VICTORY

Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England.

FLAAR ART BOOKS, INC.

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

QUOTATIONS FOR REFERENCE

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COLLECTION ATTACKS

[illegible]

VOCATION BOARD

[illegible]

Investment Opportunities in MARINE SECURITIES

FROM time to time we offer investments in First Mortgage Marine Bonds. Such issues are underwritten by us and sold with our recommendation.

These securities have many attractive features. Among these are substantial Cash Equities in Properties, Liberal Sinking Fund Provisions and other safeguards which protect investors.

Particulars on Request.

Hannevig & Co.

Marine Financing
Marine Securities
139 Broadway, New York
Foreign Exchange Letters of Credit

Mississippi River Power Company

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds

Due January, 1931

Price to Yield About 6 1/2%

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

Stone & Webster

120 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 6020

Boston Chicago

Liberal Returns From Investments

The cost of raising money has advanced as well as the cost of living. Corporations in arranging their financing find it absolutely necessary to offer to investors inducements that were practically unknown ten years ago. We shall take pleasure in giving information regarding the safety, tax exempt features and comparatively low price of a new issue recently placed on the market.

Send for Circular No. 483

BODELL & CO.

Investment Securities

120 BROADWAY

Providence, Boston

Crucible Steel Baldwin Locomotive

Does the advance in these stocks indicate market leadership by stocks of companies with large undistributed assets? This is the subject of a Special Letter just issued which will be sent upon request.

McCLAVE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

67 Exchange Place, New York

Telephone 2810 Rector

TRUST OFFICE

Hotel Ansonia, 734 St. & W. Way

Telephone 1615 Columbus

Dafco-Eustice Company, Inc.

Circular on request.

Cohen & Hess

Member New York Stock Exchange

67 Exchange Pl., New York

I.R.T. PLACES INCOME LOSS AT \$3,810,339

Annual Report Estimates Need for \$42,790,000 by 1924, in Addition to Revenues.

URGES INCREASE IN FARES

Declares That Without Financial Assistance a Receivership Soon Will Be Necessary.

In the second part of its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1931, which was made public yesterday, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company says that unless an increase of fare is permitted "the company cannot much longer avoid a receivership."

This poor financial condition, it says, has been forced upon the company by the increased cost of materials and supplies, increased wages, and other expenses of operation. To meet these increases, it says, it has now used up all of its available cash surplus.

An abstract of the report prepared by the company states that the net corporate income for the year shows a deficit of \$3,810,339, and then it says:

"As the same item for last year was a favorable balance of \$4,022,738.92, this decrease in net corporate income for the year is \$7,833,077.84. The net operating revenue of \$14,973,933.43 is a decrease from last year of \$4,410,503.30; for while the gross operating revenue (\$43,207,200.83) increased \$2,700,481.65, the operating expenses (\$38,233,268.40) increased \$7,119,990.04.

"The subway division showed an increase in operating revenue of 12.78 per cent and the elevated division a decrease of .44 per cent. The operating expenses increased 37.23 per cent."

The report says that the profit and loss surplus stands at \$10,152,022.33, a decrease of \$5,553,476.90. This is exclusive of accruals due the company under contract 3 and related certificates payable from future earnings, which amount to \$10,152,022.33.

The surplus, as it stands, the report points out, represents the cash other quick assets available for current use, the quick assets being more than offset by amounts due for taxes, interest, and other liabilities.

Discussing this phase of its financial situation, the company says:

"During the year the company's available quick assets have been exhausted in meeting the increased costs of operation and maintenance. These costs will be still further increased in the current fiscal year by the recent 20 per cent. increase in wages, amounting to approximately \$5,000,000 a year."

Extracts from tables prepared by Stone & Webster, engineers, who made an investigation and analysis of the Interborough's properties for the bondholders' Protective Committee, are printed in the report. One table shows estimates of the probable deficits for the fiscal years from 1920 to 1924, inclusive, as a result of continued operation for five-cent fare and based on the present wage scale and the cost of materials and supplies.

This table, based on the wage scale before the 20 per cent. increase, was granted, estimates that the deficits for the four years from 1920 to 1923, inclusive, will be \$1,000,000, \$2,000,000, \$3,000,000, and \$4,000,000. For the year 1924 there would be a surplus, according to the estimate, of \$334,000.

The Mercantile Trust Company has been appointed receiver for the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Ernest Smith and Charles A. Liberman, who have formed a partnership under the name of Ernest Smith & Co., have prepared a booklet for distribution, analyzing all of the Standard Oil companies.

W. S. Mitchell, president of the Standard Oil Company, announced yesterday the purchase of an additional 40,000 acres of land in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana.

The statement of condition of the Italian Deposits and Trust Company of Sept. 12 shows total resources of \$2,853,510, and assets of \$1,851,141, compared with \$10,700,000 on June 30, 1929.

The common stock of the West India Sugar Finance Corporation has been placed on a regular basis for payment of dividends. The directors have declared a 5 per cent. dividend payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 15, which makes the total dividend for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 7 per cent. in cash.

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MARKET AVERAGES.**STOCKS.**

High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 railroads	50.77	50.42	30.53
30 industrials	117.75	115.37	116.94
50 stocks	88.77	87.20	87.85
DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS			
Sept. 17	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 18	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 19	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 20	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 21	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 22	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 23	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 24	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 25	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 26	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 27	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 28	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 29	88.77	87.20	87.85
Sept. 30	88.77	87.20	87.85

BONDS.

High	Low	Last	Chg.
40 loans	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 17	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 18	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 19	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 20	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 21	74.75	74.11	74.18
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Sept. 24	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 25	74.75	74.11	74.18
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Sept. 27	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 28	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 29	74.75	74.11	74.18
Sept. 30	74.75	74.11	74.18

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Miller & Co. have announced that \$200,000 of their 10 per cent. bonds, which were offered by them, have been newly oversubscribed and that allotment notices will be sent out soon.

N. D. Putnam, Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company, was appointed as Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, which is a subsidiary of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Domestic & Domestic have issued a circular, which brings up to date the figures of sales, earnings, and assets.

Jacob Bloom has been elected Treasurer of the Mercantile Trust Company, which is a subsidiary of the Mercantile Trust Company.

The Liberty National Bank has been appointed receiver for the stock of the Liberty National Bank, which is a subsidiary of the Liberty National Bank.

Ernest Smith and Charles A. Liberman, who have formed a partnership under the name of Ernest Smith & Co., have prepared a booklet for distribution, analyzing all of the Standard Oil companies.

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DULL DAY IN COTTON, PRICE MOVE NARROW

Market Action in Contrast to Previous Days of Extreme Fluctuations.

BETTER TONE AT THE CLOSE

Speculative Interests. Quiet—Exports for the Week Expected to Equal Last Record.

In marked contrast to the action of the two preceding days, when fluctuations were violent in the cottons and the market moved over wide ranges, yesterday's cotton market was dull, and while it was irregular the range of prices was relatively narrow. In the early part of the session there was scattered selling and no very aggressive demand developed. By mid-morning the level was down 30 points on the average from Wednesday's closing. But offerings were not heavy and when the light liquidation had spent itself the market promptly recovered, and in the afternoon prices were up about 70 points from the morning's low and about 40 to 45 points on the day.

Nothing transpired in the news to influence the market very much one way or the other. There was none of the vigorous selling which had characterized the market the previous day and not much of the aggressive buying which had featured Tuesday's session. Neither the trade nor the ring professionals seemed inclined to extend commitments, and with liquidation having run its course in the first hour or so, the afternoon saw the market moving ahead comfortably.

The technical position of the market yesterday was what might be called "neutral." The sharp advance on Tuesday had forced many of the shorts to cover, while Wednesday's break scared out many of the professional longs, but without greatly expanding the short interest. This state of affairs left the market without much of a speculative interest on either side yesterday; certainly without a nervous speculative interest, either long or short. Under the circumstances, it was natural that price movements should have been restricted.

The improved tone and the recovery in quotations in the foreign market yesterday, even though the export movement was again disappointing, and it now seems certain that the exports for the week will be about as small as any experienced this year, did not, however, lead to a break in the market. The market was still in the first hour or so, the afternoon saw the market moving ahead comfortably.

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Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct. 1931	25.50	25.25	25.10	25.00
Nov. 1931	25.75	25.50	25.35	25.25
Dec. 1931	26.00	25.75	25.60	25.50
Jan. 1932	26.25	26.00	25.85	25.75
Feb. 1932	26.50	26.25	26.00	25.85
Mar. 1932	26.75	26.50	26.15	26.00
Apr. 1932	27.00	26.75	26.30	26.15
May 1932	27.25	27.00	26.45	26.30
June 1932	27.50	27.25	26.60	26.45
July 1932	27.75	27.50	26.75	26.60
Aug. 1932	28.00	27.75	26.90	26.75
Sept. 1932	28.25	28.00	27.05	26.90
Oct. 1932	28.50	28.25	27.20	27.05
Nov. 1932	28.75	28.50	27.35	27.20
Dec. 1932	29.00	28.75	27.50	27.35
Jan. 1933	29.25	29.00	27.65	27.50
Feb. 1933	29.50	29.25	27.80	27.65
Mar. 1933	29.75	29.50	27.95	27.80
Apr. 1933	30.00	29.75	28.10	27.95
May 1933	30.25	30.00	28.25	28.10
June 1933	30.50	30.25	28.40	28.25
July 1933	30.75	30.50	28.55	28.40
Aug. 1933	31.00	30.75	28.70	28.55
Sept. 1933	31.25	31.00	28.85	28.70
Oct. 1933	31.50	31.25	29.00	28.85
Nov. 1933	31.75	31.50	29.15	29.00
Dec. 1933	32.00	31.75	29.30	29.15
Jan. 1934	32.25	32.00	29.45	29.30
Feb. 1934	32.50	32.25	29.60	29.45
Mar. 1934	32.75	32.50	29.75	29.60
Apr. 1934	33.00	32.75	29.90	29.75
May 1934	33.25	33.00	30.05	29.90
June 1934	33.50	33.25	30.20	30.05
July 1934	33.75	33.50	30.35	30.20
Aug. 1934	34.00	33.75	30.50	30.35
Sept. 1934	34.25	34.00	30.65	30.50
Oct. 1934	34.50	34.25	30.80	30.65
Nov. 1934	34.75	34.50	30.95	30.80
Dec. 1934	35.00	34.75	31.10	30.95
Jan. 1935	35.25	35.00	31.25	31.10
Feb. 1935	35.50	35.25	31.40	31.25
Mar. 1935	35.75	35.50	31.55	31.40
Apr. 1935	36.00	35.75	31.70	31.55
May 1935	36.25	36.00	31.85	31.70
June 1935	36.50	36.25	32.00	31.85
July 1935	36.75	36.50	32.15	32.00
Aug. 1935	37.00	36.75	32.30	32.15
Sept. 1935	37.25	37.00	32.45	32.30
Oct. 1935	37.50	37.25	32.60	32.45
Nov. 1935	37.75	37.50	32.75	32.60
Dec. 1935	38.00	37.75	32.90	32.75
Jan. 1936	38.25	38.00	33.05	32.90
Feb. 1936	38.50	38.25	33.20	33.05
Mar. 1936	38.75	38.50	33.35	33.20
Apr. 1936	39.00	38.75	33.50	33.35
May 1936	39.25	39.00	33.65	33.50
June 1936	39.50	39.25	33.80	33.65
July 1936	39.75	39.50	33.95	33.80
Aug. 1936	40.00	39.75	34.10	33.95

Burk Burnett Developments

Acres extent of the new Northwest Burk Burnett Pool, as of September 1, is figured by the public in general as far less than it really is. It seems to be associated in many minds with the Burk Burnett Townsite Pool, covering, when discovered, several hundred acres.

The Burk Burnett Extension Pool already covers several thousand acres of proven producing territory. The proven pool is approximately 100 by three miles and has a "danger zone" only on the north and south. Whereas the old pool was considered as a dry, covered, and unproductive area, the new pool is a great improvement in output from 10 to 45 days through pipe line and shipping facilities.

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Standard Oil of Oklahoma

Standard Oil of Arkansas

Standard Oil of Missouri

Standard Oil of Illinois

Standard Oil of Michigan

Standard Oil of Ohio

Standard Oil of Pennsylvania

Standard Oil of New Jersey

Standard Oil of Delaware

Standard Oil of Maryland

Standard Oil of Virginia

Standard Oil of North Carolina

Standard Oil of South Carolina

Standard Oil of Georgia

Standard Oil of Florida

Standard Oil of Alabama

Standard Oil of Mississippi

Standard Oil of Louisiana

Standard Oil of Texas

Standard Oil of California

Standard Oil of Oklahoma

Standard Oil of Arkansas

Standard Oil of Missouri

Standard Oil of Illinois

Standard Oil of Michigan

Standard Oil of Ohio

Standard Oil of Pennsylvania

Standard Oil of New Jersey

Standard Oil of Delaware

Standard Oil of Maryland

Standard Oil of Virginia

Standard Oil of North Carolina

Standard Oil of South Carolina

Standard Oil of Georgia

Standard Oil of Florida

Standard Oil of Alabama

Standard Oil of Mississippi

MRS. RUMSEY WANTS BARGAINING FOR ALL

Community Councils Hear Her Plea for Labor's Share in Industries.

CURE FOR UNREST SOUGHT

Industrial Committee Offers Resolutions Suggesting Aid of Nation's Councils.

The Industrial Relations Sub-Committee of the Community Councils, composed of representatives of labor, capital and the general public met last night in the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, for the purpose of formulating resolutions to be presented to President Wilson for consideration in connection with the approaching industrial conference in Washington on Oct. 8.

It was unanimously decided to suggest to the President that the Community Councils offer the most effective instrumentality for evoking co-operation in doing away with industrial unrest in the country. A resolution was also passed recommending that the councils throughout the United States be used as a medium in satisfactorily adjusting the industrial problems confronting the nation.

Speakers pointed out that the Community Council grew out of the ideas expressed by Mr. Wilson. Thomas Curtis, one of the union members of the committee, said that the councils provided the best medium for bringing the problems before the public, the employers and unionists, he said, knew the true situation of affairs because they discussed the questions in their organizations. But the public was generally unacquainted with the facts of the situation. By means of the councils both sides were able to keep the public informed on all questions.

The meeting was remarkable for the harmony prevailing among the representatives of the employers and the employees. Points of difference were mentioned. Both sides presented their views as to the causes of industrial unrest, following which resolutions setting forth certain principles which the members unanimously advocated in bringing about a settlement of the industrial problems were passed.

Three of the five resolutions were offered by Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, a daughter of the late E. W. Harriman, who was one of the representatives of the general public.

Mrs. Rumsey came out squarely for the principles of collective bargaining, sharing on the part of labor with capital, and the democratization of the industry.

Mrs. Rumsey, who is the floor manager of the Central Labor Union, said that the Central Labor Union, and others had spoken on the same topic.

The committee on record as being in favor of the right of collective bargaining, profit-sharing, the right of the workers to have a voice in the management of the industries in which they earned their living, employment exchanges and insurance, with provisions for sickness, death, maternity and accident.

Sidney Blumenthal, who is a large employer of labor, declared that what was needed to reduce the cost of living was not longer working hours, overtime, or lower wages, but greater production. He expressed belief that the industrial unrest was due chiefly to the inability of the worker to get an existence with the prevailing cost of necessities.

Formerly a high President Marcus M. Marks, also an employer, supplemented Mr. Blumenthal's argument with the statement that wages were not keeping pace with the increase in living. He said the problem was one of great seriousness and must be solved before chaos exists in industry. A difficulty in the way of adjusting the unrest problem, he said, was the unpreparedness of the nation to meet it.

He endorsed the idea of offering the Community Councils as a medium for solving the problem.

Declaring that both employers and labor unite in the belief that the mistakes in the past, Thomas Curtis, a labor leader, said that it was time to put antagonism aside and work for greater friendliness and fair play between employer and employee. A great deal of the unrest, he said, was due to the fact that the employee had lost interest in his employer. He said that he was striving to revive this interest and the employer must do likewise.

Mr. Curtis told how in his own craft of subway workers he had brought about amicable relations between one large employer and the workers. As the result of his efforts, both sides were vying with one another to see who could be the most friendly. He said what had been accomplished in one case could be brought about in others.

Other speakers who presented their views were George Gordon Battle, Abraham Lefkowitz of the Teachers Union, Ben Howe, Miss Mildred Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Community Councils, and others.

A second meeting is to be called at which the resolutions will be read in complete form and being transmitted to President Wilson.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PONTA ALLEGRE SUGAR COMPANY.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1919.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Sept. 11, 1919.

High, Low, Close, Year.

Dec. 1919. 1.25 1.21 1.24 1.24

Dec. 1920. 1.25 1.21 1.24 1.24

Dec. 1921. 1.25 1.21 1.24 1.24

Dec. 1922. 1.25 1.21 1.24 1.24

Dec. 1923. 1.25 1.21 1.24 1.24

Dec. 1924. 1.25 1.21 1.24 1.24

Dec. 1925. 1.25 1.21 1.24 1.24

Dec. 1926. 1.25 1.21 1.24 1.24

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Dec. 1940.

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The Most Trained of Car
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CADILLAC.
have to offer for immediate delivery
\$7, 4-Passenger.
\$7, 4-Passenger, Westinghouse Motor
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MARMON Touring, 7-Passenger

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 1913 1914 Buick; Hudson Run. 1917: 7
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1915 roadster; special paint
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only extra; new paint; A1 condition
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Ave.
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spring car; perfect condition. May be seen
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Prices Reduced. We vacate Oct. 1.
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KARD 1913 PHAETON.
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KARD 1918 FLEETWOOD ROADSTER
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SPECIAL COLONIAL SEDAN.

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KARD 1918 7-PASS. TOURING
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Two 1918 Type 57 Victoria.
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LLAC VICTORIA. PRESENT SERIES
LLAC 4-Pass. Sport. Model 57.
LLAC 8" BURBAN. MODEL 65.
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DILLAC, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger, built
Cadillac, 4-cylinder, cabriolet; Buick
6-cylinder r. model D-45; Model
6-passenger touring, many extras.
161 Macerole St., near Graham A
City. Phone Stage 2807.

DILLAC 1919 VICTORIA COUPE,
at price; almost new, green velour u
erry, Royal cord tires; immediate
must sell; sacrifice. Rippeth, Ho
rland.

DILLAC NEW 4-PASS PHAETON,
miles; month old; good equipment;
at price; owner going abroad.
See's Garage, 1919
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LLAC 1918 touring: almost new:

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CADILLAC "3" SEDAN,
at 200, cash; core tires; will sacrifice for
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**CADILLAC 1918 four-passenger touring; 7
wheels; handsome body; mechanical
all in good condition; \$3,000. Green
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**CADILLAC sedan bodies to fit touring cars
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**CADILLAC 1917 limousine; mechanical
perfect; all demonstration. Gotham, 1,6
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new cord tires; wire wheels. Phone 8
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onstrator 8354, F-150 times.
 LIAC 1917, Model "28" sedan; over-
 head repainted; bargain. Cook-Macco
 730 Broadway.
 LIAC 1917 touring, with extra glass
 top; all side curtains. (Cres) 5002
 LIAC 1918 touring; practically brand
 new; bargain. Call 123 West 64th. May
 LIAC 1918 coupe; beautiful condition
 offer. Call 123 West 64th. May
 LIAC 1918 sedan; perfect beauty; ba-
 r. Inspac. at 123 West 64th. May
 LIAC coupe, type 35; lim cond. the
 LIAC limousine, 1917, almost ne
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LLAC, 1917, 7-passenger touring.
new; model s n. 1,830 Broadway.

STAMPERS, 1926, ALL MODELS.
S. touring, coupes, roadsters; all
standard makes; all cash or one year
to pay; no extra charge; same day
use us before buying; free instruc-
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run it for 1,500 miles; one extra set of spare tubes, tool box, and chains.

ROLETS—Simons, 2,464 Grand
 Bronx, will sell you all 1920 mod-
 els. Immediate deliveries. Either
 new or second hand and low
 prices; the only genuine Chevrolet Ser-
 vation in the Bronx, at 151st St.
 or Av.

ROLLET, 450 touring; slightly used
 condition; very cheap. Simons
 used Chevrolet dealer, 2,464 Grand
 Bronx.

ROLLE "AERO-FIGHT" TOURING.
 1917 series. Demonstrator, appearance
 condition equal to new. Schenckel's

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED
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Budding Stone Inn
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HOTEL
OCEAN FRONT, BETWEEN 9th & ATLANTIC CITY
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"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Geriatric Climate and Clean Streets
No Dust, No Dirt, Unsurpassable Outdoor
Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Superior Management, Joseph White & Sons Co.

ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
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CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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OCEAN FRONT. FIREPROOF.
Usually closed at all seasons of
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SEA WATER BATHS. GARAGE.
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

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BLACKSTONE
Virginia Av. and the beach. Capacity 500.
Hot water baths. Special American plan,
\$2 up daily; European plan, \$2 up daily.
Modern curative baths department.
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Special rates for Fall and Winter.
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Winter and Spring seasons. Equable

mate, outdoor sports, reconstructed golf course. The Laurel House noted for cuisine and charming social atmosphere. Apartments for season's rental. Representative at hotel to make advance engagements. Bouldier.
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NEW ENGLAND.

Four New England
This Fall

OTOR OVER SMOOTH, WELL-
LINED ROADWAYS. BREATHE
FRESH AIR, VIEW EVER CHANGING
SCENERY. ENJOY THE FINEST
FOOD TO AUTUMN SCARLET AND
GOLD. ENJOY NEW ENGLAND AT
ITS BEST.

AND AFTER THE DAY'S RUN FIND
COMFORTABLE BEDS, RESTORATIVE
EATINGS, DRINKS, AND FAVORITE
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HEALTH - SPORT - COMPANION-
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WILLIAM M. KIMBALL, Secretary,
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Ideal September Resort
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Tennis, Golf, Bathing.
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 Open year round. American Plan.
 Within easy commuting distance
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[FIRE-PROOF]
 Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania

A hotel of notable distinction located in a park

 exclusive to
guests: 75 miles
from New York.
75 miles from
Philadelphia.
Home of the
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Virginia's most celebrated and unique
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COUNT CLEMENS
MINERAL BATHS
 are recommended for rheumatism, nervousness, all
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 European Plan, \$2 per day upward.
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Rooms with Bath, \$2.00 to \$5.00
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Ever-Ready Radio Blades

Give more smiles
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more shaves per
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Honestly clean and
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Ever-Ready Safety Razor

*Twenty years old,
born at a dollar
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100

Explores Peace.

The statement of Colonel Harneyett in which the President referred in the speech at San Diego yesterday was part of an article published in The New York Times on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1914.

In part the ex-President said:

"The one permanent move for obtain-

the great civilized nations of the world which do possess force, actual or immediately potential, should combine by solemn agreement in a great World League for the 'Peace of Righteousness'.

changed and amplified Hague Court would meet the requirements—composed of representatives from each nation these representatives being sworn to act in each case as judges, pure and simple and not in a representative capacity.

"The zionists should agree on certain rights that should not be questioned, such as their territorial integrity, and to submit to the authority of domestic affairs, and such matters as to whom they should or should not admit to residence and citizenship within their borders. A zionist should guarantee each of their number in the possession of these rights. All should agree that other matters at issue between any of them, or between any of them and any other nation, should be settled outside. civilised nations, should be submitted to the court as above mentioned."

"They should, furthermore, agree not only to abide, each of them, by the decision of the court, but all of them to unite with their military forces to

enforce the decree of the court against any recalcitrant member. Under these circumstances, it would be possible to agree on a limitation of armaments that would be real and effective.

"If any nation were unwilling to go into such a general agreement with

Other nations, it would, of necessity have to depend upon its own armed strength for its own protection. This is the only alternative. Treaties, unbacked by force, cannot be considered as an alternative by any sober persons of sound judgment."

EXPLAINS "FREEDOM OF SEAS"

Not an Issue if the League Comes Into Being.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 12.—For the first time during his speaking trip the President told at a dinner tonight what it was not thought necessary to define "freedom of the seas" at the Peace Conference.

Declaring that one of the reasons that America went to war was for the freedom of the seas, the President said that under the League of Nations it "became unnecessary to define" freedom of the seas. "It was accepted," he said, "that the League was for the protection of the seas."

war. "There are no neutrals under the League," he added.

Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley, interrupted after a moment.

"After reading the address by Mayor Wilde, Mr. Gage said that if McKinley were alive he would say to President Wilson: 'God bless the work you are doing—I stand with you.'"

Replying to a reference to the Philippines by Mr. Gage, the President said that under the League the Pacific possessions could be assured political independence. That instrument would give a guarantee against external aggression.

ORDERS PRESIDENT TO RES

Dr. Grayson Insists on It—Mr. Wilson Has a Slight Cold.
ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON
SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 19.—Although

The President's health is said to be excellent, sixteen days of travel and speaking having taken very little out of him. It is insisted that there will be more opportunity for rest whenever possible. Mr. Wilson also has a slight cold, and during his address last night in Oakland his voice broke several times. He is strictly to the rule against rear platform speeches today at several California cities where his train made stops.

Thousands had gathered at nearly every station along the way, and wherever his train came to a stop the President went out and shook hands. One of the largest turn-outs was at Santa Barbara, where the crowd tried in vain to get him to

At Occanalsde the crowd cheered when the President appeared on the platform of his car, and men and women called for Mrs. Wilson, who came out and bowed.

The President was smiling at the r

ception accorded the "Irish lady & the band" when the man in the crowd said in an audible whisper: "I don't wonder he smiles."

To allow more time for rest during the remainder of his stay in California, President Wilson decided today to curtail his program and spend all of tomorrow in Los Angeles.

The President and his party will spend the night in Coronado, according to present plans.

WILLARD REPORTED OUT.

Resignation from Railroad Executive's Steering Committee Rumored

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has left the Steering Committee of the Railroad Executive Association, it was said in Washington tonight. Whether Mr. Willard had actually resigned could not be ascertained.

not be confirmed, but it was reported that he had done so because of a difference of views with some of the other members of the Steering Committee having been directed to report on the roads in relation to the legislation now before Congress concerning the future of the system.

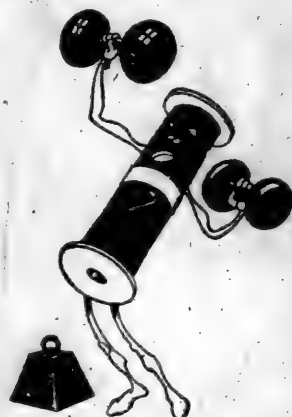
Opposition has been expressed before the Interstate Commerce Commission by some of the executive officers of the Association for the inclusion in the proposed legislation of "land" as one of the sources of Security Holders for provisions for the payment of rate money and the excess earnings from the wealthier roads. It is on this issue, it is said, that Mr. Willard split with other members of the Steering Committee. Recently the Board of Directors

Security Holders' Association, he approved the fundamentals of their plan contending that it was necessary to do something about excess earnings, and that Congress should fix the rate minimum.

for
Morris
CIGARETTES
Plain Ends
TO THE LITIGATING COUNSEL

10

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Herald Square, Broadway,
24th to 26th Sts.
We Sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for cash only
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all day.



Developing

films may be a "weighty matter with amateur" photographers, but there's no "wait" for those who bring their films to us. For promptness is but one of the many attributes of our work.

When It Comes to the Chemistry of Photography

Our photographic laboratory, where we develop and print pictures, is equipped with all things known to modern photography. Pictures developed and printed there are satisfactory. And we charge less.

Develop and Print You Own?

Very well; We can help you. Just come and look at our many aids-to-photographers—the many things for the developing and printing of pictures. Here are a few items of interest:

PRINTING PAPERS
11c to 76c doz.
Velox, Azo, Rexo, Cyko, Solio and Aristogold.

DEVELOPERS
"MAGY" A. Q. tubes, making 8 to 10 ounces of developer for plates, film or paper. 5c
Anso M. Q. tubes
Eastman M. Q. tubes
Eastman special developer
Hydrokinone Developer powders.

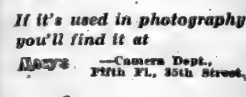
Nepera Solution, Velox Liquid Developer, Solio Solution Tank Developer Powders and fixing powder, Special *MAGY* 1/2 lb., 11c. 1 lb., 19c

DEVELOPER TRAYS
Rubberoid, 4x5, 19c 4x6, 21c
5x7, 34c 5x8, 39c
8x10, 59c

ENAMELED STEEL TRAYS
5x7, 57c; 8x10, 89c; 10x12, \$1.24.

Printing Frames, best grade, 24 to 39c.
Film Hangers, 12c ea.
Wooden print clips, 12c ea.
Extra Heavy Stirring Rods and Crushers, 10c.
Glass Graduates, 14c to 66c
Fes Crystal Hypo, 8c lb.
5 lb. pkgs. 39c.
Print Trimming Boards, 69c to \$8.54.
Drying Racks, 4x5 or 5x7, 29c.
Developing Outfits, ABC or 3-A, \$1.59.

If it's used in photography you'll find it at
MAGY—Camera Dept., Fifth Fl., 35th Street.



The Traveler

is just one of the many features of our Restaurant. It amounts to home-cooking away-from-home. You see your portion as it is carved and served individually. No warming-up about that! We serve table d'hôte lunches from 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M., one for 54c, one for 69c.

A la carte dishes all day. Take the 35th Street or rear elevators to the Restaurant.

MAGY—Eighth Floor.

SHIPS AND CREDITS GERMANY'S NEED

She Counts Upon Allied Aid for Rehabilitation of Her Trade.

WILL DELAY BUILDING SHIPS

Expects to Charter Neutral and American Tonnage Till Building Costs Less.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

BREMEN, Sept. 18.—"I have talked with shipowners and merchants who formerly had worldwide connections and with allied and neutral representatives who are at present in Bremen and Bremen trying to re-establish the bonds of commerce. The voice of the commercial neutral is very loud in these cities, where there are also many Americans, but the tardiness of English firms in sending representatives is very much commented upon.

The general feeling among commercial people, both German and foreign, is one of hopefulness. It is recognized that recovery will be slow, and that the present generation, which has to rehabilitate the value of the mark and feel the first shock of paying the war claims, will never again know prosperity. It is felt that Germany is going to recover, and that with allied help a good beginning can soon be made.

Of course, "allied help" means that German firms are again to enter into competition—but Germany cannot pay such competition takes place, and the idea that Germany can for years to come be a serious rival of any allied country is scouted here by all in the best position to judge. I have been through a number of large warehouses in Hamburg, and if Germany has large stocks of goods waiting to be exported, they are certainly not in Hamburg. Germany has china and glass and potash to export, but few things in such quantities as need cause alarm in Entente countries. The problem is this: Germany has factories, docks, railways, labor and everything required for productive purposes. She is destitute, however, of all those raw materials which she formerly imported from abroad to feed those factories and, owing to the almost vanished value of the mark, she is unable at present to buy those raw materials. How to finance herself and so employ her productive resources is the problem she is attempting to solve and the problem about which I inquired during my stay in Bremen and Hamburg.

Germany's Debt to the Allies.

Certain elementary facts are thoroughly realized here. It is recognized that Germany's overseas trade is absolutely dependent upon the Allies, that Germany's recovery as a whole is equally dependent upon the Allies, and that Germany is destitute of ships to carry her exports and imports. Prior to the outbreak of the war Bremen had a tonnage of 1,300,000, and Hamburg of 2,600,000, while now the tonnage owned are respectively 500,000 and 825,000. All Germany owns now only 30 per cent. of her pre-war shipping tonnage.

As against these realities Germany has two assets which she considers to be of considerable value. She has a large market to offer, and she has large labor power. Germany wishes to pledge these two assets in exchange for long-dated credits by which and by which alone she can recover sufficiently; and those credits would have to be furnished in the form of raw materials and food supplies to enable Germany to tide over the worst of the post-war period. Realizing that she has to go on short rations for many years, Germany will probably place an embargo upon the importation of luxuries and is certainly prepared to use in home consumption only the barest subsistence minimum.

Beyond that minimum Germany will re-export all the raw materials sent her in the form of manufactured articles, such really exporting the value of her labor. By this labor value and by those home products which Germany can export, it is hoped that in the course of years Germany will be able to re-establish the value of the mark and to repay credits and interest.

Among the materials which are most pressing required are oil cakes, to improve the food supply and all textile materials, such as wool, cotton and jute. This problem of restocking Germany is one of tremendous magnitude. One estimate made to me is that from two to three billion pounds would be required. This sum is of course impossible. The Allies could not supply it, nor could Germany swallow it if granted. But \$50,000,000 is frequently mentioned as the minimum sum to enable Germany to make a proper start.

We now have the habit of thinking of America when we talk of credits and raw materials, but Germany, while not minimizing the importance of America, is thinking equally of England. It is fully recognized that England and the British Empire are guardians of tremendous sources of raw materials, and German merchants are looking toward England with as much anxiety as toward America, which is why the comparative absence of English business representatives outside the occupied territories is being so much commented upon.

Plan of Chartering Foreign Tonnage.

As regards shipping, I had a long talk with one of the directors of the North German Lloyd Company of Bremen as to the prospects. As the statistics just quoted show, Germany is bereft of tonnage, but her shipping companies are of course to be compensated by the Government for the losses incurred. With this capital, however, the German shipping companies are to begin building their new fleets right away. At present they are to charter ships wherever possible. In this connection Holland, Scandinavia and America are mentioned as likely fields to keep the German flag on the high seas to some extent and to cope with that increase in emigration which is expected in the immediate future. When freights have come tumbling down, as they are expected to do, and when the cost of shipbuilding is reduced accordingly, then Germany will begin to rebuild. Her yards have been extended during the war and are now capable of an annual output of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons.

Such, then, is the problem facing Germany, and such the possible means of solution. It is true that there are other factors, such as the political situation, but this is regarded as stable, even though still liable to temporary shocks. Coal and currency are two dominating factors. No one doubts that with a full output from her mines Germany will be able to fulfill her treaty obligations as regards coal deliveries and to supply her own requirements. Currency must be

dealt with on the basis of credits for raw materials from England and America. These credits, it is realized, will be in the nature of a gamble—a gamble upon Germany's ability to maintain her ability within the period of credit to secure the value of the mark and to pay out such a gamble. Germany must be bankrupt until some international arrangement is made to come to Germany's aid. It is probably going to be as unwilling to enter upon contracts as the Entente representatives I have spoken with assure me they are at present.

BERLIN SHOPS CLOSED IN STRIKE OF PROTEST

75,000 Food Retailers Demonstrated Against Proposed Municipalization of Supplies.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Berlin retail dealers in food supplies are so indignant against the local food distribution that today they closed their shops for six hours as a protest against the proposed introduction of compulsory communalization of food supplies to tide the city over the period of scarcity, which is aggravated by corruption and the low value of the mark.

The shopkeepers assert that they suffered greatly during the war, and that they ought to get more consideration than is shown them under the communalization proposals. To draw more attention to their grievances they decided that the usual protest of a strike was necessary, and so today some 75,000 shops were duly and solemnly closed from 10 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon. Bakers, grocers, butchers, and greengrocers all took part in this strike, which was carried out in most districts of Greater Berlin and the suburbs. But opposition was encountered in the east and north. There circulars had been distributed among the shopkeepers by a number of consumers, who threatened to boycott the shops if they participated in the strike—a threat which effectively crushed in many cases the desire to take part in the protest. No great inconvenience was caused to the public, as supplies could still be obtained from those irregular sources which are Berlin's mainstay as regards food supplies.

Nevertheless, no protest is ever made without hiding a meeting, and the striking shopkeepers met in concave in Philharmonie Hall in the afternoon. At this meeting a long resolution was presented which was in the nature of a treatise upon the effects of communalization in the economic sphere and upon the detrimental effects to consumers which might be expected as a result of municipal shopkeeping. Indignant speeches were made at the meeting, which continued after the shops reopened.

While there has been a tendency to treat the whole matter lightly, there is at the same time an underlying significance in this strike protest. It is an addition to the growing number of instances in which the bourgeoisie has shown that it can organize for strike action, and in the coming months this ability may be of great value. There has been talk here lately of the necessity of a dictatorship of moderates if agitation by the Extreme Left or Right becomes serious, and such a dictatorship could depend for its success very largely upon the organizing power of the bourgeoisie.

With all its many difficulties, Berlin has at least one great mainstay. The purchasing power of the mark may have declined almost to the vanishing point; coal, gas, and food may be insufficient, but there are a few things which are still to be had. A walk along the streets might suggest to a stranger that enough picture "palaces" existed to satisfy one city; but apparently the bourgeoisie of Berlin, the intellectual city, as one newspaper sarcastically comments, is to have no fewer than two new movie palaces. Several of these have already been opened, among them the biggest one of the lot, a huge place, accommodating 4,000 people, while others are being rapidly pushed to completion. Presumably one effect of more to five more work to whatever body looks after Berlin's public morals campaign, which was opened some time ago and is directed against the exhibition in picture houses of propaganda films dealing with sex problems. These films have been markedly popular here. They are prominently advertised and are really rather revolting, when not merely stupid, and are a sign of decadence in Berlin rather than of any desire to scare people into cleaner behavior.

MAGY—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

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Carl A. Saliers.....\$.89
- Tidal Swings of the Stock Market
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Frederick Lounsbury, G. C. Selden, George Garr
Henry, William H. Tibbals, John J. Ushing.....\$.89
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WANT MONEY THREAT TO CURB GERMANS

Proposal That America Withhold Credits Unless Baitic Danger is Removed.

ALLIES CHARGE PERFDY

Supreme Council is Informed That Berlin is Furnishing Supplies to von der Goltz.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Once more the Allies find themselves confronting a serious problem in giving order to Germany. This time it is the question of the Baltic provinces. Last Monday the Supreme Council decided to send to the German Government another note saying that von der Goltz and his army must get back from those provinces to German soil. This note was to have been sent in reply to the German representation that the Berlin Government was very sorry about the whole business, but was not responsible because it could not make von der Goltz and his army come home, that it had ordered them home, but they would not and it disclaimed all aid and comfort to von der Goltz.

The note planned by the Allies was to have told Berlin that, notwithstanding all that the German Government must get von der Goltz out of the Baltic provinces, whether it was responsible or not for his being there. Yesterday, while the note was being today attention was turned toward wars from Germany that von der Goltz and his 40,000 men were being supplied from East Prussia and that the Berlin Government was sending the supplies. Accordingly, the note is for the present held up. It is said whether it will be sent or not is a question.

What is the issue? Is the attitude taken by a not unimportant part of the Peace Conference. The suggestion was made, upon the report of the news that Berlin was responsible for supplying von der Goltz, that Poland be asked to expel the Germans from the Baltic provinces. This suggestion came from Marshal Foch's staff. It was disapproved by the Supreme Council, on the ground that the council was trying to put Poland in a peaceful condition and that to set the Poles against the Germans in the Baltic provinces would mean war with the Germans wherever Poles and Germans touched. Furthermore, it was stated that it was by no means certain that the Poles could finish the attack if they started it.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council today attention was turned toward wars and means to get the Germans out of those provinces. No public announcement of the conclusion was made, but it is understood that the outcome may be that the American Government may be looked to make a statement that the Federal Reserve Board will favor upon any proposal of American banking interests making advances to Germany so long as she misbehaves in a way which would only displease Washington, but might throw Germany again into war with England or France, or both.

There is, of course, no proposal on foot for the American Government to advance money to Germany, but it is said that certain American banking interests stand ready to make such advances as soon as the Peace Treaty is ratified. Germany needs credits badly, and it is the belief in certain quarters here that withholding American cash or credit might have a wholesome effect on her.

In the situation the French are repeating their talk about an advance of the Allies from the Rhine. Such a move would mean little more than that the French would occupy Frankfurt and Mannheim. However, this plan has not taken definite form, and if an ultimatum were sent it would probably be in the form of such a threat.

In the meanwhile von der Goltz stays in the Baltic provinces, nursing along the German plan of annexing those territories.

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There is no need of our telling you that you can get Clothes in this city for less than \$38.50. But there is need of telling you (and telling you with every ounce of emphasis that we can muster) that you cannot buy such clothes as you will see here to-day for \$38.50. Under other conditions, they would be priced higher right in our own store! So imagine what you would have to pay for them elsewhere! And another thing: If we were asked to-day whether we expect to be able to offer such values again this season our reply would be "No." Nor do we, unless Good Fortune drops something into our lap—as sometimes she does!

"Use the McCreery 5th Ave. Arcade"

Cardinal Mercier in New York.

Vivid picture of Belgium's great priest leaving the City Hall where he was made a citizen of New York, in the Photo-Gravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.

ARMENTIERES AMID RUINS OF WAR

4,000 Persons Already Back
and Rubbish Heaps Are
Being Cleared Away.

OUR RED CROSS AIDS MAYOR

And an American Company Has Of-
fered a Loan with Which to
Rebuild the City.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

ARMENTIERES, Sept. 18.—Faith may certainly move rubbish heaps, as I saw today in the burning sunshine which glared down upon the ruins of Armentieres. In Armentieres itself there are now 4,000 people living, though I remember a day in 1917 when, with a steel hat on in hand and a gas mask very handy, I went with one other man down streets of ruin where we walked close to the walls listening with both ears cocked to ugly noises overhead and seeing not one human soul or any living thing in this ugly little town.

That was after the days when the Germans finally abandoned the kind of truce they had kept to spare the place while we spared Lille, and smashed it from end to end with high explosives and filled it with poison gas from thousands of shells. Six hundred British soldiers were gassed at that time and 500 civilians, mostly women and children, whose bodies were brought out from their cellars on doors and shutters by men of the Royal Army Medical Corps when the storm ceased off a little.

That was the time of Armentieres's agony. In June of 1917 there was not one house in the town which remained undamaged, and two thirds of the houses and all the churches and schools, the Town Hall and other public buildings were just skeletons of masonry, gutted from roof to cellar.

Women Folk Calmly Knitting.

So they stood today, when I saw them again. Nevertheless, as I have said, 4,000 people are back again. I saw many of the women and girls sitting in the shadow of broken walls, knitting and sewing outside the ruin of their homes as placidly as though there were knockers on the front doors, or front doors in the framework, or any rooms within beyond partitions of oilcloth and brown paper, or at the best matchboarding.

I passed some smartly dressed girls, neat as a new pin, parading down a street which would have inspired Captain Balmistrader, as though it were the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. I went into a little canteen and over a bowl of admirable coffee under a ceiling of brown paper chatted with a man and woman who had come back to their home and started business again. They talked in a kind of duet, the bass voice of the man and the shrill voice of the woman taking up the recitatif, which contained all the tragedy of Armentieres and most of the drama of the war as it had passed through the souls of these two humble, brave, clear-eyed peasant folk.

But Armentieres is not sitting down

In its ruin quite helplessly. Besides German prisoners at their forced labor-pool wretches—the men folk who have come back are clearing away rubbish heaps and getting down to foundations and making ready for a new town to rise. They have as their leader a man of energy, spirit, and big ideas. It is M. Chas, their Mayor, who has put up a number of wooden huts in the Grande Place opposite the remains of his old Town Hall, and there, as I learned today from his assistant, he is hard at work on the present and future and not thinking too much of the past.

For the present, with the help of the American Red Cross, which has done good work, he is organizing the food supply and health conditions, none too good, of the 8,000 citizens who have come back. He is getting the water supply in order again. He has opened schools amid the ruins in wooden huts for 720 children, who are being taught, to their real joy, by their old instructors, after the first touching reunion.

Mayor's Dream of the Future.

From what I hear of M. Chas from those who serve him, he is a man who thinks in a big way and is more than a phrasemaker. He is a "realist" facing facts, but his vision of the new city of Armentieres, for which all the plans have been made, holds more of beauty than was in the town which has gone—a town where many people lived in filthy little cottages, surrounded by squalor which debased them. He is planning a fair city, with good houses for workers, and pleasure gardens to which they may go after their toil.

The financial side of the vision is one of hard fact not to be ignored in a poet's dream. To wait until the French Government can apportion a share to each city and village in the devastated regions of the indemnity from Germany is to wait, it seems, until the people are sick with despair. They are already feverish because so little is done. Another way is suggested in the case of Armentieres.

An American company has offered to advance a large amount of money as a loan out of which the new city may be built. A billion and a half francs is the sum proposed, but that is an exaggerated figure, the interest of which would cripple the resources of the population of 37,000, although it would be guaranteed by the great manufacturers.

But in the idea of some such loan there may be the means of quick recovery, and somehow, by one means or another, the Mayor of Armentieres and the Elders of the city are determined that their vision shall rise in reality out of the dust. That is their dream, and the people have faith and courage in facing the future from the holes in the houses which are now their wind-downs.

As they dig, the workmen still find pockets of mustard gas, from which they retreat, gasping, and as they clear away the bricks they find unexploded shells which burst at the touch of a pick, and in cellars of ruins which have been choked up they find bodies of fallen-citizens whose houses were their tombs. The tragedy of the war is told by the stones about them.

The writing on the wall is clear to read, but by work and faith the future holds fair promise, when all the filth of war shall have been covered up and beauty will come to flower in this poor, stricken town of France.

TAKE LONG TAXI RIDE FREE

Boys Without Money Arrested After Trip to Albany and Back.

A tired looking chauffeur, who said he was Edward J. Tobin of 183 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, pulled his taxicab up to the curb at Broadway and 14th Street late yesterday afternoon, halted a passing policeman and told him that he had two young men in his cab who were not able to pay their fare. He wanted them arrested. The policeman

opened the door, looked in, and said to the chauffeur: "How much do they owe you?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars," replied Tobin, who added that they had traveled to Albany and return. The party went to the West 17th Street Station. There the prisoners, who were charged with disorderly conduct, said they were George Woodward of 119 Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn, and Henry McNaughton of 115 West Nineteenth Street. Both were extremely young.

Tobin said his fare engaged him

Thursday night outside the Atlantic Avenue station of the subway and said they wanted to go at once to Albany on important business. The trip took six hours. They stopped at a hotel all night and yesterday morning the boys wanted him to drive to Troy. He refused because he could not get any money from the boys and they started back to New York.

On the way down he learned they had no money and had been arrested by the first policeman he saw. The boys would say little except that they had gone to Albany to look for work.



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Regardless of what you pay, your new Fall Hat cannot be more authoritative than those shown in this display. Each style is a skilful reproduction of a costly original upon which Dame Fashion has set her approval, and the quality of the materials will bear the closest inspection. There are no hats like these anywhere at anything near this price. A few of the models:

Styles that turn gracefully off the face. Large Dress Hats, Tam o'Shanter effects, Turbans and Smart Chin Chin Sailors

handsomely developed in Beaver Cloth, Lyons Velvet, Panné Velvet, and Silk Velvets, in every wanted color. Three Pictured.

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(Men's Clothing, SIXTH FLOOR)

Men's Soft Felt Hats

in the newest shapes for Autumn

are shown in the newest shades of brown, tan, green and gray, and are priced

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WEST INDIES TO GET MAIL BY AIRPLANE

Second Assistant Postmaster
General Sails for Havana to
Complete Arrangements.

URGES FIXED AIR POLICY

Post Office Department Wishes to
Co-ordinate Aerial Activities with
Those of Other Services.

The inauguration of aerial mail service between the United States and the West Indies in the near future was promised by Otto Prager, Second Assistant Postmaster General, who sailed yesterday for Havana to make the preliminary arrangements. In an interview, he outlined some of the plans of the Postmaster General for extending the aerial mail service in this country. Mr. Prager urged greater co-ordination of aeronautics in the United States, and also offered a solution of the problem, centering on the adoption of a fixed national policy, which he had evolved.

The Post Office Department, which has successfully established the aerial mail, does not feel it just to be excluded from the unified service which may be developed by the Congressional committee now considering the whole subject of aviation. Mr. Prager said: "Two bills for a Department of Aeronautics have been introduced. I am opposed to both of them, because they do not recognize what the Post Office Department has accomplished. We desire to co-ordinate our activities with those of military, naval, and civil aviation, but we must have the interests of the Post Office Department should be subordinated to military or naval interests any more than those of the Post Office Department should be subordinated to military or naval interests. The Post Office Department is a new development for which the Postmaster General is rightly responsible. It has been my privilege as his Second Assistant to immediately direct the aerial mail. I believe it is possible under a co-ordinated system to divide our affairs into two main branches, one of which will be personnel and the other of which will be equipment. The personnel branch for the Post Office Department to operate the aerial mail. There are few landing fields except those which we have established, and there are no laws regulating aerial traffic. After we multiply our fields and lay down flying rules, then it may be necessary to call in flying mail contractors and to operate practically the same as the star routes are now run. But these matters are under the control of the Post Office Department. The immediate executive of the aerial mail would find it practicable to co-operate in the development of special equipment with both the aircraft industry and with the Director of Military Aeronautics, through his special equipment department. We would also co-operate with civil aeronautics in so far as it had anything to do with the carrying of mail. For instance, the establishment of landing fields and the laying out of routes. Our personnel branch would likewise work with the personnel and operation branches of the Department of Aeronautics, and especially with the civil activities. A similar plan could well be followed by the branch under which mail contractors, if such are necessary, will operate."

AIR LINER LANDS 14 IN WASHINGTON

"Easier Than a Pullman," Verdict of Passengers from
Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Lawson air liner C-3 landed at Bolling Field at 12:30 this afternoon, carrying fourteen passengers, who declared they had ridden "easier than in a Pullman car." The ship left Minneapolis at 8:40 this morning and had an easy voyage over Philadelphia and Baltimore until she reached the upper end of Chesapeake Bay, when heavy weather and a head wind caused delay. Alfred W. Lawson, designer and owner of the ship, brought with him copies of "This New York Times," which were received at Bolling Field and delivered to Cabinet Secretaries Baker, Glass, Redfield, and Lane, to Vice President Taylor, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Speaker Gillett, General Pershing, and the Washington correspondent of this Times. Senator Kirby of Arkansas met the C-2 at Bolling Field and through him Mr. Lawson invited all Senators to make a flight. The designer said tonight that he would take up twenty Senators at a time, beginning tomorrow. He has also secured invitations to General Pershing, Secretary Baker, General March, General Mitchell of the Air Service, other Generals, and the Admirals now in Washington.

The C-3 will remain in Washington two or three days and will then start for San Francisco, making stops at Dayton, St. Louis, Omaha, Salt Lake City, and Reno. "I believe I have lifted the airplane out of the class of a liability," said Mr. Lawson today. "This is the first time it has been developed as something useful instead of being employed either as a toy or a fighting machine. I have got a Pullman instead of a hand-car. I believe that I can develop a transportation system that will save millions of dollars' worth of time to the American traveling public." The party on board today had luncheon and walked up and down the lounge room of the car, just as if they were on shipboard. "And we missed a dusty road," said Miss Felicity Buranelli. The crew and passengers included Mr. Lawson, Charles Cox, pilot; Vincent Buranelli, engineer; Miss Buranelli, Andrew M. Surin, and Carl Schory, mechanics; Frederick A. Steele, Evan J. David, Tracy H. Lewis, and Miss Katharine Brody, newspaper correspondents; Mrs. Steele, Frank Shober, Richard Wightman, Vice President of the Aeronautical Touring Association, and Mrs. Wightman.

MUNICH REDS SHOT ON DAY OF CONVICTION

Fritz Seidl and Five Others
Sentenced to Execution for
Hottel Murder.

MUNICH, Sept. 19. (Associated Press.)—Fritz Seidl and five of his associates, who early today were sentenced to pay the death penalty, having been found guilty of the murder of hotelier Josef Seidl and his wife, were executed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Those sentenced to death besides the leader were Josef Seidl and his wife, Seidl, Purnel, and Seidler. Seven others were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude as accessories. Three were discharged.

TO PLAN NEW JERUSALEM.

International Zionist Convention Engages Patrick Geddes for Work.

LONDON, Sept. 19. (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—The planning of New Jerusalem and its proposed university has been entrusted by the International Zionist Commission to Patrick Geddes, Professor of Botany at St. Andrew's University, Scotland. Mr. Geddes, who is considered one of the greatest living authorities in cities and social survey, will work in co-operation with the Weizmann, head of the British Zionist Commission. While in Palestine he will organize a department of sociology and civics for Bombay University, and in the cold season will carry out the Indian town planning work at which he was previously employed.

Church Notices on Page 10.

Bidding

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Three-quarter leather, large type, good paper—attractive library edition.

Economical Cook Book, 50c

Planned for two or more persons. 200 illustrations. A book specially designed to cut the high cost of living by the avoidance of waste in preparing food.

Shively's Complete Course in Salesmanship. 4 Vols. \$3.75 a Set

Four volumes that are used and recommended by skillful business men throughout the country. Bound in cloth with helpful charts.

10 Volume Set of De Maupassant, \$3.95

Volumes which contain many of the Master's Best Stories, substantially bound in Half-Buckram, with Marble Slides.

Home-Made Beverages, \$1.25

The manufacture of Non-Alcoholic and Alcoholic Drinks in the Household, as described and planned by Albert A. Hopkins.

The International Cooking Library of Twelve Volumes. 19c a Volume. \$2.25 a Set

Recipes of the most famous chefs of the United States, Canada, and Europe, comprised in neat, compact little books, each nicely bound. Included are:

Salads and Salad Dressings
Cheese Dish Specialties
Dainty Sweets
Afternoon Tea Specialties

Dessert and Pastry Specialties
Bread and Pastry Specialties
Soups and Consommés
Fish, Oysters and Sea Foods

Roasts and Entrees
Relishes, Garnishings, Vegetables
Steaks, Chops and Egg Specialties
Table Decorations

GIMBELS—BOOK SHOP—Main Floor.

Store Hours: 9 to 5:30—Open All Day Saturdays

Gimbel Brothers

37th ST.—BROADWAY—35th ST.

Gimbels Open the Fall Season With a Tremendous Stock of Men's Fall Clothing

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE
WEDNESDAY-SEPT. 17-1914.

Shelves of Retail Merchants Short Of Men's Clothing!

Hundreds of Sales Lost Every
Day in New York by In-
ability to Supply What
Customers Demand

Hundreds of sales of men's suits are lost every day in New York now because of the small stocks that result from carrying on their shelves. As a result, the men's clothing merchants are unable to supply the demand.

From the 25 Leading Makers,
Nationally Advertised Brands

Gimbels merchandising is again in evidence to offset the prevailing lack of fabrics and shortage of production.

We are told no two separate clothing departments in the city put together can show an assortment of high-grade Fall clothing as great as Gimbels. At any rate the range of styles and prices is so big that you'll find it easy to select your clothes here.

With every one predicting still further price-advances, the time to buy is right now.

Sack Suits
Business Suits
Tuxedo Suits
Full Dress Suits
Fall Overcoats
Winter Overcoats
Fur Collared Overcoats
Fur Lined Overcoats
\$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50 and up

OPENING SPECIAL!

Men's Suits — Men's Overcoats \$45

From 25 Leading Makers

Fall Suits—Single and double breasted. Variety of dark shades. Newest models.
Fall Overcoats—Chesterfields and fitted models. Light and dark shades. 1/2 and full silk lined.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor.

Your New Fall Hat.

While you're at it, get the best—it's always the cheapest.

STETSON'S

A name that stands for pre-eminence of quality.

Soft Hats and Derbies \$6, \$7, \$8 & up to \$18

Stetsons are favorites with well-dressed men, because there's quality and style in every stitch and line—and they are almost indestructible. Nearly all our army officers wore them—they knew the hats.

Gimbels are showing a wide variety of styles—including some specially designed for us. All the new shades. All the new shapes.

Other Superior Hats \$3.50, \$4, \$5
Made by high-grade craftsmen according to Gimbels specifications—insuring quality.

QUICK SERVICE

GIMBELS—MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor



Men's Furnishings

Two Specials for Early Fall

2,000 Shirts, Special \$2.65

Starched cuff negligees in a fine quality of corded madras. An interesting variety of new fall patterns in neat striped effects.

2,400 Neckties, Special 65c

Open-end four-in-hands. An assortment of fall neckwear in new patterns and colorings that has just arrived.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets

Boys' and Girls'

NEWEST BOOKS

By Favorite Authors

- | | |
|---|--------|
| The Play That Won—Ralph H. Barbour.. | \$1.50 |
| Guarding His Goal—Ralph H. Barbour.. | 1.50 |
| The Sun of Quebec—Joseph A. Altschuler.. | 1.50 |
| The Trail Makers—Charles P. Burton..... | 1.50 |
| Billy Vanilla—Sol. N. Sheridan..... | 1.25 |
| Joan of Arc—Laura E. Richards..... | 1.50 |
| The Liberty Girl—I. Halsey..... | 1.50 |
| Rusty Miller—Joslyn Gray..... | 1.35 |
| Rainbow Valley—L. M. Montgomery..... | 1.60 |
| Patty and Azalea—Carolyn Wells..... | 1.35 |
| Norah's Twin Sister—Nina Rhoades..... | 1.25 |
| Dorothy Dainty at the Stone House—
Amy Brooks..... | 1.00 |

Have You Seen the New Stetson Hats?



They have all the authoritative style for which Stetson hats are noted—without any extravagance of trim or shape.

Stetsons give you the utmost in hat satisfaction—both for assured style and true quality.

A new Stetson Derby and a soft hat will be a gratifying addition to your wardrobe.

You will find the Stetson Quality Mark in every Stetson Hat—\$6.00 to \$18.00.

Brill Brothers

Broadway, at 49th 378 Broadway 47 Cortlandt St.
44 East 14th Street 125th Street, at 3d Avenue

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

Tailored For Us By The Famous
Kirschbaum Shops

MEN'S FALL CLOTHES

SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS IN THE NEW SEASON'S STYLES

\$35 to \$50

An unusually moderate price range this—\$35 to \$50. Yet without departing from it, you can do your entire Fall and Winter clothesbuying here. And, what is more, without departing from Kirschbaum standards of quality—steady, consistent, unchanging quality in woollens and workmanship.



MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

DRY GOODS DEALERS
OPPOSE PRICE FIXING

National Retail Association
Speaks for Free Market Based
on Supply and Demand.

PROFITEERING IS DENIED

Keen Competition Declared to be
Ample Safeguard Against
Unduly High Prices.

Through its Executive Secretary, Law Hahn, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, 206 Fifth Avenue, yesterday issued a statement declaring that the association was unalterably opposed to legislation designed at maintaining a fixed price for any commodities dealt in by its members. The statement asserted that the law of supply and demand and the American custom of free markets without combinations were all that was necessary to maintain a fixed price. The statement in part follows:

By a vote of 117 to 80 the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association have again committed the association to a policy of active opposition to price-maintenance legislation. Coming at this juncture when governmental agencies and large bodies of consumers are endeavoring to bring reductions in the cost of necessities, this opposition is symptomatic of the desire on the part of all wide-awake, progressive merchants to keep their trade highly competitive and in this way to serve the public honestly, giving the consumer advantage of such efficiency and economy as the individual stores may be able to effect.

The advocates of price maintenance desire to set up a plan under which they shall have the power to name a minimum price below which retailers will not be permitted to sell their merchandise, while the Government's concern has been to establish temporarily maximum price below which any dealer may sell his merchandise if circumstances permit him to do so. The whole idea of such artificial restrictions, however, even when adopted by the Government, is obnoxious to the American business man, and is contrary to the soundest economic principle.

Under our present system, which permits the fullest play of competition in the distribution of merchandise, prices will always find their lowest level commensurate with the cost of distribution and a fair fee for the distributor's service. If it needed anything to confirm the stand of the National Retail Dry Goods Association against the passage of laws whose purpose is to abolish the freedom of the market, the present movement on the part of the Government for lower prices would thoroughly establish the fact that only by preserving freedom of the market, the present movement.

STRAUS ASKS BUTCHERS' AID.
Urges Wholesalers Not to Increase
Prices Pending Inquiry.

Dr. B. Straus, former Public Service Commissioner, who has been appointed to sit as the special representative of the United States Attorney General at all meetings of the Fair Price Committee, was present at the meeting of the committee held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Federal Food Administrator, Arthur Williams, in the Consolidated Gas Company's building at Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, to consider raising the price of meat. It was the first meeting Mr. Straus had attended.

"I will take me away from other matters of importance," said Mr. Straus, "but I am glad to be here. I can render a public service. It is, however, a very ungrateful duty, for the simple reason that we are going to do the right thing between the dealer and the public, and that means that at the start there is going to be difference in viewpoint."

I ask you to make a sacrifice of your personal interest, if it may be, for patriotic motives. The old saying is that bread is the staff of life. I might say that meat is the two legs on which life rests. There ought not to be there must not be any increase in the price of these two legs pending the investigation we are making. I ask you, therefore, that no increase be made under the circumstances. Otherwise, I shall be compelled to advise the public that prices advanced without my having an opportunity to investigate the causes."

W. H. Noyes, Vice-President of Swift & Co., Chairman of the committee, in reply to Mr. Straus, declared that he stood behind him. He added that Swift & Co. would not increase prices until there had been a full opportunity to examine

CALLS MEAT A CURSE.

Doctor Predicts Disease Scourge as
Result of National Diet.

Poor people in this country are under weight, the people of moderate means cannot pay their butchers' bills and the entire nation is in danger of a scourge of beriberi, pellagra, or other plague because of the large amount of meat consumed, was the consensus of opinion of the speakers at the morning meeting of the International conference of women doctors at the National Young Women's Christian Association yesterday. Dr. Elham Luak, Professor of Physiology at Columbia, and Dr. E. V. McCullum, Professor of Chemical Hygiene at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, were the speakers.

WHAT FOOD SHOULD COST TODAY.

The Fair Price List Issued Last Night by the Federal Food Administrator.

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price, Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Margin, Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price, Cts. per Lb.
Beans—Pea or medium.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Beans—Pea or medium, imported.	15 1/2	3 1/2	19 1/2
Bread—Factory wrapped, 16 oz.	8 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2
Bread—Store wrapped, 16 oz.	8 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2
Butter—Fresh creamery, seconds.	40 1/2	6 1/2	47 1/2
Cheese—American whole milk.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Corn—Shelled, No. 2.	11 1/2	3 1/2	15 1/2
Cornmeal—Yellow, granulated.	11 1/2	3 1/2	15 1/2
Cornmeal—White, granulated.	11 1/2	3 1/2	15 1/2
Flour—Wheat.	6 1/2	1 1/2	8 1/2
Lard.	6 1/2	1 1/2	8 1/2
Milk—Evaporated, 8 oz. can.	14 1/2	3 1/2	18 1/2
Milk—Evaporated, 16 oz. can.	14 1/2	3 1/2	18 1/2
Oats—Bulk, rolled.	2 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2
Peas—Shelled, No. 2.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Porter—Louis Island.	11 1/2	3 1/2	15 1/2
Rice—Broken, domestic.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Rice—Blue, domestic.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Salmon—Canned, No. 1 Alaska.	18 1/2	3 1/2	22 1/2
Sugar—Granulated, bulk.	11 1/2	3 1/2	15 1/2
Tomatoes—Canned, No. 2.	11 1/2	3 1/2	15 1/2

*Per can. 1 per dozen. *Unweekend.

These are maximum prices—any dealer may sell for less—and are based upon the "cash-and-carry" plan. They do not include the cost of delivery.

The Fair Price Committee advises cutting out the list and taking it along for reference when shopping.

MEATS.

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price, Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Margin, Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price, Cts. per Lb.
Beef—Chuck of good and medium steers.	10 1/2	3 1/2	14 1/2
Chuck steak.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Whole cross rib.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Out cross rib.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Stew beef.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Beef—Blade and ribs, good and medium.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Sirloin steak.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Bottom round.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Top round, prime.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Whole top sirloin.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Cut top sirloin.	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Lamb—Good and medium.	20 1/2	4 1/2	25 1/2
Leg of lamb.	20 1/2	4 1/2	25 1/2
Rib chops.	14 1/2	3 1/2	18 1/2
Stew lamb (under cost).	14 1/2	3 1/2	18 1/2
Chucks.	14 1/2	3 1/2	18 1/2
Pork—Smoked hams, unwrapped, 8-18 lbs.	33 1/2	6 1/2	40 1/2
Smoked shoulders, pickled, 2 1/2 lbs.	23 1/2	4 1/2	28 1/2
Smoked bacon, unwrapped, 5 lbs.	24 1/2	5 1/2	30 1/2
Pork loins, (Western light).	31 1/2	6 1/2	38 1/2
Pork chops, (medium).	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2
Pork chops, (middle).	12 1/2	3 1/2	16 1/2

The prices quoted on meats are "Western dressed" and are based upon the United States Department of Agriculture reports. City dressed meats are slightly higher.

The master butchers of the city have agreed to show their wholesale bills upon request.

Personal purchasing rather than ordering by telephone is urged.

its books. Leo Joseph, Vice President of the New York Dressed Beef Company, subsidiary of Armour & Co., and considering raising the price of meat. It was the first meeting Mr. Straus had attended.

"I will take me away from other matters of importance," said Mr. Straus, "but I am glad to be here. I can render a public service. It is, however, a very ungrateful duty, for the simple reason that we are going to do the right thing between the dealer and the public, and that means that at the start there is going to be difference in viewpoint."

I ask you to make a sacrifice of your personal interest, if it may be, for patriotic motives. The old saying is that bread is the staff of life. I might say that meat is the two legs on which life rests. There ought not to be there must not be any increase in the price of these two legs pending the investigation we are making. I ask you, therefore, that no increase be made under the circumstances. Otherwise, I shall be compelled to advise the public that prices advanced without my having an opportunity to investigate the causes."

W. H. Noyes, Vice-President of Swift & Co., Chairman of the committee, in reply to Mr. Straus, declared that he stood behind him. He added that Swift & Co. would not increase prices until there had been a full opportunity to examine

the speakers. "Meat is the curse of the American nation today," said Dr. Luak, and the cause of the high cost of living. The calories in meat only represent 42 per cent. It is expensive, and a family eliminating meat largely could save three-fourths of the cost of its food."

Dr. MacCullum said the poor especially felt that they must have meat and that this diet kept them continually under weight. He told of experiments upon animals fed on meat who grew prematurely old and died, while others fed daily on green foods and fresh vegetables thrived. It was Dr. MacCullum who predicted a visitation of plagues if less meat and more green food were not eaten. The next session of the conference will be on Monday, Saturday and Sunday being devoted to sight-seeing and other recreations by the doctors.

MILVAINE OPPOSES
BAKER ARMY BILL

Head of Training Camps Association Calls It "Thoroughly Unsound."

CONDEMNS TRAINING PLAN

Holds "Universal" Scheme for Making Soldiers Valueless in Period Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Major Tompkins Milvaine, Chairman of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, which is the na-

tional organization of the reserve and other officers who received their preliminary instruction at Plattsburg and other civilian training camps, was a witness today before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. In the course of his examination Major Milvaine produced a copy of a letter which he recently wrote to Secretary Baker in response to a letter from the Secretary in which the Major was asked, as head of the Training Camps Association, what he thought of the so-called Baker-March army reorganization bill, which is now before the Military Committee of the two houses.

Major Milvaine begins his reply to Secretary Baker by pointing out that from his acquaintance with Regular Army officers he is convinced that the bill "does not represent the best thought of the army, and that the description of the bill as the General Staff bill is therefore erroneous." He adds that in his opinion the bill, in its main features, is "thoroughly unsound and would therefore perpetuate our worst mistakes."

Major Milvaine then adds that while the bill provides for a standing army of 375,000 men and for three months' training for the youth of the country, it makes no attempt to organize these young men into a citizen

\$3,800,000 CARGO GOES DOWN

Two Explosions Sink an American Steamer—Recently HH Mine.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The steamer West Arvada, which on Sept. 16 struck a mine off Terschelling, on the Dutch coast, foundered today after two explosions in the hold of the vessel. It is considered probable that a large part of the valuable cargo may be salvaged, but that the vessel will be a total loss.

The West Arvada was a United States Shipping Board steamship, sailing from Galveston Aug. 20, with a cargo of 21,220 bales of cotton, valued at more than \$3,800,000. She was destined for Hamburg.

WIFE SUES O. A. BARNARD.

Separation Action Marked Off When Attorneys Fall to Appear.

Papers filed in the Supreme Court yesterday show that Mrs. Lydia M.

Barnard, wife of Orla A. Barnard, of 200 Fifth Avenue, head of the dry goods establishment of O. A. Barnard & Co., of 30 East Forty-second Street, has brought an action against her husband for a separation after having filed a suit in 1917 for a divorce and withdrawing the action upon becoming reconciled.

Mrs. Barnard alleges that her husband took her on a trip to the White Mountains after she withdrew the divorce suit, but not long afterward he ejected her from their home at 80 Fifth Avenue. She went, to Lowell, Mass., and has lived there since. She says her husband gave her \$250 a month to May 31 last, but she has had nothing since and brought the separation suit to compel him to support her.

The plaintiff stated that her husband sold his stock in J. H. Lane & Co. for \$350,000 in 1917 and has had as much as \$100,000 a year since. They incurred \$15,000 rent for their city home, she said, and the household expenditures were \$10,000 a year.

Mrs. Barnard asked \$2,000 a month alimony and \$7,500 counsel fees, but when the application came before Supreme Court Justice Lehman yesterday the attorneys did not appear and the case was marked off.

Church Notices on Page 19.



P-T

2nd Floor

We sell for less because it costs us less to sell!

Every garment made just as good and as smart as we know how. Every garment sold for as little money as possible. That's Park-Taylor policy in a nutshell.

P-T. Suits and Topcoats are made of the finest all-wool fabrics—they're smartly styled and expertly tailored—which is the most you can say of any clothing.

And yet P-T. prices are low! Do you know why? It costs us less to sell our clothes—our selling expenses are practically negligible. Because P-T. produce all their own clothes—sell from economical second floor shops—to thousands of men.

Master-Tailored \$25 to \$50

Every Park-Taylor garment is distinguished by master tailoring, which puts them in a class by themselves.

Come in and see P-T's new Fall Suits and Topcoats—we have "the newest styles—first!" Remember, you need not buy, but you will.

Park-Taylor

Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock

Four Convenient Shops

173 Broadway

Entrance on Cortlandt St.

1333 Broadway

2nd Floor

1551 Broadway

149th St., Bronx

Corner of 46th Street

Between Third and Barges Aves.

P-T. customers are our best salesmen

HEITEROV

STYLE-QUALITY-VALUE-SATISFACTION

5th Ave. 21 West 34th St. 6th Ave.

Opening Special

Splendid Value

All-Wool
Tricotine
Embroidered

DRESS

Exceptional Value

\$29.75

One of hundreds of Fashionable Dresses for Fall and Winter wear to be seen in Our Opening Exhibit. All New Styles at Fairest of Prices.

The Season's Fashion Sensation Now on Exhibit—See Our Window



COME TO CHICAGO TO PUBLISH AND PRINT

Chicago extends an earnest invitation to the publishers and printers of New York to locate here. Chicago is the logical spot for your business. It is a geographical, commercial, and distributing center of the country. The best printing of the country is done here now. Labor here believes in reasonable discussion instead of radical force. Banking facilities are admirable. Postal conveniences are unusual. The *Illinois Manufacturers' Association* extends this invitation to the publishers of New York, and will respond promptly and helpfully to any inquiries by mail, wire, or in person.

Chicago Leads in Printing

The finest color work in America is done in Chicago. It is the printing center of the country today. For every printing office, large or small, is busy, and every one of them has facilities for immediately expanding the volume of its work. Your printing can be handled here now, if you are a publisher; you can profitably establish yourself here, if you are a printer.

Labor Situation is Excellent

Chicago printing establishments are manned by the highest type of expert men. Labor here rejects the radical element. Labor disputes when they occur are subject for discussion and not for radical aggression. This is especially true in the printing trades—a point of vital interest to the publishers.

Chicago the Center for Supplies

Chicago is a natural center for raw materials in supplies required for both printing and publishing. Freight rates to Chicago by both rail and water are moderate. Docking, warehouse and delivery facilities are splendid. The service of transportation lines in this respect to manufacturers in the Chicago district is unrivaled.

Chicago is the Great Central Market

It is the crossroads between the ore producing North, and the cotton growing South, the commercial East, and the agricultural West. It is America's principal piano market, the world's greatest mail order center, the world's hugest meat packing point, the leading stove and furniture market—no other place makes as much machinery, sells as much grain or handles as much lumber.

This invitation is extended to every publisher and printer in New York. We will be glad to give you all desired information. We will be glad to have you come to Chicago and let us put you in touch with the situation as it will interest you.

A Great Advertising Center

It will be a business economy for every publisher to locate in Chicago. Every publisher knows the tremendous volume of advertising within even a night's ride of Chicago. The rapid growth of the well-equipped advertising agencies of Chicago is evidence of the fact that we are the heart of the most fertile advertising field possible to find. And Chicago is furthermore the ideal center for securing advertising from all parts of the country.

An Economy in Distribution

The publisher who locates in Chicago at once effects an economy in his postal bills. He effects a great saving in the zone postal rates. More than that, he secures a prompter, quicker distribution of his publication, for his publishing office and mailing plant is located at the strategic center for all purposes.

Great Banking Facilities

The publisher or printer who makes Chicago his location will find banking facilities equal to every requirement. The banking institutions of Chicago are famous for their policy and resources. Their officials are keenly alive to the needs of business and are unusually well informed as to business conditions throughout this section as well as the world.

A Good Place to Live

Chicago is one of the finest spots in the world for a home. On the shores of Lake Michigan, with miles and miles of bathing beaches, with hundreds of city and country clubs, with all the delightful advantages of both city and suburban life, and a network of boulevards, connecting all parts of the city and surrounding country, Chicago answers all demands of those who would live pleasantly and well.

ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

JOHN M. GLENN, Secretary

deliver within the hour,
 give you the same goods
 as the Canada WHOLE
 in every city and our
 using of the water and
 cations to fill your order.
 LIMA: Peru. Thursday, Sept.
 William W. Hendry, United States
 and General's hero, was stricken
 suddenly this morning and his col-
 lection is closed.
 FRANKLIN.
 Portrait of Benjamin Franklin
 Joseph Alfred Dupont, just re-
 ceased in Paris by Colonel M. Fri-
 man of New York, in the Rotogravure
 Feature Section of The New York
 Times tomorrow.—Adv.

of the White Star Line service "Olympic," has been knighted by King George for his distinguished services during the war, when the Olympic was engaged in transporting American, Canadian, and British troops across the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

The knighting of Captain Hayes is the first honor of this kind ever conferred upon the commander of a merchant marine steamer. The Captain, who is now 62 years of age, was born in England, N. Y., modestly omitted to mention his knighthood upon his return here as the ship's agent.

Chas. H. Clark

OTTO L. FOOT, 87 years old, of the Standard Gas Company, died Wednesday at his home in East 64th street, at 11 o'clock.

CARSHAW GUILLIVANT, 66 years of age, died at his home in East 10th street, died Thursday at his home, at 11 o'clock.

JOHN J. REARDON, Superintendent of the New York and Hudson Railroad at New York City, died suddenly, at his home in East 104th street, at 11 o'clock.

A. W. PALMER, 60 years old, died at his home in East 104th street, at 11 o'clock.

Chas. H. Clark

Rev. Dr. Schuman, Rabbi
A limited number of gallery seats may be reserved for New Year's Day and the Day of Atonement, \$1 from \$10 to \$25 each, according to location. The Temple will be open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, between 10-4, as well as from 8:30 to 10 on the evenings of September 8, 11, 14, 15, and 16, and from 10-12 Sunday mornings, September 9, 16, and 21.

Institutional Synagogue
Herbert S. Goldstein,
Yander Goodman, Adm.
Announces that it will
High Holy Day Services
in the new building
27-43 West 116th St.
Rental of South-west

ISAIAH TEMPLE
127-131 West 89th St.
Wanted—500 worshippers for attendance at services during Holy Days. Seats rented for \$5 each; no money. Apply any evening at the building, or to Rabbi S. Greenfield, 247 West 113rd St. Cathedral 9671. Union Prayer Book used.

15 Reasons
Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by This Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

1. The Company makes frequent losses by having to take depreciated real estate and pay the lender his principal, but its losses are trifling compared with losses of investment companies on their investments in bonds and stocks.

2. The well managed savings banks have had the same experience. They have had to take some real estate, but the losses have been small compared with the depreciation of the best municipal and corporate bonds which they have to carry by law.

3. The lesson to all investors, individual and corporate, is that they should increase their mortgage holdings and limit their holdings of fluctuating securities.

4. We have guaranteed \$700,000,000 in the past 27 years and no investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000
170 Broadway, New York
175 Nassau St., 136 Montague St., 214 350 Fulton St., Jamaica
67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City

Wanted
A high type executive, capable of taking executive charge of a number of retail stores in different cities. Should have keen, analytical mind, merchandising sense and ability, imagination, pleasing personality, executive force. Broad experience in retail merchandising desirable; character and intellect of primary importance. Thirty-five to forty years of age. Salary dependent entirely upon qualifications. Box No. 132 Times.



No more irritation now that I use **Resinol**
Wherever the itching, and whatever the cause, Resinol Ointment will usually stop it at once. And if the trouble which causes the itching is not due to some serious internal disorder, this soothing, healing application seldom fails to clear it away. Try it yourself and see.

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists. For more information, write Druggist, 15 N. Resinol, Baltimore.

appetizing
POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
"always fresh"
The Choice of Good Housekeepers
Sold Everywhere

Brentano's
New York
3 Ave. at 23 St.
Booksellers to the World
ALL BOOKS
ALL LANGUAGES

WAR PROVISIONS IN FRANCE.
The change that the French have made from a rich to a poor country is shown by the fact that the price of a loaf of bread in Paris is now 1 franc 50 centimes, or 15 cents.

GAIN FINAL ROUND IN MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. Mills and Hartmann Defeat Mrs. Wilbourne and Forster in Hoboken Tennis.

WOMEN PLAY STRONG GAME
Great Speed Shown by Mrs. Mills, While Mrs. Wilbourne Amazes Gallery by Her Versatility.

Mrs. D. C. Mills and Ingo Hartmann reached the final round of the mixed doubles in the Castle Point open tournament at the Hoboken Tennis Club yesterday afternoon by defeating Mrs. Wilbourne and Herbert W. Forster in a terrific three-set struggle.

Yesterday's semi-final match was probably the best exhibition of mixed doubles seen on local courts since the metropolitan championship at Forest Hills. All four players were able to do their full individual share of court covering, with plenty of aggressive shots or attacking the net, and both teams had played together sufficiently to work well in combination. There was also a strong rivalry between the two teams, which served to keep the tennis at top speed throughout.

While the men naturally did the hardest and most efficient work in the actual earning of points, the women's play, individual feats were performed by their partners. Mrs. Mills was hitting with great speed and accuracy, making spectacular shots in rapid succession, both fore and back hand, and often driving the ball straight at the opponent's head.

The second session was a great battle, with Mrs. Mills and her partner constantly improving until they had made the match all square with a 7-5 victory. In spite of a temporary lapse, they succeeded in taking advantage of their final opportunity and hung grimly until the match was settled in their favor.

Today's program at the Hoboken Tennis Club included the women's semi-final between Mrs. Wilbourne and Mrs. R. V. Litch, and the men's doubles match in which Beals Wright and Dean Mathey will face Walter Merrill and Leonard Goodman.

Castle Point Mixed Doubles.
SEMI-FINAL ROUND—Mrs. D. C. Mills and Ingo Hartmann defeated Mrs. Wilbourne and Herbert W. Forster, 4-6, 7-5, 11-9.

Quarter-final round: Mrs. Mills and Hartmann defeated Mrs. Wilbourne and Forster, 4-6, 7-5, 11-9.

ANNOUNCEMENT
We respectfully request the indulgence of our clients—
AGENTS AND BROKERS
to bear with us in their demands for service, as the major portion of our Executive Staff is away, attending the
CLUB CONVENTION
BEING HELD AT
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SEPTEMBER 19-20-21-22, 1919
JOS. D. BOOKSTAVEN
GENERAL AGENT
THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.
123 William Street; Also 230 Grand Street.
(UNDERWRITERS BUILDING) (NEW YORK BANK BLDG.)
Bookman 9630 Canal

THE PLAY

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ASSUMED ALLIES' ASSENT
But Lloyd George Received No Sanction of His Russian Policy.
Copyright, 1919, by the Chicago Tribune Co.
PARIS, Sept. 19.—In reference to the statement issued through the British Press Bureau on Monday night that the Supreme Council had endorsed the British policy of continuing Russia's withdrawal from participation in any enterprise against the Bolsheviks, it was learned today that the British government had received no such endorsement from the Supreme Council.

ASKS BUREAU INQUIRY.
Senator Norris Wants Galloway's Charges Billed by the Senate.
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Investigation of charges that Postmaster General Burleigh Galloway had interfered with the work of the Civil Service Commission to obtain the appointments of Democrats as Postmasters, was asked in a resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator Norris of Nebraska.

Busy Men
can't afford the petty annoyances caused by uncomfortable, unreliable garments. They demand the ease, security and dependability given by the **Boston Garter**.

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WINTER GARDEN
Monte Cristo, Jr.
Sunday Night Concert
PLYMOUTH 4th St. at 1st St.
An Exchange of Wives
An Exchange of Wives
An Exchange of Wives

OH, WHAT A GIRL
CASINO 4th St. at 1st St.
MAT. TODAY, BEST SEATS \$2.
LEW FIELDS
"THE LONELY ROMEO"
PRINCESS 39th St. at 1st St.
NIGHTMARE
"SHE WOULD AND SHE DID"
LOUIS MANN
"A VOICE IN THE DARK"
REPUBLIC 4th St. at 1st St.
CIVILIAN CLOTHES
"THE HIT!"
At 9.45
PLAYHOUSE 4th St. at 1st St.
UP FROM NOWHERE
COMEDY 4th St. at 1st St.
JOHN FERGUSON
FULTON 4th St. at 1st St.
GREENWICH VILLAGE
FOLLIES
HOLBROOK BLINN in
CHALLENGE
SELWYN 4th St. at 1st St.
CENTRAL THEATRE 4th St. at 1st St.
WILLIAM FARRINGTON
THE LAST OF THE DUANES
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20, at 8:15
"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"
and "PAGLIACCI"

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SHUBERT GAIETIES
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
WINTER GARDEN 4th St. at 1st St.
MATINEE TODAY, SEPT. 20, at 2:30
"THE HIT!"
At 9.45
PLAYHOUSE 4th St. at 1st St.
UP FROM NOWHERE
COMEDY 4th St. at 1st St.
JOHN FERGUSON
FULTON 4th St. at 1st St.
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HE LAUGHS BEST
FIRST IS LAST
Maxine Elliott's Theatre
MATINEE TODAY
"THE HIT!"
At 9.45
PLAYHOUSE 4th St. at 1st St.
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COMEDY 4th St. at 1st St.
JOHN FERGUSON
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Ziegfeld Follies
MATINEE TODAY, SEPT. 20, at 2:30
"THE HIT!"
At 9.45
PLAYHOUSE 4th St. at 1st St.
UP FROM NOWHERE
COMEDY 4th St. at 1st St.
JOHN FERGUSON
FULTON 4th St. at 1st St.
GREENWICH VILLAGE
FOLLIES
HOLBROOK BLINN in
CHALLENGE
SELWYN 4th St. at 1st St.
CENTRAL THEATRE 4th St. at 1st St.
WILLIAM FARRINGTON
THE LAST OF THE DUANES
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20, at 8:15
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GEORGE WHITE'S
SCANDALS OF 1919
HENRY MILLER'S "LUSMORE"
FRANK BACON "LIGHTNING"
THURSTON
GLOBE 4th St. at 1st St.
STANDARD 4th St. at 1st St.
A PRINCE THERE WAS
"THE HIT!"
At 9.45
PLAYHOUSE 4th St. at 1st St.
UP FROM NOWHERE
COMEDY 4th St. at 1st St.
JOHN FERGUSON
FULTON 4th St. at 1st St.
GREENWICH VILLAGE
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CLARENCE
COURT THEATRE 4th St. at 1st St.
MATINEE TODAY, SEPT. 20, at 2:30
"THE HIT!"
At 9.45
PLAYHOUSE 4th St. at 1st St.
UP FROM NOWHERE
COMEDY 4th St. at 1st St.
JOHN FERGUSON
FULTON 4th St. at 1st St.
GREENWICH VILLAGE
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CHALLENGE
SELWYN 4th St. at 1st St.
CENTRAL THEATRE 4th St. at 1st St.
WILLIAM FARRINGTON
THE LAST OF THE DUANES
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 20, at 8:15
"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"
and "PAGLIACCI"

ROYAL VAGABOND
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Paul Smith's Hotel
Cottages and Camps
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HOTEL BEVAN
Larchmont-on-the-Sound, N. Y.
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Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
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ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL COTTAGES
Atlantic City, N. J.
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LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
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Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, \$2.00 to \$3.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

A Business That Grows

The wise investor selects securities of a corporation showing rapid, healthy growth. Customers of the Middle West Utilities Company increased 24.72 in the last fiscal year; the first six months of 1919 the gain was 100% greater than 1918, while the earnings for the first four months of 1919 gained 103% over the same period of 1918.

We offer bonds and notes of this company and its controlled properties to yield

5% to 7 1/2%

Write for our list T. 200.

ATBickmore & Co

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

An Investment Strongly Safeguarded

Yielding 7 1/2%

Cities Service Co. in addition to being one of the world's largest producers of oil, controls and operates 84 public utility properties in the United States and Canada.

This diversity in business as well as location provides unusual safeguards for the investor.

Preferred Stock Dividend Requirements were earned five times over in 1918.

Statement of Earnings sent to stockholders each month, keeping them in close touch with the company's progress.

Dividends payable monthly.

Ask for Circular T-4

Henry L. Doherty & Company

Bond Department

60 Wall Street, New York

Labor in the Oil Industry

Oil has always been immune from serious labor unrest.

The situation is such that, in its very nature, the industry need not be subject of apprehension as to difficulties with labor.

There has never been a serious strike in the production of oil, and labor unions are unknown.

The fact is such that the underlying conditions do not permit of such disturbances as exist in almost all other industries. The reasons are simple.

First, the business is scattered and isolated, and is not exposed to effects of class solidarity.

Second, there is a balance between rural and urban employment which makes for conservation of stability.

Third, there is not a preponderance of skilled and special labor.

Finally, everything considered, oil labor, skilled and unskilled, is very highly paid.

J. R. Bridgford & Co

111 Broadway New York

WE WILL BUY

100 Todd Shipyard
100 H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas
100 Ingersoll Rand Com.
25 E. C. Fish. Com. & Pfd
500 Amer. Safety Razor
100 Otis Elevator Com.

WE WILL SELL

100 U. S. Worsted 1st Pfd.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Wheel Pfd.
20 Phelps Dodge

5 Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
50 Republic Motor P. Pfd.

Gwynne Bros.

Tel. Board 239 to 2353. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Offerings Wanted

Amer. Machinery & Foundry Co.

International Cigar Mach. Co.

Private View to HARTFORD WILMINGTON PHILADELPHIA

JENKINS & CO

AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

BOND & GOODWIN

Commercial Paper—Acceptances
111 Broadway New York

Stocks: Hold Firm Until Last Hour, When Liquidation Sends Whole List Down.

Until the last hour yesterday's stock market gave no evidence of serious apprehension over the threatened strike, even though nearly every one in the financial district was convinced that the strike would occur. At the start of business there was little hesitation and some initial losses were recorded, but the decline did not get far and rarely extended beyond fractions, and by the end of the first hour the market had turned strong and most stocks, including United States Steel common and the others of this group, rose easily. Steel common moved up a point and Bethlehem Steel 3 1/2 rose more than 3 points. Intermediate groups were made up by the others, and the whole tone of the market was strong, even buoyant at times.

This strength was well maintained as the session turned into the afternoon, until 3 o'clock there was nothing unusual about the way prices were acting, unless it was their firmness in the face of the impending strike. Then, when the day was nearly ended, the market turned heavy and values declined rapidly, until at the close they were down to the low levels of the day.

At figures which represented fairly substantial net losses. Outside of the steel stocks, which attracted most of the attention in the late break, the outstanding weak spot was the oil group, which had been weak on the previous day and which yesterday acted uneasily, factually during most of the time.

Stocks including some of the American Cotton Oil and American Lined, were down to the low levels of the day.

The late weakness, however, can hardly be said to have grown out of any of the strike developments. Nothing new or startling occurred in the last hour of business, but the general change in the market's complexion, in all probability, considering that yesterday was Friday and that today's session was the last of the week, is simply a case of liquidation in anticipation of anything which may happen on Sunday.

Street is not, and has not been, fearful of the consequences of a strike in the steel industry. It is the general impression that the managers of the Steel Corporation feel similarly about the matter, and rather welcome the opportunity of a showdown now, in preference to having it hang over them for some time to come. It is believed that they are confident of their ability to cope with the situation and that if the strike does materialize, it will be in a position to be beaten by the end of the week.

Even this, of course, does not mean that the labor leaders are content with the situation and that they are not in a position to win a fight and nothing more. It does mean that with the elimination of the steel element, the suppression, the general business atmosphere will be clearer and business conditions will improve.

The bond market yesterday showed some very gratifying evidence of improvement, and the general impression was that the market was being buoyed up by the backing up of investment capital, at least in the case of the oil group, and upon the demand for good bonds. Not the least pleasant feature of the bond market was the good demand for the several descriptions of if the company's credit was being quietly pushed for the better digestion of the war issues meets with success, and the billions of these bonds now in the hands of the banks, or virtually thus placed, will be a source of strength to the banking situation and the investment situation will have been immeasurably improved and the way will be cleared for a comprehensive and constructive campaign for foreign investment, and the billions of these bonds now in the hands of the banks, or virtually thus placed, will be a source of strength to the banking situation and the investment situation will have been immeasurably improved and the way will be cleared for a comprehensive and constructive campaign for foreign investment.

Foreign exchange rates continued to improve yesterday and while rates were hardly much better, so far as quotations are concerned, the tone of the market was considerably more buoyant than on other recent days. The theory that for the time being liquidation has been completed and that the market is now being pushed up to correct, and if so there will be another drive against rates at no far distant date. On the other hand, it is possible that something has happened underneath the surface which will work for lasting improvement, or that the market is being buoyed up by the backing up of investment capital, at least in the case of the oil group, and upon the demand for good bonds. Not the least pleasant feature of the bond market was the good demand for the several descriptions of if the company's credit was being quietly pushed for the better digestion of the war issues meets with success, and the billions of these bonds now in the hands of the banks, or virtually thus placed, will be a source of strength to the banking situation and the investment situation will have been immeasurably improved and the way will be cleared for a comprehensive and constructive campaign for foreign investment.

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500 Amer. Safety Razor
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WE WILL SELL

100 U. S. Worsted 1st Pfd.
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Gwynne Bros.

Tel. Board 239 to 2353. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Offerings Wanted

Amer. Machinery & Foundry Co.

International Cigar Mach. Co.

Private View to HARTFORD WILMINGTON PHILADELPHIA

JENKINS & CO

AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

BOND & GOODWIN

Commercial Paper—Acceptances
111 Broadway New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1919.
Day's sales 783,995
Year to date 218,400,975

100	Alaska Gold Mines	100	Aluminum	100	Aluminum
100	Allis-Chalmers	100	Allis-Chalmers	100	Allis-Chalmers
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DROP IN EARNINGS ON JERSEY CENTRAL

13.13 Per Cent. Is Reported for 1918, Against 24.70 in the Previous Year.

INCREASE IN EXPENSES

Federal Net Revenues Are \$8,421,800, Compared with \$10,683,887 in 1917.

The pamphlet report of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for 1918, which has just been sent out to stockholders, shows net earnings amounting to \$3,663,571. This was equivalent to 13.13 per cent. earned on the \$27,836,500 capital stock outstanding, compared with 24.70 per cent. earned on the same stock in the preceding year. The corporate report of the company, in showing gross income for the year, fixed net earnings under standard return at \$3,617,071, which was 90 per cent. of standard return, as its compensation contract with the Railroad Administration had been signed before the close of 1918, but had not been executed by the Director General because of questions relating to equipment alleged by him to the company.

The remarks to shareholders by President William G. B. Clark called attention to the fact that while the compensation agreed upon in the contract was \$3,552,187, the company received but \$2,250,000 on this account, and this was not returned until Dec. 1, 1919.

The pamphlet contains in addition to the corporate report of the company, statistics covering the operation of the properties by the Railroad Administration. These show that total operating revenues for 1918 amounted to \$27,836,500, as compared with \$27,046,739 in the preceding year, or an increase of more than \$784,000. While total operating expenses increased \$1,038,415, to \$26,800,271, Federal net operating revenues are shown to have been \$2,250,000, compared with \$1,063,587 in 1917, and operating income for the year decreased \$1,177,113 to \$2,073,221, as compared with \$3,222,211 for 1917. Federal net income for the preceding year and Federal net income for 1918 were \$2,704,362, or \$279,366 less than in the last year of private control.

The general balance sheet of the company at the end of the year showed assets of \$27,836,500, as compared with \$24,040,000 in 1917, and total current liabilities of \$8,766,348, as compared with \$4,311,000 in the preceding year. In his remarks to shareholders Mr. Clark said in part:

The following is a condensed statement of the account as between the Company and the United States Railroad Administration, as of Dec. 31, 1918.

DEBITS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.	
Cash amounts collected.	\$14,479,875.32
Amount paid on acc't.	1,522,000.00
Balance due from Gov't.	\$12,957,875.32

CREDITS TO THE GOVERNMENT.	
Liabilities paid, acc't.	\$16,576,758.69
Amount paid on acc't.	5,157,000.00
Balance due to Gov't.	\$11,419,758.69

In addition to the above balance sheet shown at the end of the year, there is an account on account of floating equipment, which has not been taken into consideration by the United States Railroad Administration in making any settlements or payments on account.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

Index	High	Low	Close
100 Railroads	115.40	115.30	115.30
100 Industrials	115.40	115.30	115.30
100 Totals	115.40	115.30	115.30

DAILY RANGE OF 25 STOCKS.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

MONTHLY RANGE OF 25 STOCKS.

Month	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

YEARLY RANGE OF 25 STOCKS.

Year	High	Low	Close
1918	115.40	115.30	115.30
1917	115.40	115.30	115.30

STOCKS.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

BONDS.

Bond	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local exchange yesterday.

Metal	High	Low	Close
Copper	115.40	115.30	115.30
Gold	115.40	115.30	115.30
Silver	115.40	115.30	115.30

BOSTON CURE.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Bond	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Utility	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1919.

Commodity	High	Low	Close
Wheat	115.40	115.30	115.30
Corn	115.40	115.30	115.30
Soybeans	115.40	115.30	115.30

COFFEE.

Coffee	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sept. 18, 1919. A break today at the close of the market, and a general decline in the prices of securities. The market was characterized by a general decline in the prices of securities, and a general decline in the prices of securities.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORP.

A Virginia Corporation.

Authorized \$20,000,000—all common stock—par value \$25.

No preferred stock or bonded indebtedness.

EMIL MOSBACHER

Specialist.

42 Broadway, New York.

Telephone Reed 435.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In the final hour of the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday, the lowest figure of the session was recorded. The market was characterized by a general decline in the prices of securities, and a general decline in the prices of securities.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

High, Low, Close.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

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SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security, Date, Rate, Yield.

Security	Date	Rate	Yield
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

High, Low, Close.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

High, Low, Close.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

THE BOLIVIAN REPUBLIC

High, Low, Close.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

High, Low, Close.

Bond	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

High, Low, Close.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

TOBACCO STOCKS

High, Low, Close.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Sept. 18	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 19	115.40	115.30	115.30
Sept. 20	115.40	115.30	115.30

ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY

Under the terms of its Income Mortgage, St. Louis San Francisco Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Missouri, has issued its income mortgage bonds, which are payable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, and are secured by the first mortgage on the property of the company.

THE BRONX NATIONAL BANK
 Reserve District No. 2
 at the close of business on Sept. 12, 1919.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts, including interest..... \$2,330,610.50
 2. Cash and bills receivable (other than bank acceptances)..... 270,330.31
 3. U. S. Government securities..... 42,023,280.98
 4. Other bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S. bonds)..... 278.17
 5. Deposits to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value)..... 500,000.00
 6. Other assets..... 80,675.00
Total U. S. Government securities..... 146,675.00

7. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)..... 12,180.00
 8. Value of banking houses owned and unimproved..... 79,000.00
 9. Real estate owned..... 8,010.00
 10. Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral..... 841,724.00
 11. Checks on other banks in the same city or town..... 678,780.74
 12. Checks on other banks in other cities or towns..... 12,435.00
 13. Total of items 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 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French people. Elementary and advanced. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. 109 W. 54th St. West 54th St. Oct. 8th. Opens October 1st.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Buyers' Wants

The buyers' wants section of the New York Times is a valuable source of information for manufacturers and exporters. It contains a list of buyers' wants, including names, addresses, and descriptions of the goods they are seeking. This section is published weekly and is a must-read for anyone in the manufacturing or exporting business.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

World's Second Largest Steamship Will Fly Between New York and Southampton.

The new liner, the *Imperator*, is the largest steamship ever built. It is 800 feet long and 100 feet wide. It has a top speed of 24 knots and a range of 10,000 miles. It is owned by the Hamburg-American Line and is scheduled to sail from New York to Southampton in October.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Now Lying in the Hudson

The *Imperator* is now lying in the Hudson River, waiting for its first voyage. It is being towed by tugboats and is expected to sail in a few days.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Offerings to Buyers

The *Imperator* is offering a large quantity of goods for sale. These include clothing, furniture, and other household items. The goods are of high quality and are being sold at a discount.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Gray Goods Buyers' Wary

Gray goods buyers are being wary of the market. They are concerned about the quality of the goods and the price. They are waiting for a better opportunity to buy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Court Calendars

The court calendars for the next few days are as follows:

- Monday: Civil Court, 10th District, 10:00 A. M.
- Tuesday: Criminal Court, 10th District, 10:00 A. M.
- Wednesday: Civil Court, 10th District, 10:00 A. M.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Three Advances on Clothing

There have been three advances on clothing in the last few days. The first was in the price of woolen goods, the second in the price of cotton goods, and the third in the price of silk goods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Harder to Get Advances

It is harder to get advances in the clothing market. Buyers are being more cautious and are waiting for a better opportunity to buy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

No Relief in Sight

There is no relief in sight for the clothing market. The situation is still uncertain and buyers are being cautious.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

General Weakness in Wool

There is a general weakness in the wool market. Prices are low and buyers are being cautious.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Call for Knitted Hosiery

There is a call for knitted hosiery in the market. Buyers are looking for high quality goods at a reasonable price.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Silks a Little More Active

Silks are a little more active in the market. There is some buying and selling, but prices are still low.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

275,000 Skunk Skins Sold

A total of 275,000 skunk skins were sold in the last few days. The skins are of high quality and are being sold at a discount.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

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H. P. MacGregor, 30 West 69th St., Aug. 28; attorney, S. B. Hamburger, 2 Rector St. \$27,000

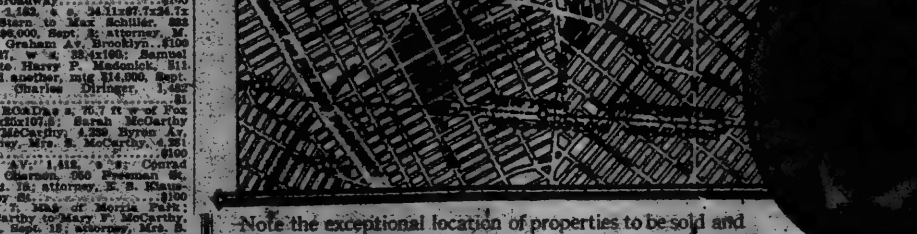
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le Albert H. Mason, 22 Hamilton terrace,
Dept. 12; attorneys, E & J. Kaufmann, 115
Broadway \$40,000

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Wass A. Kearney, 220 West 122d St., mtg \$3,000, Sept. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....\$100

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 assist in kid glove department of large
 wholesale house; excellent opportunity for
 "fighting" the trade; state age, salary
 expected; experience if any. B. M., 419 Times
 Square.

GIRL of refinement, about 17, with good
 education, neat in person and work; in-
 earn filling letters in high-grade office; \$10
 to start. Address, stating age, education

Lib for clerical work in storeroom; reliable penmanship necessary; hours 8 A. to 5 P. M., Saturday to 12 noon. 6-355-3422.

WARRI—in subscription department of large publishing house for clerical work; must be 18 years of age; salary to start \$1600.

WARRI for clerical position in first-class publishing house; type: preferred; good chances for advancement; salary \$1200.

WARRI—A. 4810000.

WARRI—KEEPER accustomed to fully caring for small private institution; nice position; 1500 times.

WARRI—KEEPER—Small family apartment; spin coat; good salary. Ward, 229 West 10th.

WARRI—WORKER—Wanted, a maid, (white, married, 30-40 years old, good cook, good houseworker, who can cook; city references; three in family; good wages; no washing; Call before 10:30 A. M. and after 5:00 P. M. 1022 1/2 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10011.

SEWWORKER, general, white, pr
le aged; small family three; Ne
le; good home; good wages. Wrie

J. & J. SALTER HAVE SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR CLERKS IN THEIR OFFICE: EXPERIENCED PREFERRED, BUT NOT NECESSARY: AGED 18 TO 25: PERMANENT POSITION. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 10, 415 6TH AV.

eral work in its employees' lunch
rooms; wages \$14 to \$17. App
58 West Houston St., New York City

FITCHEN MAID wanted: Oyster Bay present: New York Winter; wages \$40 per week. Apply 365 East 74th St.

ADY, assistant house work and plain cooking and morning. Horton, 2,430 University Ave.

EDGER CLERKS Wanted—Several young ladies with some experience in posting and use of adding machine; experience in advertising; must be intelligent and capable; apply at once, The John Budd Company, 11th floor, 171 Madison Ave.

MAID—For general housework; two in family; no washing.

NURSE, registered in State of New York for operating room; salary \$75.00, board and laundry.

USE. to go to Atlanta, for fee
ild and assist with infant. Apply

URSE, trained, with two years' secretarial experience, wishes permanent position preferably in physician's office. Write H. D., 169 Broadway.

MRS. ELEANOR, competent, for one-year-old baby. Tel. 89-43.

DURBURY GOVERNMENT or mother's help—competent young woman with previous experience with children; two children, 4 and 2½; apartment New York City winter, country summer. One maid help. Write H. D., 169 Broadway.

ORDER CLARE
Young lady to take orders over the telephone; must be reliable and accurate.
Box 100, 169 St. JAMES BUILDING.

NONDOMINE TUTOR Wanted—(Give Address)

PAPER PATTERN FOLDERS

Experienced Masse paper pattern folders
easy work; highest rates and bonus paid
vacation with pay; light, airy workroom
restaurant and recreation room.

PICTORIAL REVIEW.
222 West 36th St., 4th floor.

POLICY EXAMINER, young woman; must
understand forms and rates all classes in
insurance.

URGENT! commercial stationery store
must be sent in appearance; chance for
advancement. See Mr. Russell, H. K. Brewster
& Co., 545 Times Building.

SALES LADIES, 26 Saturdays; experience
unnecessary. Wolschberger, 270 West 129th

SALESSTRESS—Day or week. Write adms

SALES—Stenographer to act as secretary to space buyer for advertising agency, experience in agency, newspaper, three years.

SECRETARY—line preferred but not essential; must be able to train and supervise; must be bright business possessing thorough knowledge of stenography and having initiative and poise. D 180 Times.

SECRETARY—over 25 years of age; by executive action; the main concern: must be accurate and rapid stenographer; good knowledge of stenography; must have good executive ability and knowledge of simple bookkeeping. J 120 Times.

SECRETARY—Christian firm; able to take dictation; must be stenographer; must be accurate and rapid stenographer; must have state age, experience and salary expected. 736 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—German and English can be understood wanted; state experience and salary expected. P. O. Box 567, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER—must be experienced; apply Employment Dept., Qura Products Co., 1000 Broadway, New York 10.

te office assistant: \$18-220 start
ent position. 189 East 54th.

ENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well edu-
 cated; excellent opportunity. Call Sat., be-
 fore 1 p. m. 85 Madison Ave., room 605.
 ENOGRAPHER—American, and experi-
 enced; for law office; good salary and
 opportunity. C. 551 Times Downtown.
 ENOGRAPHER—Experienced high school
 graduate; familiar with office routine.
 6-516, Blee. 67 Fifth Ave.
 ENOGRAPHER—Office assistant. Call
 3 p. m. Saturday. Central Park Bldg.,
 Academy, 684 7th Ave.
 ENOGRAPHER—A sports, travel Ma-
 gazine, business, and reference
 salary \$30 weekly. A 628 Times Downtown.

Why It Pays to Insist
on Getting
WARD'S
BREAD.

- 1—Because it is **CLEAN**. Made in bakeries which are recognized as the standards for food manufacturing cleanliness.
- 2—Because every loaf is wrapped by machine and delivered in electric motor vehicles.
- 3—Because in purity and wholesomeness it is supreme—a nutritious food for young and old.
- 4—Because in eating and keeping qualities it comes nearest to the home made loaf. It makes delicious toast and in texture, crust and color leaves nothing to be desired.
- 5—Because, in a nutshell, when you buy it you get **clean food, pure food and full weight.**

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS TIP-TOP MOTHER HUBBARD DAINTY-MAID PEACE-TIME WHEATHEART ROMANY RYE YANKEE RYE LONG IDEAL FAMILY LOAF	Eat Plenty of WARD'S BREAD at every meal. No food costing so little nourishes so much. WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES SILVER QUEEN SUNKIST GOLD FAIRY SPONGE DEVIL'S DREAM KUKONO GOLDEN NUGGET CREAMY SPICE SOUTHERN PRIDE
--	--

If your dealer does not handle your favorite variety of Ward's Bread and Cakes phone us and we will see that you are immediately supplied.

WARD BAKING COMPANY

BRONX BAKERY **BROOKLYN BAKERY**

Mahoes 6100 **Prospect 6100**

A decorative border at the bottom of the page. It features a central oval medallion containing a detailed illustration of a sailing ship on the water. To the left and right of this medallion are repeating geometric patterns, including squares and stylized floral motifs, all enclosed within a double-line border.

Klin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
4th Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Exhibit Their Most Recent FASHION IMPORTATIONS

Fur Wraps Coats
Negligees Wraps

PROVE THAT PARIS IS ONCE MORE

care-free spirit of old has returned to Paris. These new imports reflect it. Sometimes it is conspicuous as in the splendor and luxury

metimes unobtrusive as in the quaintness of frocks. But it is there, and it is irresistible. It is a new note too, subtle, but well understood, and appreciation of the American women.

Callot
Soeurs

to catch the
nized spirit
it with dash
d grace of
life and cherished for their
ideals of beauty. Who but
Callot would dip lace in
silver, or fashion embroid-
eries with the fineness of
gossamer tapestries!

FRENCH CREATORS WHOSE MODELS
PRESENTED IN THIS EXHIBITION ARE:

<i>Chanel</i>	<i>Bernard</i>
<i>Aviotty</i>	<i>Agnes</i>

Jenny
Cara
Martial et Armand

ADAPTATIONS OF THESE MODELS
MADE IN OUR OWN FIFTH AVENUE
ROOMS AT MODERATE PRICES.

That Roosevelt Would Have

admired against our English brother. I admire his ability to speak so luminously. I admire the way he wanted the world which Lloyd George represented the British Empire. I would that I could have secured somebody to represent America who could have served our interests as well.

What a proud constant it was that he took to the Parliament that the other day when he said that he had added to the British Empire 800,000 square miles of territory. What a proud thing it was when he said to them "We are so strong."

[illegible]

Columns of ad-
the greatest vol-
shed by a New

Watertown, N. Y.

The early adoption of the treaty would go far toward readjustment and stabilization of commercial relations among

tinued his attack upon proposals to force reservations which, according to

columns of ad-
the greatest vol-
shed by a New
er.

for the redemption of the Philippine peoples.

The Republican leaders, it is understood, will endeavor to delay a vote on the Fall amendments, but in this they

The New York
publishes 609
vertisements, t
ume ever publ

York newspaper

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 26.—One incident that caused a little stir during President Wilson's visit happened as

ments to the Senate which investigation has disclosed to be wholly unre-

EXECUTIVE Distinctive Blouses

of proven ability, character and reliability is now open for engagement by first-class firms of general building contractors or subcontractors. Thirteen years' experience in building construction of the highest class. Associated with one firm of architects. Graduate engineer. Well familiar with all branches of the general building construction. Possessing personal, resourceful and tactful in all new dealings. Permanent connection only considered in or around N. Y. City. It is desired that the successful candidate be a native born American citizen.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIP

Interesting photographs of President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson on their coast-wide tour are shown in the current issue of Mid-West Pictorial. They form part of a series of photographs of the trip. Mid-West Pictorial is a

Others have imitated his technique and copied his

14.

EXECUTIVE

of proven ability, character and reliability. Now open to engagement by first-class firm of general building contractors or subcontractors. Thirteen years' experience in building construction of the highest class. Associated with one firm for twelve years. Graduate engineer and familiar with all branches of the general contracting business. Planning personality, resourceful and tactful in business.

De la C. de S.

Back Lace Front Lace
Distinctive Blouses

SEES OIL CONTROL
PASSING TO BRITAINAmerica Already Importing Pe-
troleum, Says E. Mac-
kay Edgar.

FOREIGN FIELDS GOBBLED

In Ten Years American Imports, He
Predicts, Will Be Restoring
Sterling Equilibrium.Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Recently E. Mackay Edgar, head of the firm of Speeding & Co., expressed confident views on the ability of Great Britain to hold her own against American competition in an article in Speeding's journal, entitled "The Answer to Mr. Vanderbilt." In a further article in the same journal Mr. Edgar makes an equally optimistic deliverance on the future of the world's supply of petroleum, which he is convinced lies in British and not American hands at present. Mr. Edgar says it seems impossible to over-throw America's predominance in the oil industry, but just as America, although thirty or forty years ago the great timber producing country, is now in the grip of a timber famine, so he is convinced, first, that she is rapidly running through her stores of domestic oil and is obliged to look abroad for future reserves, and, secondly, that these reserves are owned or controlled by British capital.

"More oil," says Mr. Edgar, "has probably run to waste in the United States than has ever reached the refineries. Improvidence, carelessness, and blind gambling spirit, have marked all except the most recent phases of the industry. The great oil fields of the

United States are nearing exhaustion, and it is not believed that the new ones which are being proved will yield anything like the old prolific production. America has recklessly and in sixty years run through a legacy that, properly conserved, should have lasted her for at least a century and a half.

Already, although few people realize it, America is an importer of oil. Last year she imported from Mexico 38,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each. Like frightened men, however, Americans are now diligently scouring the world for new oil fields, only to find prices wherever they turn British water-pipes has been before them.

Mr. Edgar goes on to say that one finds that Americans have had comparatively little success in securing oil leases in Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, and that a decisive and really overwhelming superiority of petroleum concessions in these countries is held by British subjects. Geologists are convinced that a continuous belt of oil runs from Mexico through the Isthmus and thence into Venezuela and Ecuador. "By far the most valuable concessions in these territories belong to the Alives Group," he adds. And Alives is a wholly British group. Then again "that greatest of all organizations," the Shell group, operating with a paid-up capital which Edgar estimates at \$100,000,000, possesses exclusive or controlling interests in every important oil field in the world—in Mexico, Russia, the Dutch East Indies, Rumania, Egypt, Venezuela, Trinidad, India, Ceylon, Malay States, North and South China, Siam, the Straits Settlement and the Philippines. In a few years, Edgar declares, it will control not far short of one-fourth of the world's supply.

"We hold in our hands," says Edgar, "secure control of the future of the world's oil supply. We are sitting tight on what must soon be the lion's share of raw material indispensable to every manufacturing country and unobtainable in sufficient quantities outside the sphere of British influence."

"I estimate that if their present rate of consumption, especially of high-grade products, is maintained, Americans in ten years time will be importing 500,000,000 barrels of oil yearly. At 25 a barrel that means an annual payment of \$125,000,000 per annum, most of which will find its way into British pockets."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

The Latest Steamer
Brought the Newest

PARIS BLOUSES

Created by leading French
couturieres who recognized
the possibilities of this
most important accessory
of the tailored
costume.

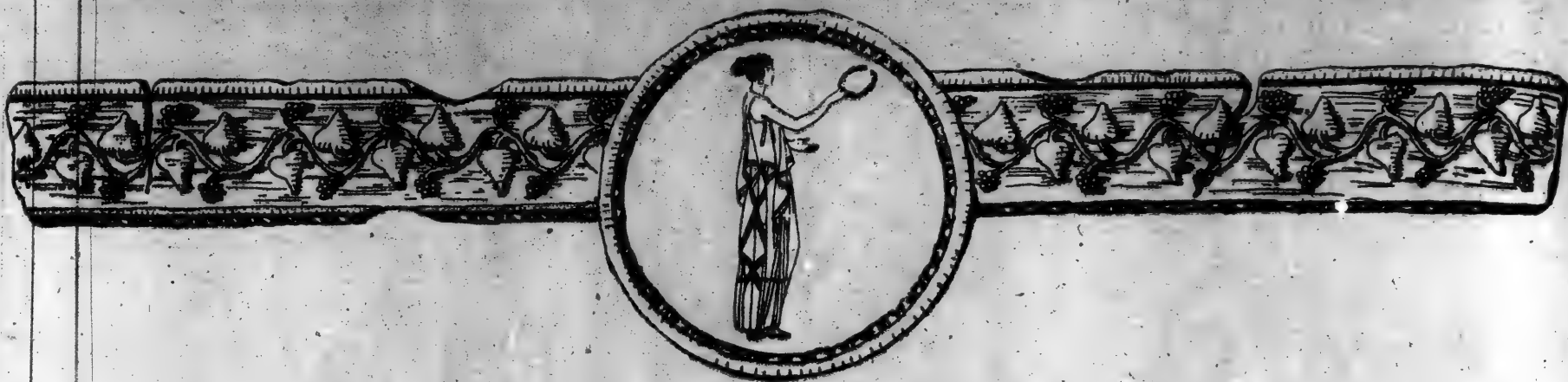
A NUMBER of the great French designers, including Boue Soeurs, Premet, Agnes, Paquin and Jeanne Lancret, who hold in their hands the keys to the portals of Fashion, discovered the witcheries that might be wrought with blouses, and directed their genius to the creation of this charming and indispensable accessory of the tailleur. And so it is the—

Costume Blouses

imported for this Autumn blend with suits in a symphony of line and coloring. Each blouse in this collection represents an original idea developed to an original conclusion: for example—the blouse of rich silk crepe jersey, of tricot soie interwoven with tinsel, or the satin plaided chiffon blouse traced with beads.

This collection of
Original Paris Models
includes:COSTUME BLOUSES
LINGERIE BLOUSES
TAILORED BLOUSES
TRICOT SOIE BLOUSES

9.75 to 185.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES' BLOUSE SHOP
Third Floor

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

Women's and Misses' Suit Shops Announce

THE NEWEST AUTUMN SUIT SILHOUETTE

PARIS PROVES AGAIN THAT CUSTOM CANNOT STALE THE INFINITE
VARIETY OF THE SILHOUETTE AND PRESENTS THE
SUIT WITH THE Bouffant-FrontGLOVES: A LADY TO
HER FINGER TIPS, IF
A TAILORED LADYwears the Biarritz pull-on
gloves or the strap-at-the-wrist
models, in white, ivory, beige,
grey, tan, or brown glace kid of
soft pliable quality, with Paris
point or embroidered backs.GLOVE SHOP 2.75 to 4.50
Main FloorSMALL FURS: AND A
LITTLE FUR GOESa long way toward the smart-
ness of the tailored costume if it
is one of the new one or two-
skin scarfs, or the cape or choker
collar; in sable, mink, fisher,
skunk, stone marten, squirrel,
Hudson seal, fox, or Australian
opossum.FUR SHOP 42.50 to 695.00
Fourth FloorSILK STOCKINGS: IT
IS A WISE SUITthat knows its own accessories,
and the right stockings with the
right suit are important: plain,
open-work or hand-emb'd clox,
or open-work insteps; in black
brown, navy blue, or grey;
also the new chestnut shade.HOSIERY SHOP 1.50 to 6.95
Main Floor

IN architecture, most ancient of the arts, it is the silhouette that counts—a minaret, a spire, the fine point of a Gothic arch outlined against the sky. And all other arts follow—sculpture, painting, dress. Through the symmetry—the rhythm of outline—the beholder is pleased or repelled, and most subtle of all is the application of this art to the silhouette of dress. The silhouette is the architecture of fashion, and the architect of fashion is France. And Paris has evolved as her newest suit silhouette the Bouffant-Front, but with her infinite variety sponsors many others. The Franklin Simon Suit Shops have them all, including three-piece suits of fur trimmed chiffon velvet, costume suits of silk duvetyn, demi-tailored suits of rich velours and strictly tailored suits of tricotine. In silhouette they are:

BOUFFANT-FRONT REDINGOTE
STRAIGHT LINE GODET

45.00 to 650.00

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—Balcony Floor
MISSES' SUIT SHOP—Second FloorA chain is as strong as its weakest
link, a Tailored Toilette is as
good as its smallest
accessoryHATS: SIMPLE—
WITH THE KIND OF
SIMPLICITYonly Paris or nature can copy.
The Bretonnaise Beret is a
prominent model, and there are
also close fitting turbans and
broad brimmed hats to suit the
individual type of suit and the
individual occasion. Ostrich is
in favor for trimmings, so are
ribbon bows, and jeweled pins
fashioned to represent stilettos
or arrows.FRENCH
MILLINERY
SHOP 18.00 to 75.00
Fourth FloorSHOES: THERE IS NO
PUTTING YOUR BEST
FOOT FORWARD ASboth are correctly shod if with
the tailored suit the proper
boots, Oxfords, or pumps are
selected. Brown is the leading
color, but black or grey are
also good. High laced boots of
all brown kidskin or brown
with contrasting buckskin tops
are smart, so are walking Ox-
fords of mahogany Russia calf.
French or military heels are
worn, according to the style of
the shoe, costume and occasion.SHOE SHOP 8.50 to 18.50
Third Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops—Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

CURZON DECLARES PERSIA STILL FREE

No Veiled Protectorate by Britain, He Says at Dinner to Shah's Foreign Minister.

DENIES IGNORING LEAGUE

Predicts "Era of Peace" in Asia and Doubts the Pacification of Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Great Britain's treaty with Persia does not constitute a protectorate of the latter country in any way, the only object of the agreement being to insure Persia an oppor-

tunity to work out her destiny as an independent country, said Lord Curzon, Government leader in the House of Lords and President of the Council, in speaking at a dinner given here tonight in honor of the Foreign Minister of Persia.

Lord Curzon admitted that there had been misunderstandings of the treaty, but held there was no ground for suspicion, as would be proved by the working out of the agreement.

An "era of chaos and confusion" in Asia was forecast by Lord Curzon, who said it would be some time before stability was restored in regions formerly dominated by Russia and Turkey.

"When we speak of the independence of Persia," he said, "meaning the political and national independence of the country, I contend now, as I have always contended, that the independence of Persia is a British, as well as a Persian, interest. Indeed, our main interest in Persia is its independence."

"We do not want Persia to be a mere buffer against our enemies. We want her to be a bulwark for the peace of the world, and I can assure our guest he

will have no fears upon that point. We shall respect the independence of his country."

When asked if Persia would be a party to the Peace Conference, Lord Curzon said: "We did not ask at the Peace Conference for a mandate in respect to Persia. Had it been offered, we should not have accepted it. I do not believe for a moment that Persia would have asked for it. We prefer to trade with Persia as a partner on equal terms, with our country enjoying her own sovereignty and capable of dealing with us on terms of partnership."

"I do not conceal from myself that, fully as we understand the agreement concluded between us, suspicions have been aroused as to its real character. These suspicions rest, in the main, upon a misconception which should not be difficult to remove. I see it stated in some quarters that this agreement is a veiled protectorate by Great Britain over Persia. I take it that a protectorate means some assumption of exclusive responsibility and some curtailment or restriction in the protected country's liberties."

"I find no evidence of such a condi-

tion of affairs in this agreement. It would not have been a party to any attempt to set up a British protectorate over Persia. In any case, it would have been impossible because Persia would neither have asked for nor accepted it. On the contrary, she would have resented it because it would have been contrary to her repeated statements. In the last resort, because I should have regarded it as an insult to British honor."

"We have or shall have, as a result of this war, enough to do in the eastern parts of the world. If a nation assumes a responsibility which has a tendency to attract the weight of a heavy burden. Above all, it is compelled to give financial assistance on a scale which may ultimately be overwhelming. Therefore, neither I nor my colleagues would have consented to or acquiesced in anything like the creation of a British protectorate over Persia."

Denies Violation of League.

"Those who believe the British are going, as a result of this agreement, to

take down in Persia and to Baghdad, India and to Constantinople. In any case, all we want to do is to give Persia, as part assistance and financial aid which will enable her to carry out her own policies as an independent and self-governing state."

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

THE REVELATIONS of PARIS

Being the Formal Display of French Fashions
Introduced by Bonwit Teller & Co.

TAILLEURS :: FROCKS :: GOWNS :: WRAPS
DAY COATS :: BLOUSES :: MILLINERY

With all the glitter and glory of a gorgeous world-pageant the Paris Fashions are arrived. And woven into the very fabric of the fashions are the art, beauty and history of all times. Side by side with style-themes of the Spanish and Italian Renaissance is the exquisite Tanagra silhouette. As a contra-theme to the modes of the Court of Le Roi Soleil are the classic drapes of Ancient Greece. The long, lithe lines of the Redingote are in distinction to the Pastoral Types with paniers and tabliers and quaint bouffant effects. Embroidery is lavish in its rich encrustations of beads and bugles of primitive and modern motif.

IN ADDITION TO THE COLLECTIONS JUST
RECEIVED FROM THE HOUSES OF

Callot Soeurs and Cheruit

ARE THE GRAND SUCCESSES OF

Lucie Bouvry, Chanel, Rolande, Drecoll, Madeleine et Madeleine,
Premet, Martial et Armand, Bernard, Jenny, Doucet, Beer, Paquin,
Courtisien, Brandt, Worth, Poiret, Aviotty, Lacroix, Burel and Renee.

A Most Remarkable Collection of Women's Paris Frocks and Gowns

Expressly designed for Bonwit Teller & Co., and to be held exclusive with this shop.

By the Great Couturiere and Exponent
of Youth and Grace in Dress

Jeanne Lanvin

This assurance of the great artiste has come with her collection: "This is the finest expression of my art and to Bonwit Teller & Co. alone is it graciously given."

Delightfully New in Design and Treatment are the Handmade Paris Blouses

Extensive as this shop has been in its importations of French Blouses, never before has the collection been so large nor so important. Hundreds of versions are introduced in shirts, lingerie and muslin blouses, silk crepes, slip-over, cuirass, overblouse and tablier types. The treatment of detail in collars, sleeves and cuffs is as ingenious as it is charming. Simplicity of design dominates many, while others are lavish in complex and intricate embroidery and beaded motifs.

The Special Collection of "Jeune Fille" Paris Fashions

For the younger set—for the Miss who engages in social activities, the debutante, the bridesmaid, the maid-of-honor, the bride-to-be are modes by Callot, Cheruit, Lanvin, Chanel, Madeleine et Madeleine, Jenny, Martial et Armand, Poiret, Paquin, Aviotty, Brandt, Bernard, Lacroix, Beer, Miler Soeurs, Burel and others of equal note.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

A BAGHDADIAN IDYLL

From out of
ANCIENT PERSIA

A Boswell of Baghdad relating of the Grammarians, the Traditionists, the Prosodists that flourished in the ancient city of Persia, states that: "Poetry was the gold dust on their lives." These literati indulged their poetic talents in adulatory verses, in verbal felicity and gracefully turned phrases.

The patron Caliphs of Baghdad were very real factors of their day, showering upon their favorite poets gifts of regal munificence.

Highly prized among these gifts were the PELISSES of HONOUR.

Through the courtesy of a museum, Bonwit Teller & Co. came into possession of a number of ancient pelisses, which inspired this

Cultural Exhibit of The Beautiful Persian Spirit

These ancient garments form the most original theme that this shop has so far exhibited.

PELISSES OF HONOUR

Developed into

NEGLIGES and

UNDERGARMENTS

"Oh Prince! thou whose generous qualities are the offspring of thy natural disposition, and whose pleasing aspect is the emblem of thy mind, I have received the present which thou sentest me, a pelisse which seems to unite the colors of the heavens to the earth"

"Katib Imad"

The colour of ruby red wine is a duvetyn robe with the burnt gold of tropic skies applied in hand blocked borders.

"Abu-Muwas"

As from a tent in a desert emerges a cashmere robe striped in a configured batik design of mirage yellows, greens and reds.

"Ibn Tabataba"

The soft colors of an Arabian night are suggested in a blue duvetyn robe, and the mystery of it all is heightened by a hand dyed batik pattern in green and red.

"Al-Taawize"

As the sun sinks into the ocean, so does a red cashmere robe blend with an under robe of green chiffon.

"Salah-Ad-Din"

The soft cadences of ancient verses lie in the folds of Salah-Ad-Din robe. Its cashmere softness is softened more by the subtle tones of hand done batik decoration.

"Hassan Ibn Haifa"

Like a black night with the sudden appearance of stars—a black velvet coat done in gold hand blocking.

Of equal interest are the Undergarments

"Hammad Ajrad" "Al Yazadi"

"At Tirmidi" "Badi Az Zaman"

"Kalavan" "Zaimah" "As Suli"

To Women of
Culture, love for
the beautiful is
inherent.

During all the
ages this endow-
ment has been
given outward
expression through
the medium of
Dress.

All the arts, all
the crafts, all the
guilds in the
World's History
have been concern-
ed with the subject.

SEES DANGER TO US IN UPSET EXCHANGE

American Expert Fears It May
Restore Germany's Dye
Monopoly.

PARIS IS BECOMING PANICKY

Some Papers Blame America and
England for Fall in Value
of the Franc.

By WALTER DUBANNY.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Some of the Paris newspapers have begun to blame America for the fall of French exchange. The charge would be simply absurd if it were not that their readers are so ignorant of the true facts as to be seriously prejudiced against what they are led to believe to be conduct unworthy of an ally.

Thus the International says: "The will of America and Great Britain to ward us, the inertia of the French Government in failing to protect its exchange and its inadequate surveillance of French speculators are three contributing causes to the depreciation of the franc."

With the exception of a comprehensive, but undated and mostly unwarranted scheme for pooling all allied indebtedness or curing the universal paper inflation by the adoption of new (paper) international currency, none of these critics has tried to offer a practical solution of the exchange problem, whose importance even yet is not fully realized.

See Paris to Our Life Industry.
An illustration of this was given today by the statement of an American dye expert, Charles Herby, who has just arrived in Paris on a semi-official mission as representative of America's new-born dye industry.

"A few months ago," he said, "Representative Longworth introduced a bill to protect the American dye industry by a tariff 30 per cent. ad valorem was the figure suggested. The dye manufacturers proposed that further protection be given by the insertion of a license clause prohibiting the importation of foreign dyes altogether except on license, which would be granted only in respect to such dyes as America was yet unable to produce, or to counteract the abuse of price raising should it occur."

With Mr. Longworth, and before the Ways and Means Committee the subject was thrashed out for three weeks, and the bill finally embodied both the tariff proposal and license for a five-year period. Yet none of us ever thought of the exchange problem in connection with it."

"As matters stand today, the German mark is worth under 4 cents in New York, or less than one-tenth of its former value. Dye production costs have doubtless increased in Germany, but when one considers the increase in costs at home, I very much doubt whether the cost in marks at their face value is more than 200 per cent. higher than in America. Perhaps it is even less, as the German dye industry is firmly established and highly efficient. But even that figure means that as the result of the depreciation of the mark the Germans can find dyes into the American market at one-third the American price."

"No more tariff protection will avail to save our dye industry from being strangled in its cradle. If the license clause is not voted—I understand that the bill will come before Congress almost immediately, if it has not already done so—our country is faced by a danger not to one industry but to its national security."

"I need not emphasize the importance of the dye industry for preparation for gas warfare, which in the opinion of such an authority as General Sibert, will be the warfare of the future. Apart from the actual utilization of coal-tar dye factories for the production of gas and high explosives, a na-

tion with a strong dye industry, has at its disposal a great number of men skilled in organic chemistry, which will be the key to the treasure chest of victory in future wars."

"Great Britain has already decided to safeguard her dye industry by the exclusion of German dyes for a period of ten years. I cannot overemphasize the need for America to do likewise, and the wisdom, owing to the depreciation of the mark, of anything in the shape of a protective tariff."

Mr. Herby's warning carries the unpleasant corollary that, owing to the fall of foreign money values as compared with that of the dollar, all ad valorem tariffs destined to protect American industries against competition from France, Italy, to a lesser extent, from England, and to a far greater extent from all countries east of the Rhine now fall of their purpose. And so far as Europe is concerned, there are no signs of improvement for a considerable period. In fact, the situation is likely to grow worse before it becomes better.

In regard to France, there is one hopeful sign in the form of an editorial in today's Temps. The writer goes by the name of the trouble with the depreciation of the franc, which he says consists in excess of imports over exports, the enormous inflation of French paper currency, and the hand-to-mouth methods of national finance. The suggestion that France produce more and import less, says, is as good as a promise. And, in the present circumstances hard to realize. To place French Government stocks in America, which has now become a great creditor nation which in its own interest will be forced to invest some of its surplus wealth abroad—that, he says, is a better plan. "But that is not enough, a better plan is to have confidence in our credit we must at last set our house in order. Without further delay the Government should take measures to prepare for our country's return to normal economic life."

Paris in the Exchange Market.
The participation of Spanish and other neutral exchanges in the hardening movement of dollar and sterling exchange is taken here as proof that the depreciation of the franc is the result of normal and perfectly evident causes, and not, as the French press has been declaring, due to mysterious and malevolent speculation. The exchange market during the week past has given an interesting illustration of the working laws whereby the comparative fall of national money values is governed.

On Monday and Tuesday the franc fell very heavily, on the publication of the news that the imports for the first six months of the year were 10,000,000,000 francs and the exports only 2,000,000,000. This meant that France would have to buy just five times as much foreign money as she had sold. The French Government's war effort could have met the difficulty by exporting gold, but this is now impossible.

Her other safeguard in the shape of two billion-dollar francs worth of foreign money which came in every year as interest on French investments abroad has also disappeared. In Russia as the result of revolution—that the French Government still pays the interest does not help exchange—and elsewhere through the borrowing or buying of the securities in question by the French Government to use as collateral for its purchases abroad.

So that the publication of the export and import figures showed clearly that in default of international support for the franc often rumored, but never forthcoming—it was bound to fall still further. Everyone here who has payments to make in foreign money in the course of the next three months was seized by the same impulse—to buy what he needed now instead of waiting with the almost certain prospect of paying more later. The glut of these buying orders naturally caused a panic on the exchange market, of which perhaps some speculators took advantage, though they certainly did not cause it. In point of fact, although Tuesday's official quotation for the dollar was 9 francs 15 centimes, it was impossible to buy, say, \$5,000 worth under 9.50.

The fall was accentuated by profit-taking in the Paris stock market of foreign stocks and possibly by the rather naïve manoeuvre carried out in the columns of the Echo de Paris, which

passed for being especially favored by British financial circles. The Echo's article, however, was a mere consideration of the situation during the war for his election, for the positive assertion in France that the depreciation of the franc was now ended. He followed this Thursday with an illustrated statement made to him by a competent source, at once financial and semi-official, as follows:

"You can emphasize the general rise of the franc and announced that it will continue and be accentuated. The bluff may have scared speculators and, if speculation were alone to blame, might be effective; but when France must pay, five times as much foreign money as other nations buy of France—to say nothing of heavy additional payments abroad for transportation—it is simply ludicrous."

TRIES TO KISS PERSHING.

Girl War Worker Says She Met \$100

She Would—May Love.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—One fair war worker faces the loss of \$100 as a result of a wager that she would kiss General Pershing before he left Washington. As the expeditionary commander was leaving a hotel last night where he had attended a function in his honor, a comely young woman who had asked her way to the front of the crowd surrounding the entrance, made a rush for him. Members of the General's staff grabbed her, but not until she had an arm around General Pershing's neck and was struggling to kiss him. Her act was a signal for a grand rush on the part of other feminine members of the crowd, and General Pershing literally had to dive into his waiting car.

In the meantime, the young woman, apparently thinking an explanation of her precipitate action was due, explained she had wagered \$100 that she would kiss General Pershing before he left Washington.

OPENING DAY AT WELLESLEY

Founders' Hall, Replacing Burned

Buildings, Dedicated.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 20.—The dedication of Founders' Hall, the first of the new group of academic buildings at Wellesley, erected to replace those destroyed by fire in 1914, marked the opening of the college year today. The address was made by President Ellen Fitz Follen.

The college registration was slightly under that of last year and, officials said, on the adoption of new entrance regulations by which all incoming students are required to pass an examination. The total enrollment for the year was expected to be about 1,550.

CHEERS FOR GREY ON LEAVING LONDON

Statesman Gave New American
Order to Washington a
Hearty Send-Off.

BYRCE AND READING THERE

Also Curzon, Who Assure the New
Envoy Will Continue His Work
for World Peace.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Amid cheering from a distinguished group of Statesmen, foreign officials and personal friends, led by Winston Churchill, Viscount Grey left Waterloo station this morning on his way to take up his mission in Washington. He was accompanied only by Sir William Tyrrell, Major Crawford Steward and Ronald May, M. P., who was also traveling on the Mauretania to the United States, and joined his party.

Lord Grey, wearing a pair of big black spectacles, arrived at the station early and took his seat in a saloon reserved for him. When The New York Times Correspondent spoke to him he declined to talk for publication, saying "I'm on view but not on speech." According to strict etiquette he will make no public pronouncement, it is understood, until he has presented his credentials to the President.

Viscount Bryce arrived and sat in the saloon in earnest conversation with Grey for a quarter of an hour, only leaving him when Earl Reading, another of his predecessors at Washington, appeared and claimed a few minutes private conference.

Meanwhile the group on the platform was steadily growing. Lady Tyrrell and her two daughters came to see Sir William off. Lord and Lady Harcourt were there early, and Sir Ian Malcolm, Sir John Tilley, and G. H. Montagu, private secretary to Lord Reading, headed a delegation from the Foreign Office.

Ambassador Davis was not present, and the only representative of the American Embassy who came to extend good wishes to the new British Ambassador at Washington was J. Butler Wright, Counselor of the Embassy. Lord Curzon, who has been Acting Foreign Secretary in the absence of Balfour, came to the station with his private secretary, Ronald Campbell. He

had a few minutes' chat with Grey and then stood to be photographed with him and two former Ambassadors, Lord Grey and Lord Curzon. Viscount Churchill arrived up a few minutes before the time of departure and gave Grey a hearty send-off.

It was not until the train started that the cheering and waving of the crowd reached its height. The cheering was not only a hearty one, but it was a patriotic one. The cheering was not only a hearty one, but it was a patriotic one. The cheering was not only a hearty one, but it was a patriotic one.

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Florette
Military Tailor Importer
537 Fifth Avenue
Between 44th and 45th Streets
Madame Florette announces
Advance Fall Models
Featuring
**Tailored Hats
Dinner Hats
Afternoon Hats**
Also a characteristic collection of
the newest modes and materials in
**Evening Wraps
Fur Coats
Street Coats
Coatees**

Ex Army and Navy Men, join the American Legion! Your country needs you to make it truly American.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark
34th Street—New York

Distinctive New Fall Fashions
The discriminating style critic will readily recognize the artistic tailorcraft emphasized in the exclusive fashioning of Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Autumn Apparel

For Women and Misses
The new modes in Suits, Gowns, Coats and Wraps for the Fall season embody every style feature to satisfy the decrees of Fashion.

Street Dresses of Tricotine, Satin and Georgette Crepe, in one-piece, tunic and draped models. Silk Fringe inserts, Net and Val lace vestees and crushed girdles. 39.75

Afternoon Dresses of Satin, Georgette Crepe and Crepe Meteor. Basque, straight-line and tunic models, with silk fringe, and embroidery artistically applied. 50.00

Charming models of Georgette Crepe and Satin Meteor, in draped, tunic and blouse effects. Raglan and Bell sleeves, velvet streamers and bead embellishments. 65.00

Other Dresses suitable for all occasions, developed in soft silk fabrics, boast of many new style themes in the art of drapery. Trimmings are of silk fringe, luxurious furs, colorful bead and tinsel embroideries. 85.00 110.00 to 195.00

Women's and Misses' Coats and Wraps
The Autumn Innovations are pleasing in the artistic treatments of Fur Trimmings which add to the beautiful materials a suggestion of warmth and luxury quite out of the ordinary.

Full shirred, belted, semi-belted, panel back and Dolman Wrap effects of soft Lustrola, Chameleone, Silvertone, Peach Bloom, Velour, Evora and Duveltyne, trimmed with luxurious Nutria, Seal, Opossum, Beaver, Mole and Lynx Furs.

65.00 87.50 98.00 to 375.00

Tailored Suits in varied coat lengths feature straight-line, belted and semi-belted models. Distinction is added by the slightly distended or two-tier pockets and convertible or Mannish notch collars. 68.00

Smartly Tailored Suits emphasizing straight lines are developed in Cheverona, Duvel de Lame, Tricotine, Tinseltone and Silvertone, braid bound and button trimmed, Mannish notch or convertible collars. 75.00

Charming Dressy Suits developed in soft rich fabrics, reveal smart innovations in Blouse, Panel back and side button effects, and novel pocket and collar treatments of Ringtail Opossum, Nutria and Seal. 95.00

Other Exclusive Modes portray a host of new models in straight-line effects, fashioned of soft rich fabrics in a wonderful array of colors. Luxurious peltries form the collars, pockets and borders. 110.00 175.00 to 450.00

HELENA
O A NEW SUIT-BLOUSE OF GEORGETTE CREPE AVEDON HAS APPLIED A MOST ATTRACTIVE DESIGN IN A NOVEL RIBBONETTE EMBROIDERY. THE TREATMENT IS EXTRAORDINARY, AND WHILE THE TENDENCY IS TOWARD THE FANCIFUL, IT IS IN PERFECT TASTE.

THE SLEEVES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ALONG ODD LINES, AND THEY HAVE THE RIBBONETTE TREATMENT, ALSO.

SHOWN IN GREY, TRUE-BLUE, BROWN, BLACK, FLESH, BISQUE AND NAVY.

\$16.50

AVEDON
440 Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street 34th Street at Madison Avenue
A Pleasant Place to Know About

Stanley & MacGibbons
5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
Second Floor—Take Elevator

Tricotine Suits with high-class tailoring. At \$35.
With a fur collar. At \$45.
Similar suits of all Wool Silvertone or Velour at the same amazing low prices.
The costliest suits developed in rich luxurious materials and furs at prices within reach of the most economical woman.

DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
Superb New Suits
Accurate reproductions of the latest models exhibited abroad.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS NOW READY
Very Special
A NUMBER OF RIPLE FLARE
Fur Trimmed Suits
Tricotine, All Wool Velour and Wool Silvertone
Ripple flare models with rich fur collars and fancy silk linings. \$45

FRANÇOIS INC.
589 FIFTH AVENUE
At 48th Street New York
PRESENTS
Special Offerings of
One Piece Serge Dresses At \$65.00
Also
Afternoon and Semi-Dress Gowns At \$95.00
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
This Collection is Unusual and Represents the Smartest Models Now Shown

KING ALBERT KEEN TO BE HERE AGAIN

He and the Queen of the Belgians Begin Journey Tomorrow.

BRING COUNTRY'S THANKS

Anxious Not to Occasion Too Much Ceremony or Too Many Banquets.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20.—King Albert received the correspondent of The Associated Press at the Laeken Palace this afternoon and talked with much interest of his trip to the United States, on which he and the Queen will start Monday.

The King, wearing the field uniform of a Belgian General, recalled that he visited the United States twenty years ago and spent five months traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. He said that at that time he was interested in all he saw, but that now he was going to return the visit of President Wilson, to thank the people for the wonderful help they gave the Belgians and to learn those things which will be useful to the Belgians in building up their country.

Many questions were asked by the King concerning the United States and the American people. He expressed himself greatly pleased at the prospect of seeing the many things of which he had heard. He said he hoped that because of the food scarcity there would not be many banquets, but when asked if he would rather go unaccompanied he declared that the news service of the country was so well organized that he soon would be found out.

"There is a happy medium," he added, "which, while allowing us to see many things in which we are interested, and of which we desire to learn, will not be too ceremonious. Your industries are so vast and so well organized and the relations of capital and labor are so good that there is much for us to learn."

"Our country is small," the King went on, "and many things are done in a small way, but we believe we shall be able to apply many lessons from the people of America, which is always advanced and is always doing things."

"Our people greatly appreciate the help given by the American people during the war and the splendid service of the American Army. You soldiers are fine fighting men and your deeds will never be forgotten."

"Your educational system has always been most attractive to me and I want to know more about it. You not only look after the mental, but the physical well-being of youth through your sports and training. I saw a baseball game at Chaumont when fully 20,000 soldiers were present; all of them cheering at once. It gave evidence of great force and was most inspiring. When in the United States years ago I saw many of your soldiers. I noted the tremendous enthusiasm of the people."

"In the late war four people did wonders in creating an army in a year and sending it to Europe, which shows

the great power of the nation. Surely there have been many changes in the United States since my last visit and I am prepared for surprises but I am looking forward with the greatest interest and pleasure to this novel experience."

Asked if he would make an airplane flight while in the United States, King Albert smiled but did not commit himself. He expressed the opinion, however, that the view from a New York skyscraper would be an inspiring sight. The King showed his democratic nature by inviting the correspondent to be seated as soon as he entered the reception room where the King was seated beside a table. King Albert then chatted pleasantly, asking many questions about the United States.

INVITE PRINCE TO DINE HERE.

Royal Air Force Club Seeks to Express American Appreciation.

The Royal Air Force Club of New York, composed of Americans and subjects of Great Britain living here, who served with the British Air Forces during the war, have extended an invitation to the Prince of Wales to be its guest at a dinner while he is visiting here. The invitation, which was sent by Henry N. Eyr, Secretary of the club, through the British Provost Marshal's office in this city, reads:

"I have the honor of extending to your Royal Highness an invitation to attend a dinner to be given in your honor by the Royal Air Force Club of New York at a time convenient to you during your visit to New York."

"It is the club's greatest desire that

The art of fashioning sumptuous pelts into garments of luxury and beauty finds highest expression in

Winner
FURS

5 EAST 56th STREET
NEW YORK
Just off the Avenue.

ROBINSON'S
DRESSES

for All Occasions

THE NEW FALL MODE IS ARTISTICALLY EXPRESSED BY THIS COLLECTION OF CHARMING FROCKS DEVELOPED IN LUXURIANT MATERIALS AND DEFTLY EMBROIDERED IN BEWITCHING SILKS AND BEADS.

35.00 to 195.00

For Monday and Tuesday

An exceptional group of frocks suitable for business, street and afternoon wear, most attractively priced at

39.75

Kitten's Ear Crepe, Satin de Laine, Crepe Georgette and Satin Combinations. Brown, Navy, Black.

ROBINSON'S
25-27 West 42nd Street N.Y.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Monday Offering

18,000 Pairs of French Glacé Kidskin Gloves

(short length)

at the following extraordinarily low prices:

12,000 Pairs of Real Glacé Kidskin Gloves

in all black, or black with white-and-black embroidery; sizes 5½ to 7

at \$1.95 per pair

6,000 Pairs of Real Glacé Kidskin Gloves

in white; sizes 5½ to 7½

at \$2.10 per pair

The Autumn Season is now fairly inaugurated. The tang of coolness in the air o' mornings speaks eloquently of days near at hand when warm clothes will be indispensable, when furs will no longer be a Summer luxury but a Winter necessity. Meanwhile the city is gay with new frocks, new suits, new hats--new everything; including a new zest that is worth all the rest of the new things put together.

Magnificent Fur Garments
and Rare Fur Scarfs

are displayed on the Third Floor in a collection which embraces the choicest specimens of peltry obtainable.

Chinchillas which, having seen, one must perforce dream about; Sables which to see is to covet; Mink, for which the demand exceeds the supply; these, and many others, are shown--some of them made up into luxurious garments that literally defy description, others fashioned into those adorable little neckpieces that everyone wants to wear with the Autumn suit.

New Fasso Corsets
fresh from Paris

are a revelation in the finer phases of the corsetière's art--an art which is not sufficiently understood.

These corsets are made in Paris exclusively for B. Altman & Co., and may be accepted as presenting the silhouette authorized by the best-known French couturières. Among them are models appropriate for every occasion and every type of costume; including corsets designed for wearing with the severely tailored suit or frock, with the graceful afternoon gown, with the décolleté evening gown and with the robe d'intérieur.

Corsets made to individual measurement are a specialized feature of the Corset Department's activities. For these, imported materials are used, all work being done by expert corsetières.

(Second Floor)

Luxurious Coats and Wraps
revealing stately lines

Practically every leading couturière of France and America has contributed to the display of new outergarments assembled on the Third Floor.

Among the French creators represented in the latest arrivals from Paris are Drécoll, Worth, Bernard, Martial et Armand, Lanvin, Bulloz, Agnes, Cheruit, Robert, Callot Secours, Premet and Jenny.

Their originations, though differing essentially from each other as the stars differ in glory, are--one and all--marvels of artistry in line, color, fabric and workmanship.

Sports and Travel Suits
and Riding Habits

Many new and extremely chic models have been designed to meet the Autumn needs of the woman who enjoys outdoor life.

Sports Suits, most of which are equally adapted for town, country or travel use, are shown in Scotch and rainbow tweeds, homespuns, chevrons, wool jersey and various novelty fabrics, and are priced (in stock) at \$29.00 to \$145.00.

Riding Habits, correctly cut and tailored, are shown in melton and covert cloths, whipcord and men's-wear mixtures, at prices ranging (in stock) from \$38.00 to \$125.00.

Sports Suits and Riding Habits
made to order

(Third Floor)

Lee-Morris Co.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop
394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Women's & Misses

Fashionable Apparel

produced from
richest, softest, most lustrous fabrics
in strictly tailored fashions
or
lavishly trimmed with luxuriant furs

Suits of Peach Bloom—Duvelyn—Velour
Frost Glo—Duvet de Laine—Velvet
Tricotine—Yalama
beginning at 45.00

Dresses of Tricolette—Tricotine—Peach Bloom
Paulette—Charmeuse—Satin
Georgette—Silverette—Poirot
beginning at 29.75

Coats of Bolivia—Duvelyn—Bokhara
Lustrola—Frost Glo—Duvet de Laine
Silverstone—Gold Tip—Yalama
beginning at 39.75

As an exceptional special we present
Sumptuous Cape Wraps
For Evening Wear or Special Functions

of rich
silky velour

39.75

as illustrated

In these
exquisite shades:

Salmon Pink—Rose
Belgian Blue—Beige
Am. Beauty—Taupe
Gendarme—Purple
Amethyst—Seafoam

Lined throughout
with rich quality
peau de cygne

Evening
Wrap,
39.75

As an accommodation to our out of town patrons we will fill mail and telegraph orders on this wrap.

Lee-Morris Co.—394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street

Maison
Maurice

announces an interesting

Informal Presentation

of newly arrived
individually selected, wonderful

HATS from PARIS

created by

Maria Guy Germaine
Georgette Louis Mary
Sergei Maison Louis
Relland Vazelin Villetard
Lousion Paul Virot & Bertin
Marguerite and Leonie

also

An Exhibit Extraordinary

Our Own Creations

Fifth Avenue

Between 52nd & 53rd Streets.

ITALIAN ADMIRAL 'DETAINED' IN FIUME

Government Thus Comments on
Result of Casanova's Mis-
sion of Pacification There.

CITY HAS CALMED DOWN

Violent Demonstrations Over Amer-
ican Naval Officer Reports to
the Peace Conference.

ROME, Sept. 20.—The Government, in an official communication, admits that Rear Admiral Casanova, who landed at Fiume in an attempt to effect pacification, was "detained" in Fiume, the communication adds, he returned under the armistice conditions, as well as seventy cyclists of the Bersaglieri.

Prime Minister Nitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni have disagreed over the Fiume incident, the latter disapproving of the Premier's attitude, according to the newspapers.

A dispatch from Trieste says a fleet of airplanes has landed near Fiume and have been placed at the disposition of Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, having flown from one of the Italian aviation camps.

A brigade of Lombardy troops which arrived at Fiume and volunteered to join the d'Annunzio forces was sent back to its garrison, says a dispatch to the Messaggero.

Captain d'Annunzio's action in taking over control of Fiume is approved in a manifesto issued by the National Association of Wounded Soldiers.

Fiume Quiet, d'Annunzio in Control.
By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Admiral Andrea, commanding the American Cruiser Pittsburgh, lying in the outer harbor of Fiume, reported to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace this afternoon that after two days of demonstrations things were quiet this morning in the city.

It appears that d'Annunzio's men marched up and down through the streets of Fiume, shouting their cause and demanding who had ought to say against them. It seems that if any one had they didn't say it. The Susak River cuts off the town of Susak from Fiume and at the same time is the line behind which the loyal Italian troops have drawn. It is reported that d'Annunzio's men marched on the bank of the stream followed by crowds who made demonstrations against the loyal troops. However, it is understood there were no clashes, and after two days of this sort of thing Fiume is reported calm today, which means that d'Annunzio is in undisputed control. Admiral Andrea sent no information as

to whether the proposed blockade had come into effect against Fiume.

The Peace Conference may now be said to be in the position of waiting for the result of the mission of Casanova to Fiume. The Peace Conference itself does not wish to do anything about d'Annunzio. It is leaving him entirely to the Italian Government. The Peace Conference would like to settle the Fiume question before the sea to it that the Fiume decision of the conference will be put into effect. While no peace delegate would admit for a moment that there was the slightest doubt that the Nitti Government was able to deal with the situation, when asked hypothetical questions they occasionally speculated about what the Government of the nation might do should the d'Annunzio-Fiume question be pushed onto them.

Some delegates talk about economic pressure, saying that Italy needs money and can't too badly to risk the displeasure of the Government of the nation, which comes to about the same thing as saying that if the Peace Conference cannot get d'Annunzio out of Fiume and the Italian Government does not, Washington may be asked to persuade Italy to see the light. On the other hand, there are delegates who do not think so much of economic pressure. They say the war of economic pressure was what was to make Germany behave. Economic pressure was the weapon which was to force Rumania out of Budapest in a hurry. Economic pressure is being talked of as the way to make von de Gotha get out of the Baltic provinces, and the way to persuade Poland to stop the invasion of Russia. There are those who doubt frankly that Italy would heed quickly such an argument in the present state of mind of a great part of the Italian population.

In the meantime d'Annunzio is master of Fiume. Whatever the post may or may not have done he has made the Peace Conference take him seriously. The day of his coup he was a joke. He is that no longer. The Peace Conference was going ahead and settle the Fiume question without paying any attention to him, now it finds it cannot settle the Fiume question at present because of d'Annunzio.

Blockade Cuts Off Volunteers.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Laibach states that since the departure of the allied troops from Fiume the Allies are taking little interest in the internal situation in the town, leaving the Italian Government a free hand to settle the affair.

According to the latest news, Fiume is calmer. There have been no conflicts as the King of Italy specially ordered General Badoglio to avoid bloodshed at all costs. d'Annunzio now pos-

sessed about 12,000 volunteers, including Prince Amedeo, son of the Duke of Aosta, who arrived in an airplane on Sunday morning. The blockade of Fiume by sea and land is now completed, but no force will be employed in the future unless d'Annunzio attacks.

Several of the leading Italian papers continue to attack d'Annunzio. The "Avanti," which announces the arrival of William in Europe shortly, has in general Italian public opinion is quiet and calm and has begun to realize that d'Annunzio's cause may cause Italy great harm.

**D'ANNUNZIO ANSWERS
ORDER WITH THREATS**
Told Officers in Fiume Will Be
Considered as Deserters—
Folk in Padua.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROME, Sept. 19.—"All officers who perished in remaining in Fiume will be considered as deserters," is the message sent to d'Annunzio by Colonel Rondaglia, head of the staff in

the armistice zone. The "post-office" as it were, has received your communication, which says that all officers who remain and defend in Fiume the honor of Italy and the army, before the cowardly, who would be considered as deserters, will be considered as deserters. This infamous word has been uttered by you, Colonel. It is worthy of you to ignore the Government, which you are a servant and accomplice. It does not touch me, nor my companions. We are mostly wounded and mutilated, decorated several times for valor, proud of having devoted to our country our indefatigable devotion from the first day of the war until this undertaking, which we consider the highest and purest of all. But we will brand you as a traitor before the nation and before the world. This I promise you. Take your warning. Stay with me with us, the true, eternal Italy. The enemy is around Fiume, which I will defend to the last breath with every means. Here is truth, falsehood is around us."

General Badoglio's presence in the armistice zone.

It has been demonstrated by the difficulty with which he has succeeded in taking possession of Fiume without having recourse to arms. It will be a battle of will between the post-office and the soldier-statement.

Every one seems to be marking time, waiting to see what course events will take. The Government issues optimistic but colorless reports minimizing everything connected with events at Fiume. d'Annunzio, in his turn, like a chess player, waiting the Government's next move, issues optimistic, eloquent and very prophetic reports to the soldiers, sailors, the people, and to the whole world. The newspapers are filled either with exaggerated praise of d'Annunzio's action, comparing him to all heroes of the bourgeoisie, with bitter, specious attacks against the Premier, or with condemnation of the post's action, saying d'Annunzio, under the appearance of patriotism and chivalry, has organized a pure filibuster raid, aiming chiefly at his own glory.

Of real officials have nothing to say since the communication announcing d'Annunzio's occupation of Fiume. Many people think it means the post will have the situation in hand, others think Nitti would be one of the first to declare the power of the Government

has been restored. The exact history of what is now happening in Fiume, as Nitti has given himself orders about the publication of news from Fiume. Perhaps America is better informed than Italy, since d'Annunzio announced his occupation of Fiume to the whole world by wireless from his battleship Dante Alighieri, the crew of which is among his followers.

The whole country is awaiting with interest the declaration of the Chamber. It is rumored that a definite settlement concerning the Adriatic question has been reached, but by d'Annunzio's occupation, and that the Foreign Minister will announce it before Parliament. Questions which every one is asking are: What will d'Annunzio do if an agreement is reached? Will he still occupy the city and refuse to give it up? Is that case would the League of Nations come into action to enforce the decisions of the Peace Conference?

The gravity of the situation, fully realized by every one, can best be gauged up by the examination of Nitti's words at the expedition to Fiume reached him: "We were on the verge of starvation, now famine starts us to the sea."

Nitti's later statement has much relieved the tension, everybody now being firmly convinced that the Government was absolutely sympathetic to d'Annunzio's escapade.

Qualified students for this class will be enabled only after personal interview with Mr. Brooker, arranged by special appointment. Address or telephone.

Chas. S. Gallop, Registrar.
BROOKER ACCOUNTING CORPORATION
Brooker Building, N. E. Cor. 13th St.
or Fifth Ave. N. E. Tel. 401-0700.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1919.

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Fifth Ave. **Stewart & Co.** at 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Announce for Tomorrow their first important
Offering of the Season

Tailored & Dressy Suits
Specially Priced Monday

55.00 and 68.00

A comprehensive collection of the newest and most luxurious Creations, in tailored Suits and dressy Costumes—each model reflects fashion's latest decrees. The various models are developed in the season's most favored fabrics and colorings. Some effectively ornamented with rich, fashionable furs. The fabrics include:

Tricotine, Yalama Cloth, Suede
Velour, Silvertone and Tinsel-Tone.

Smart Autumn Dresses
Specially Priced Monday

35.00 and 48.00

Embraced in these Special Groups are the season's most exquisite models in plain tailored and handsomely embroidered effects. The assortments are so diversified as to afford splendid selection for the woman of any preference—radical, conservative or extreme. The materials include: Tricotine, Velveteen, Satin.

Extremely Smart Coat
49.50 to 350.00

Marked by their individuality of line, these elegantly modeled Coats reveal original style treatments which place them ahead of present-day fashions. Included in our comprehensive assortments are jaunty belted, semi-belted, and unbelted types, in graceful flare, wrap and draped effects. Fine discrimination has been exercised in the combination of beautiful fabrics, sumptuous furs and unusual details.

FURS
Of Luxury and Elegance
Coats—Wraps—Separate Pieces
Utmost in Fashion—Perfect in Quality
Savings Up to 40% on All Purchases During September

Natural Muskrat Fur Coat 135.00 Smart Muskrat Fur Coat in belted model; shawl collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal. Beautifully marked skins.	Handsome Fox Scarfs 49.50 Fox Scarfs, in animal effects; heads and brushes. Kamchatka, Poiret, Taupe, Brown or Black.
Nutria Fur Coats 169.50 Taupe or natural Nutria fur coats, with shawl collars, cuffs and border of self fur. Perfectly matched skins.	Marmot Fur Coat 110.00 Sumptuous model made of finest selected skins; broad shawl collar and musketeer cuffs of self fur.
Mole Fur Coats and Wraps 295.00 475.00 695.00 Unusually handsome Mole Fur Coats and Wraps in a number of unusually smart models, featuring large cape and shawl collars and extreme pockets. Some trimmed with contrasting furs. Perfectly matched skins of very finest quality.	
Hudson Seal Fur Coats 189.50 295.00 395.00 A collection of smart new models, 30 to 45 inches long. Some display large collars, cuffs and borders of self fur. Skunk, Beaver or Squirrel fur. Handsomely matched pelts.	Hudson Seal Fur Wraps 395.00 450.00 575.00 A noteworthy assemblage of exclusive new models in beautifully draped effects. Accentuated with unusually large collars and cuffs of self or rich contrasting furs.
Luxurious Broadtail Fur Coats & Wraps 1475.00 1850.50 2250.00 An extraordinary collection of rich and extremely smart Mole Broadtail Fur Coats and Wraps. Some exhibit unusually large cape collars of self fur, real Chinchilla or Sable. Made of the very finest skins obtainable.	

An extraordinary collection of separate pieces at extremely low prices

Fifth Ave. **Stewart & Co.** at 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

WOODS QUILTS WORK OF AIDING SOLDIERS

Emergent Character Has
Ceased, He Tells Baker—Is
Grateful for Chance to Help.

WANTS SERVICE TO GO ON

Secretary Thanks Him for the Good
Done—Sees Better Show
for Jobs Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Colonel Arthur Woods, former Police Commissioner of New York City, has resigned as assistant to the Secretary of War, the ground given in his letter of resignation being that "the emergent character" of the work he had undertaken had disappeared. Colonel Woods, who was commissioned in the Air Service of the Army and served in France, directed the efforts of the War Department to find employment for discharged soldiers. The resignation was tendered on Sept. 18 and took effect today.

The announcement of the War Department concerning Colonel Woods' resignation was contained in letters exchanged between the Secretary of War and Colonel Woods, copies of which were furnished to the press. Colonel Woods's letter reads:

September 6, 1919.
Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
"Dear Mr. Secretary: The emergent character of the work which last March you called on me to undertake having disappeared, I feel that I ought not to continue in the department any longer. I should like, therefore, to resign my position as Assistant to the Secretary of War, to take effect Sept. 20, 1919. In devoting my time and trying to reach out in every direction which would lead to anything that might promote the welfare of the discharged soldier or sailor in civil life we have taken up several forms of activity which, as I reported to you the other day, I feel are most important to continue indefinitely. I am very glad, therefore, that arrangements have been completed by your direction to continue the work along these lines so long as there may be need for it. I am sure that real service to men who have been in the army can be rendered by those in the department who will take an interest in them and their troubles, and will do what he can to smooth out difficulties and open up promising opportunities."

In leaving the department I want to express to you my great appreciation of your offering me this position, in which I have had extraordinary opportunities to be of service to the men who fought for us. I want to thank you further for the free hand you have given me in the work, and for the unflinching interest you have shown. I have had no doubt about your genuine sympathy with the discharged man and your wish to have us promote his welfare as much as possible.

With best regards, I am, sincerely yours,
(Signed), ARTHUR WOODS,
Secretary, Baker's reply follows:
September 6, 1919.

My Dear Colonel Woods:
"I have just received your letter of the 6th, telling me that you think your work sufficiently completed to permit your retirement on Sept. 20. I accept your judgment about that because I know you would not leave the work as long as it had a command to your sense of duty."

I am deeply grateful to you for what you have done. The demobilized soldier soon disappears and is lost to any interest unless one keeps him constantly in mind and follows him and his troubles. I have had a comfortable sense that this great country of ours was trying to do its duty by these men while you were in charge of the work. That great good has been done. I have not the least doubt.

Meaning the general industrial condition of the country, I learn from the Secretary of Labor, has so far improved that the soldiers remaining to be demobilized will not have to face so serious a condition as those who were discharged in the early months after the armistice, and I feel sure, with you, that the continuation planned under General Haan's direction will be able to take care of what remains to be done. Meantime, the work you started has a residue which fits in admirably with the plans for the new army, and I have satisfaction, which I am sure you share, in feeling that between us we were able to make a contribution of permanent value as well as service of temporary and emergency character, to our returned soldiers.

Sincerely yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER.
An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is in receipt of \$10 from John Palmer of 56 West Forty-fourth Street as a contribution in aid of the people of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Leonard's

24 West 39th St.
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

**Maternity
Apparel**

The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.

ATTRACTIVE FALL MODELS
in all the Newest Materials
MODERATELY PRICED

Serge Dresses . . . 29.50 up
Satin Dresses . . . 37.50 up
Tricotone Dresses 39.50 up
Georgette Dresses 42.50 up
Tricolette Dresses 52.50 up

SPECIAL SALE
For this week only

Silk Dresses . . . 27.50
Serge Dresses . . . 19.75
Skirts Various Materials . . . 7.75 up

STOUTS
Special Offering

Serge Dresses
of fine quality serge, embroidered,
built on becoming lines. 37.50
Formerly \$49.50

Silk and Satin Dresses
A collection of various models
in crepe, de chine or satins.
37.50 42.50
Formerly \$49.50 Formerly \$52.50

DEMAND NATIONALIZATION.

French Federation of Labor Favors
Russian Soviet Government.

LYONS, Sept. 20.—Resolutions embodying a tentative platform for organized labor in France were adopted at the closing session of the Federation of Labor here last night. The majority shown in the vote was considered approval of the attitude of the labor leaders during the war.

The resolutions demand the nationalization of industries, under the control of producers and consumers, and the nationalization of transportation, mines, water power, and banks. They contend that this does not mean an extension of the powers of the State nor the submission of industries to functionalism, "with its irresponsibility and constitutional vices." It is declared that by nationalization is meant the confiding of national property to those interested in the most—the producers and consumers.

The convention affirmed its solidarity with the Russian revolution and charged the Executive Committee to demand that unions in transportation service refuse to carry arms and munitions destined either for the forces of Admiral Kolchak in Siberia or those of General Denikin in Southern Russia.

"The reactionary policies of the Entente" were condemned, and a demand was made for an immediate peace with the Russian revolutionists. Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of the federation, and other leaders held that the adoption of the resolutions signified a decisive victory over the extremist element, which demanded an immediate revolution.

SEES HARM IN SIX-HOUR DAY.

Chauncey M. Depew Declares Nation
Needs Maximum Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The six-hour day is the worst blow that can be struck production, declared Chauncey M. Depew tonight in his sixth annual address at Briarcliff Lodge for the benefit of All Saints Episcopal Church.

"Of all the years in history none has been so important as the year from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919," said Mr. Depew. "I wish to say a word about America's problems that have been solved and the problems that have not been solved."

"We won the war. That problem was solved. Militarism is dead forever. Our industrial problem has got to be settled by thrift, economy, and production. It got to be some process by which labor and capital understand each other better than before, so that each shall have a better knowledge of business and of themselves."

"Everybody has got to take part in production to help the prosperity of the country. The worst blow that could be struck production would be the inauguration of the six-hour day. For the sake of economy we should make up State and national budgets with care and there should be no appropriations except those absolutely necessary."

RELIEF!



BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION
25 CENTS

BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION

S. Gensburg & Co.,
IMPORTERS

43 West 56th St., New York

Announce—

Mme. Gensburg's Return From Paris
With a Large Selection of

Imported

Gowns—Suits—Wraps

Embracing modes of originality
especially created for Gensburg, as well
as charming adaptations of
Parisian style motifs of the hour
in all the prevailing color tones

*Millinery to Crown
Furs to Glorify*

THE House of Collins,
Having mastered the
lines of dress, carries out
its artistic principles in
creating Millinery and
Furs—thus establishing a
harmony of line between
all the phases of costume.

*Illustrative of this achievement, our current Exhibit is
a synthesis of the beautiful
and the rare.*

Harry Collins

9 EAST 57TH STREET

Orkin's

25-27 WEST 34th STREET
Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway

LATER AUTUMNAL MODES

Reflect themselves with Piquancy and
Charm in our Collection of Original

FROCKS — COATS — WRAPS
TAILLEURS AND BLOUSES

AN alluring presentation of Fall Modes has been arranged to further impress upon an increasing and critical clientele our policy of reconciling Exclusiveness in Women's Apparel with Moderateness of Price.



IN our beautiful new building five floors are devoted entirely to the outfitting of smartly groomed women—for whom we interpret the Mode, not merely with authenticity, but in conformity with good taste.

FROCKS exquisitely executed in the new fabrics in accord with the edicts of Fashion—for day, afternoon and evening attire.

29.75 to 100.00

COATS and Wraps in Fortuna, Evora, Peachbloom and other rich materials accentuated with luxurious furs.

39.75 to 245.00

TAILLEURS and Fur-Trimmed Suits of Peachbloom, Duvet Superior, Yalama, and other materials, in the new silhouettes,

39.75 to 175.00

BLOUSES—Paris inspired—with garnitures of fringe, of beads, of lace, of silk embroidery; in colors to match the new tailleur,

5.00 to 49.75

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Fair Prices Here Are
Voluntary And Habitual, Not
Compulsory And Occasional

Fair Prices At The John David Shop Do Not Follow An Attack Of Conscience—They Follow Our Institutional And Inflexible Policy Of Years. We Sell Clothes, Haberdashery, Headwear Upon Fineness Of Fabric; Worth Of Workmanship. We Ask No Toll For Distinguished Smartness For Which Our Wares Are Locally And Nationally Noted. Exclusive But Not Expensive!



Buttons, gold embroidery and frills on these new Fall

DRESSES

for women

A tailored dress of twill

A small hair line stripe of white is effectively shown in a checker board design. Black satin inserted on the side fronts is finished with buttons. A loose panel hangs from the shoulders in the back and is held in at the waist by the narrow girdle of the material. \$48.75

A satin gown

with fringe over a satin overskirt is stunning. The back has a panel which is held in at the waist by cleverly designed cord motifs which have tassels at the end. \$59.75

A blue serge

is effectively embroidered in gold thread in a meander pattern. Flare sleeves and accordion pleated skirt are graceful features. A blue silk and gold girdle is around the waist. \$48.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Near.



An event in household linens

Shows prices in some cases lower than today's mill cost

pattern damask table cloths

of sturdy pure linen damasks from Scotland, in some pretty floral and conventional patterns. This lot comprises our own importation, purchased over a year ago.

Size	Cost to-day	Sale price
70x88 in.	\$7.40 ea.	\$6.19
70x106 in.	8.50	7.29
70x124 in.	9.45	8.39
81x81 in.	7.75	6.59
90x90 in.	9.80	8.49

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

A sale of gloves

Now is the time to buy gloves! Provide yourself and your family with an adequate supply while this great yearly event affords the opportunity. The economies would be remarkable in any event, but in face of the advancing costs of production, we are actually selling these gloves below today's wholesale cost.

For Women

Chamois finished lisle gloves, 74c pr.

Double draw backs, two clasp, round corners, in tan, pongee, mode, gray, black.

Chamois finished lisle gloves, \$1.09 pr.

Elastic at wrist, half pique sewn, spear backs, in white, gray and pongee.

Imported lace gloves \$1.79 a pr.

Over-sewn seams, two clasp, Paris point backs, in tan, gray, brown, and black.

Cape walking gloves

\$1.29 a pr.

Prix sewn seam cape gloves, Paris point backs, one clasp, round corners, English cut thumb, gusseted fingers.

Washable doeskin gloves

\$1.19 a pr.

White doeskin, one clasp, double draw backs, partly pique sewn and partly prix sewn. Gusseted fingers.

Gray mocha gloves

\$2.39 a pr.

Full pique sewn, Paris point backs, one clasp, round corners.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.



The better half of many a costume is a new French blouse

LOTS of these blouses—and they've just come out of their tissue paper wrappings to pose on our shelves—are of the over-blouse type which, a la certain poet, awoke and found itself famous over night. Picture them—short sleeves (of course) and giddy little sashes tying either at the front or back. Or, for the sake of variety, which has got itself talked about as the spice of life, there may not be a sign of a sash, and the model may be slightly fitted in some new way under the sun. The first thing one notices is the fact that they come down over the skirt so as to make a charming costume for afternoon wear. The second thing is often elaborate bead or tinsel embroidery. And the third is their French quality of becomingness—you will never be all you should unless you have one. Especially since just the right model is waiting for you here. Come and see.

The over-blouse, however, isn't all. There's the regular blouse, also christened by Paris, developed in fairy flesh colored net or cloudy Georgette crepe. Exquisite and unusual in design, they have all just arrived radiantly from France and are waiting on our shelves for you, Madam, and you, and you.

In all the newest colorings or color combinations, too—well, never put off until to-morrow the blouse you can buy to-day, if it's French. It might be gone, you know.



A. Short as to sleeve, this satin blouse is beaded in black and ties perily in the back with velvet ribbon.

B. Popularity is the middle name of this becoming Georgette crepe model, heavily beaded and lightly girdled.

C. Just the right unexpected touch appears on this Georgette crepe blouse; it's a rose.

D. Light and dainty net in delicate flesh tones and cobweb lace—well, it happened in Paris.

E. This gray Georgette crepe blouse features a trimming of gray ribbon and a shawl collar of silver cloth.

F. Elaborately embroidered in crystal, but simple in line, this over-blouse twinkles into crystal fringe at the bottom.

G. Ivory tones find a new expression in a straight over-blouse of point d'esprit trimmed with hand-crocheted lace and buttons.

H. And now, watch the distinctive sleeve line of this blouse of white and Gray Velvet set off with a collar of black satin.

Prices range from \$20.21 to \$96.50, including the luxury tax

Imported, yes! And different. Who would have dreamed that the staid service-only-please waist of notice many years ago would ever have grown up into these lovely astonishing look-at-me-and-wonder blouses of to-day. How did they do it—well, take an ounce of imagination, mix thoroughly with some airy Georgette crepe or net or satin, add a dash of lace or beads to season, stir in a teaspoonful of frivolity, and there it is—but you've got to be French to do it.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.



Women's shoes for early fall

Feature a variety of styles at a moderate price—\$8.49

There are many shoes in the assortment, many shapes and styles, a great variety to choose from—in fact, there are but two or three unvarying features. They are all well-made, they are all of good leather and they are all priced lower than other good shoes charge for similar quality. The assortment includes:

Shoes with high or low heels, in black or brown.

Shoes of brown calfskin with tops of fawn-colored cloth; straight or wing tips; welted soles and leather heels.

Shoes with black calf vamps and black cloth tops; welted soles and leather heels; others in the same model have black kid vamps and black cloth tops.

Shoes with patent leather vamps and black cloth tops; light welted soles and leather Louis heels.

Macy's—Second Floor, Near.

Skirts for every wear

A large choice for women's selections

These skirts constantly answer the clothes question with an attractive appearance, price and style. There are stylish checks, serges, wool poplin and Jerseys. For other occasions, silk poplins, taffetas and baronet-satin in many styles are represented in our best models.

There is an accordion pleated skirt of blue serge and plaid combined. A band of the plaid is used on the skirt, the belt of plaid is trimmed with buttons. \$18.74

A velvet plaid with tailored pockets. Very smartly tailored. \$18.74

A plaid box pleated model with tailored pockets. Buttons on the belt and the pockets. \$21.74

A Jersey with Angora trimmings. A smart skirt for sport wear or other occasions. A band of the Angora trims the skirt. The belt and buttons are of Angora. \$19.74

Macy's—Third Floor, Center.

Sale of charmeuse dress satin

special 2.69 yd.

Navy blue and black

There is a great demand for charmeuse gowns this season. Here is charmeuse of good weight and quality, with lustrous finish, at a very low price; 40 inches wide.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St., Near.

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

The grocery advertisement is on Page 14

Store Open Saturdays All Day

SAYS OFFICIALS AID BANDITS IN MEXICO

President Williams of Boston-Panuco Company Puts Charge Before Senate Committee.

READS ENGINEER'S LETTER

Cases Where Robbers Knew Exactly How Much Paymaster Carried When Held Up.

SAYS OIL MEN GIVE FACTS

While Carranza Seeks to Confuse Plain Issue by Baseless Charges Against American Owners.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—That Carranza customs officials at Tampico are in league with bandits operating in the Mexican oil country and that these officials pass the word to the bandits when necessary, concerning the effects of travelers, was one of several charges today put before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which is investigating the Mexican situation.

The testimony was given by Ira Jewell Williams of Philadelphia, President of the Boston-Panuco Oil Company, one of the principal American companies in the Tampico oil fields, who gave as his authority a distinguished English engineer who was the victim of one of these holdups. Mr. Williams also said he had heard of cases where the bandits, who frequently rob paymasters of the oil companies, knew to a penny the amount of money carried, the sum having been officially recorded at Tampico before each trip. A recent robbery in which Mexicans secured over \$55,000 in gold, which had been charged up against Carranza, opposed to Carranza, Mr. Williams said, had occurred in territory controlled by Carranza and within less than two kilometers of the Carranza garrison.

"I have before me a letter from a British engineer, dated July 19, 1919, telling of his recent experiences in Mexico," Mr. Williams said. "Being obliged to declare his effects at the Custom House, he was held up by bandits in the Tamiagua Canal between the Panuco River and the Lagoon. The Mexican assassins asked for the English engineer's suitcase, describing it. There was ample time to have reached the bank of the canal from the Custom House and intercepted the launch, whose course was round about. The engineer says:

"The whole circumstance of the robbery confirm the views held locally that the bandits are in league with the customs officials."

"And again he writes:

"The conditions up country are very unsafe. At any time the attitude of troops toward travelers is dependent on the momentary whims of an officer commanding an undisciplined mob who revel in bloodshed and brutality. Any action can be construed as unfriendly to one side or another if a quarrel is sought and the slightest obstruction to wholesale requisition is resented. Carranza patrols usually shoot at sight on the less frequented roads, so that one is always subject to danger when away from known settlements. We were simply fortunate in evading drunken stragglers or especially malevolent units who take a pleasure in humiliating and unarmored interlopers, whose Government they know will extend him no protection."

"Fearing reprisals, the engineer, a very distinguished gentleman, desires his name to be withheld."

Speaking of the statistics recently compiled on the number of Americans killed in Mexico and acts of violence against them, Mr. Williams said:

"Of late a record has been kept of the various outrages, murders, assaults and robberies. During the war there were times when it seemed almost impossible to keep the men in the oil fields. They were unarmed. Carranza refused to permit them to be armed and they were exposed to attack and murderous assault by any Mexican having arms. If it had not been for their patriotism and bravery, the supply of oil from Mexico would have ceased. Eleven of them made the supreme sacrifice in a single year and those who did never had a sporting chance."

"The robberies of payrolls and the murder of paymasters became so frequent that we asked the Mexican Government for the privilege of using airplanes for the purpose of transporting the payrolls. This was refused."

No Germans Victims in Mexico.
"The fact which has struck me as perhaps of greatest importance in connection with Mexico is that while more than 500 Americans have been murdered within the last eight years, I have been able to find no authentic record of a single German being killed in Mexico during that period."

Mr. Williams, who is understood to be one of the last of the witnesses identified with American oil interests in Mexico, to be called by the committee, covered the whole oil problem, and it was the general opinion in the committee room that his exposition of the case was the most complete yet offered.

"The attitude of the petroleum men while the war was on," said Mr. Williams, "was that they could not as patriotic Americans take any steps which would acquiesce in the claim that the petroleum belonged to the Mexican nation, and thereby endanger the supply of fuel to the allied forces."

"Their attitude at all times has been that, in good faith, in reliance upon the Mexican constitution and Mexican laws, they acquired properties which were legally theirs, either by purchase of the fee or by contract with private owners on a royalty basis, and that to attempt to deprive them of such properties was nothing but legalized robbery."

There was a Mexican censorship and an American censorship. Under the Mexican censorship nothing was allowed to come out of Mexico except that which was favorable to Carranza. The Associated Press and the American newspapers, acting patriotically on request of the State Department, refrained from publishing Mexican news which would tend to stir up feeling in America and precipitate trou-

ble at a time when we were at death grips with Germany.

"It was well understood that the lid was on Mexico. I made personal efforts to obtain the publication of the true facts relating to the petroleum question and was refused on this ground. Meantime all sorts of statements were emanating from Mexico City. Assurance was given again and again that there had been no confiscation and that there would be no confiscation."

"The motives of the American petroleum men were assailed. It was charged that they were anti-Carranzistas and interventionists, eager to bring on war with Mexico for their own private advantage. The repeated murders and outrages of Americans in Mexico were not permitted to be published in American papers."

The Lid Taken Off Mexico.

"Finally the State Department took the lid off Mexico, and Associated Press dispatches so announced. Since then, and at all times, the only effort of the petroleum men has been to bring to the attention of the American public the true facts as they exist; that these properties were rightfully American properties, and that there was a deliberate attempt to take them away from Americans."

"The Mexican authorities attempted to confuse a plain issue of right and wrong by repeated misstatements and baseless charges, which were eagerly adopted by certain papers, notably the Socialistic New York Call and The Liberator."

Mr. Williams told in detail the story

of how Carranza, through the employment of military force, stopped Americans from drilling for oil on their own legally acquired properties. Carranza did not heed the protests filed by the State Department, and when the Americans continued operations he sent his soldiers into the field to enforce the decrees.

"On June 17 last," added Mr. Williams, "a telegram was sent to the State Department informing the department that drilling had been stopped by the military force because the company had not obtained a permit, which permit had been refused solely because of non-compliance with petroleum decrees against which the State Department repeatedly protested, as confiscatory. The State Department replied that it had protested to Carranza, but that despite this government's efforts Carranza had issued orders to stop all drilling except in cases where these permits had been obtained."

"It is apparent that the only reason for the refusal to grant the permit was the failure of the Panuco-Boston Oil Company by filing its 'manifestation' to acquiesce in the Mexican claim of ownership of its properties."

"Mr. Williams," Senator Fall asked, "have you ever talked with President Wilson with regard to the situation in Mexico?"

"No, sir, I have never discussed Mexico with the President," replied Mr. Williams.

"I was wondering who the President referred to the other day when he said that all he knew about Mexico he had learned by hearing what Carranza had to say about it. Do you plead guilty to being one of those referred to?" said Senator Fall.

"As far as I know none of my associates have ever had any conference with the President. I certainly never did."

The hearings will be resumed on Monday.

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

A NEW FALL BOOT

"Life with us is just one creation after another"

Our efforts have not been in vain, for we have the most Wonderful Collection of Dress Shoes to be found anywhere and at prices for the finest quality leather, that are lower than asked elsewhere for the ordinary kind.

BLACK KID

14.00



BLACK SUEDE

16.00

SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK

Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

The New Shoes

SHOECRAFT SHOES for Fall and Winter appeal to women who recognize the economy of really good footwear. Such fine, supple leathers, exquisite workmanship and characterful designs are rarely seen save in the best custom-made shoes. In addition, these new models have the traditional Shoe-Craft excellence of fit. By buying now you will get the full benefit from them during the cold two-thirds of the year.

SPRUCE—A handsome utility boot in brown Russia calf—slenderly built, snug at heel. Its beauty, distinction and easiness make it well worth \$20.

Mail Orders postpaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-21 and Measurement Charts.

SPRUCE

DISTINGUISHED MODEL SUITS
At Very Much Below the Prevailing Prices!

THE season's tremendously high suit prices hold no terror for the Mildly Sophisticated who shops at Maxon's. Model suits of utmost distinction are marked here—this season, as usual—at veritably below the wholesale cost! Exquisite fabrics—vogue for trimmings—absolutely the advance original creations of the noted couturiers. New models almost every day. Rarely two alike.

In Model Gown, Coat and Wraps of afternoon and evening—the same astonishingly low Maxon prices!

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway at 43rd St.
One flight up. Take Elevator.

5th Avenue

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND

34th Street

ANNUAL SEPTEMBER SALE

Lamps, China and Home Decorations



1. A box of Gothic design—very attractive. regularly 3.50, 2.50
2. Carved Wood Hanging Clock finished in Burnished Gold. regularly 7.75, 5.25
3. Lamp of Italian design, finished in Gold and Polychrome, with 18-inch Silk shade—a very attractive combination. regularly 29.00, 23.50
4. Solid Mahogany Table Lamp with handsome Silk shade—entirely new shape. 18.75 regularly 25.00
5. Carved Wood Reading Lamp, finished in Polychrome with 16-inch flat Silk shade, trimmed with heavy, 5 1/2-inch fringe. complete, 19.50 regularly 25.00
6. Carved Wood Sconce finished in Burnished Gold for one candle. pair, 7.50 regularly 10.00
7. Cathedral Book Ends in Polychrome colors. regularly 3.50, 2.50

8. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Black and Gold with 24-inch Flat Empire shade. regularly 25.00, 19.50
9. Wrought Iron Reading Lamp with adjustable bracket and hand decorated Parchment shade. regularly 25.00, 19.75
10. Enameled Metal Door Stop in bright, gay colors. regularly 2.45, 1.95
11. Old Gothic Box, an excellent reproduction, finished in Polychrome, 9 1/2 inches long, 3 inches high. regularly 3.50, 2.50
12. Italian Boudoir Lamp with 12-inch hand decorated Parchment shade. 9.50 regularly 12.00
13. Polychrome Candlestick with antique Candle. regularly 8.65, pair, 6.75
14. A very popular Candlestick—fruit design with heavy candle. regularly 3.60, pair, 2.75
15. Chair Reading Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Black and Gold, with fancy Silk shade. regularly 19.50, 14.75

16. Italian Candlestick with 8-inch colored Candle. regularly 3.50, pair, 2.50
17. Attractive Candlestick with Italian candle—can be used in many places. pair, 4.50 regularly 5.90
18. Boudoir Lamp, Solid Mahogany or finished in Gold and Ivory enamel, including dainty French Silk shade. regularly 4.00, 2.95
19. Geisha Girl Door Stop in gay Japanese colors. regularly 2.45, 1.95
20. A Solid Mahogany 8-day Clock, Tambour shape; a splendid timepiece. Three sizes for mantel or desk. 7.35, 8.95 and 27.85 regularly 8.95, 10.50 and 31.50
21. Reproduction of Old English Iron Reading Lamp with adjustable bracket and Parchment shade. regularly 16.00, complete, 13.50
22. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Black and Gold with beautiful Silk shade. regularly 52.50, 41.50

A Fine Selection of genuine French Prints very attractively framed. Prices range from 1.50 to 10.00.



23. Mantel or Consol decoration—Italian Candlesticks 26 inches high with Candles and large fruit centre-piece to match. set, 24.50 regularly 30.00
24. Set of four Ash Trays in nickel stand with colored glass lining. regularly 4.95, 3.95 Separate Tray. 95c
25. Standing Photo Frame of carved wood finished in Burnished Gold, in four popular sizes. regularly 2.00 to 3.50, 1.75

26. Hand Carved Candlestick of Solid Mahogany. regularly 2.50, 1.95
27. French Doll Boudoir Lamp, daintily dressed. regularly 9.75, 7.50
28. Solid Mahogany Colonial Candlestick with decorated globe. Height 21 inches. pair, 12.00 regularly 15.00
- Same wired for electricity. pair, 19.50 regularly 24.00

29. A splendidly carved wood Photo Frame finished in Antique Gold—four popular sizes. 1.95 regularly 2.25 to 3.75
30. Set of four Ash Trays in nickel stand; Trays lined with red, yellow or blue glass. 5.50 regularly 6.75
31. Centre-piece and Candlesticks finished with Burnished Gold and Blue fluted columns. regularly 19.50, set, 16.50



32. American Porcelain Set with Blue conventional border design and medallions in Yellow and Pink. Open stock. 32.50 regularly 43.00

33. American Porcelain Set with Wedgewood border decoration in Oriental colors and floral wreath. Open stock. 35.00 regularly 45.00

34. American Porcelain Set with Cream border and Persian Design—Gold edge and coin Gold handles. Open stock. 39.50 regularly 50.00

35. Nippon China Set with Green and Tan border and wreaths and medallions, coin Gold edge and handles. 107 pieces. Open stock. 65.00 regularly 80.00

36. Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Set with Green border and delicate Pink rosebud wreaths. Coin Gold edge and handles. 107 pieces. Open stock. 115.00 regularly 144.25

WORKERS TO KEEP ON IN BUILDING DRIVE

Trade Chairmen Ask for Permission to Visit Prospects Not Yet Seen.

RAISE \$6,750,000 TO DATE

Committee for \$10,000,000 Fund for Jewish Institutions Sees Success in Campaign.

Eighty-two trade chairmen representing 102 trades which have so far contributed \$6,750,000 toward the \$10,000,000 required by Jewish institutions, met yesterday with the other workers of the United Building Fund campaign at the Hotel Biltmore and asked that they be permitted to call upon those of their prospects whom they had not had time to visit in the week allotted to them.

At top speed, the chairmen said, they had not been able to call on more than 25 per cent. of the people on their lists as possible contributors. The women also asked for permission to continue their work until all their prospects have been given an opportunity to contribute.

Col. H. A. Gulnaburg, chairman of the meeting, announced that the program for the week will be as follows: The chairmen will report on Monday and Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Music Room of the Biltmore. There will be no meetings on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, in observance of the Jewish holidays. There will be a special meeting on Monday, Sept. 29, to receive reports of division heads and district chairmen.

What is announced as a radical departure in the method of gathering funds for charitable and social service purposes was announced by I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

"Contributions for the \$10,000,000 United Building Fund," Dr. Goldwasser stated, "are collected on the basis of a scientific correlation between the amount of the contribution and the wealth and income of the donor. No man is asked to give a greater proportion of his wealth than the Executive Committee feels it is justified in asking. But, on the other hand, every effort is made by appeal and by public opinion to collect from every interested individual a full share of his total wealth."

It is by the application of this principle that the United Building Fund campaign for \$10,000,000 is making such rapid strides. Of course, everybody who is asked to contribute is cognizant of the urgent needs of the thirty-one different charitable and social service institutions which hope to benefit by the collection of this sum. We have an unusually high general interest in the drive, for every individual feels that the amount he is asked to contribute bears a just proportion to his giving capacity. Nor will he stop until a reply has been received from every individual in every trade which we have entered upon our list of prospects. That the reply will generally be favorable we feel confident because the purpose of the drive is too important to allow of adverse responses to our requests, and because the basis under which the requests are made is too just to permit of refusal. "Although the city, we are told, is weary of drives and will not support any more fund-raising movements, we have proof that the contrary is true when an appeal is made for an individual's contribution. The amount the individual is asked to contribute is not excessive in relation to his other needs and expenses."

GOVERNOR HOLDS HEARING.

Sigs Extradition Warrant for Alleged Swindler of Baltimore Bankers

Governor Smith presided at a hearing at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday to decide extradition proceedings brought by the banking house of J. Warren Corcoran & Co. of Baltimore, asking the extradition of Daniel J. Casey of 284 West Houston Street, to defend the charge of conspiring to defraud the bankers of \$25,000 on June 4 and 5 by means of a fake stock transaction. Casey was arrested at the request of the Baltimore authorities and Governor Harrington of Maryland signed the extradition papers.

The bankers complained to District Attorney Swann within a week after the alleged fraud, asserting that a man representing himself to be "Captain Thomas W. Brown, an Army officer at Washington, had called at the Baltimore office and had instructed Corcoran & Co. to purchase for his account 15,000 shares in the Potomac Canyon Mining Company of Superior, Wis. He asserted that the Government was about to take over all of the silver mining properties because of the shortage in silver, and that he had learned that the Potomac Canyon was one of those absorbed."

The purchase paid a deposit of \$800. The bankers bought the stock, but the buyer never returned to complete the transaction. Corcoran & Co. charge that the stock was sold to them by an arrangement with confederates in New York, who had the stock, and that the purchase price paid by the bank was far above its value and market price. When it sought to realize on the uncalled for stock it was found that it had practically no market value.

The question which Governor Smith had to decide was whether Casey was the man who perpetrated the fraud. William J. Russell, partner in Corcoran & Co., told Governor Smith that he was absolutely certain that Casey was the man who had introduced himself at the bank and had represented himself as "Captain Thomas W. Brown." Casey denied the charge and asserted that he was not in Baltimore at the time of the fraud. Governor Smith signed the extradition warrant, with the stipulation that Casey be given an opportunity to prove his innocence before being taken to Baltimore. James M. Tuttle, attorney for Casey, will apply for a writ of habeas corpus tomorrow, returnable in the Supreme Court on Wednesday. Should the court dismiss the writ, the extradition warrant will become effective.

"FURNITURE WEEK"

5th Avenue

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

34th Street

James McCreery & Co.

The Store Closes Daily
at 5 P. M.

For Convenience
We Suggest Early Shopping

1200

WOMEN'S 45.00 FUR TRIMMED COATS

29.50

Priced Actually Lower Than To-day's Cost of Making!

Coats of Excellent Quality Material, Splendidly Tailored
In Newest Fashions With or Without Collars of Fur

Everybody knows the cost of good Woolen material—everybody knows that high prices prevail on good fur—so it would be superfluous for us to argue here the merits of this Sale.

Six styles are illustrated, but they are no more attractive than the other models in the assortment. There are full-belted and semi-belted effects, straight-line models and full-box styles.

Materials include fine Wool Velour, Silvertone, Pom Pom and Irenella Bolivia. All are splendidly lined and interlined to insure warmth. Sizes 34 to 46.

Colors: Brown, Pekin, Deer, Kangaroo, Elk, Trooper, Navy Blue and Black.

NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS



Filet Laces

Hand-Made By The Adroit Chinese

In skillful hands Lace performs miracles. It heightens or subdues, enriches or mellows, as befits the garment.

An artistic touch of Real Filet, for instance, imparts an air of exclusiveness to the simplest of Gowns.

As adornment for choice Household Linens it is unequalled.

Through a tactful purchase we have secured choice Real Filet Laces from China at a remarkably low figure. We offer them to our patrons at a proportionately modest price. The assortment includes widths suitable for Household Linens and effective designs in collar widths:

1 1/4 to 2 inches wide.....	regularly 1.45 to 1.95,	yard, 1.15
2 to 3 inches wide.....	regularly 2.45 to 2.75,	yard, 1.85
3 to 4 inches wide.....	regularly 3.25 to 3.95,	yard, 2.85
5 to 6 inches wide.....	regularly 4.25 to 4.95,	yard, 3.85
6 to 7 inches wide.....	regularly 5.25 to 6.25,	yard, 4.85
Real Filet Picot Lace of fine quality.....		yard, 30c

Artistic Embellishments for Gowns

Personality in dress is expressed more clearly through the medium of trimming than in any other way. The fashionable silhouette is established by ateliers—the individual has little to do with that—but the matter of adorning the silhouette is left for our personal expression.

The following are beautiful, artistic Trimmings that have been specially priced:

Colored Tassels, including Metal.....	each, 25c to	2.50
Metal Girdles.....	each, 3.75 to	7.75
Silk Cord Girdles.....	each, 1.85 to	5.75
Metal Bands.....	each, 85c to	8.25
Metal Flouncings.....	yard, 1.85 to	14.75
Metaline Cloth.....	yard, 1.45	
Lame Cloth.....	yard, 2.75	
Georgette Flouncing, embroidered in Metal.....	yard, 8.75 to	10.75



Gowns of Beauty and Quality

29.50

regularly 42.50 to 50.00

Such values as these make one wonder whether all the talk about the high cost of clothing is not a bit exaggerated. Evidently, it is pretty much a matter of discriminating buying.

That these Gowns possess true beauty cannot be denied—that they are fashioned of high quality material is evident at a glance.

The models of Satin are particularly lovely, as are those of Crepe, Meteor and Georgette Crepe. The tailored styles of Tricotine, Serge and Jersey are as trim and smart as could be desired. Severe in style or elaborate, these costumes have a perfection of detail that tends to a perfect ensemble.

Navy Blue, Black, and Brown. Sizes 34 to 44.

Autumn Blouses

That Are Able Allies to The Autumn Suit

With the entire of the Autumn Suit the proper Blouse becomes a matter of consequence.

Charming versions of the Suit Blouse in refreshing, new styles will be found at McCreery's. Many are deft reproductions of exclusive imported models, elaborately embroidered in wool bead, gold and tinsel effects. Some in elongated styles are, verily, costumes in themselves.

There are Blouses of Net, Washable Satin, Radium Silk and Crepe de Chine in White or Flesh color and gorgeous conceptions in Lace and richly embroidered Georgette Crepe.

Special for Monday

Exceedingly dainty, pretty Blouses of excellent quality Georgette Crepe in White or Flesh color, made with a becoming reverse collar that is edged with Filet and adorned with embroidered dots and an insert of Filet Net.

8.95

An Important Sale 1000 High-Class Suits

55.00

regularly 75.00

Suits of that superior type one sees on well-groomed women—faultless in line, without the semblance of a seam—anug at the shoulders, tight in the sleeves, achieving a contour of exceeding grace and style.

All are copies of late imported models, developed in Duvet de Laine, Silvertone, finest Wool Velour, lavishly trimmed with Australian Opossum, Nutria or French Seal. Also some tailored styles without fur to be worn with a scarf of Fur, of fine Tricotine, Duvet de Laine, Checked Velour, Silvertone and Gabardine.

Brown, Reindeer, Navy Blue, Bronze, Taupe, French Blue and Plum.

WOMEN'S SILK & KNIT UNDERWEAR

Extraordinary Values

Resulting from Contracts Made Months Ago.

Glove Silk Underthings of heavy, shimmering quality, tinted a delicate Pink, and Knit Undergarments of unusually fine quality.

Glove Silk Vests,—bodice style, tinted a soft shade of Pink. 2.45

Glove Silk Bloomers of markedly superior quality in pale Pink shade. 3.75

Glove Silk Top Lisle Union Suits of excellent quality, in a beautiful, delicate tone of Pink. 1.95

Wool Union Suits of a light, comfortable weight, low neck models in knee or ankle lengths. 3.75

Remarkable Offering

Women's Lisle and Cotton Union Suits, low neck models in knee length, discontinued styles. 95c regularly 1.25 to 1.75

FURS

Of Rare Beauty and Quality

Hudson Seal Coats with massive collar and cuffs of fine Beaver. 295.00

Hudson Seal Coats with large collar and cuffs of Natural Squirrel. 285.00

Hudson Seal Coats finished with large self collar and cuffs. 265.00

Fine Skunk Capes, Scarfs. 65.00

Fine Skunk Muffs. 45.00

Taupe or Lucille Fox Scarfs. 65.00

Fox Muffs. 65.00

Mink Neckpieces,—2 skins. 55.00

Moleskin Coat, 30-inches long, with belt; smart model. 275.00

Marriot Coats with Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs. 165.00

Mink Muff. 75.00

Blended Skunk Scarfs. 37.50

Blended Skunk Muffs. 27.50

Black Lynx Scarfs of finest quality. 75.00

Black Lynx Muffs. 75.00

"McCreery Silks"

Famous Over Half a Century

We are now showing our new Fall Silks and Velvets in very attractive styles and extensive color assortments.

Velveteen and Corduroy in the staple and fashionable shades for Autumn and Winter suits.

Georgette Crepe, Crepe Chiffon, Crepe de Chine and Crepe Meteor in complete color range.

Novelty Silks and Satins in designs especially adapted for fur linings, also metal novelties in elaborate styles suitable for evening wear.

Heavy Black Dress Satin, 36 inches wide. regularly 3.25, yard, 2.50

New styles in Silk Shirting just received. yard, 3.50

New Moires,—double width for dinner dresses. yard, 6.50

White Satins for wedding gowns; 36 and 40 inches wide. yard, 2.50 to 7.50

Woolen Dress Goods

Complete lines of the leading fashionable Fall Wool fabrics in an abundant showing of the latest colors.

All Wool Velour,—very fine, soft quality; Fall weight; full assortment of desirable colors; sponged and shrunk. regularly 6.00, yard, 3.50

Plaid Wool Skirting in a wide range of handsome designs and colors; 54 inches wide. regularly 6.50, yard, 5.25

Navy Blue Dress Serge,—All Wool fine French twill. regularly 2.25 to 5.50, yard, 1.85 to 5.00

Cotton Dress Fabrics

10,000 yards White and Colored New Cotton Dress Fabrics for Fall or Winter use. Included in the assortment are Romper Cloth, Plain suiting, Madras, Chambray, Plisse and Serpentine Crepe, White Galates, Indian Head and Ripelettes. regularly 55c yard 38c



Correct Uniforms & Aprons

For Maids and Nurses

Special Sale

Uniforms and Aprons, graceful in line, fashioned of unquestionably fine materials, are always obtainable at McCreery's.

1—Nurse's Uniform of excellent quality White Poplin, fashioned in the becoming open neck style with separate belt. 3.75 regularly 5.50

2—Maid's Dress of Superior quality Chambray or checked or striped Gingham with 3/4 sleeve, White collar. Colors: Blue, Green, Pink or Black and White combination. 2.95 regularly 3.95

3—Maid's Uniform of fine Black Soisette—attractive open neck style with crisp White Organdy Collar and Cuffs. 4.65 regularly 5.50

4—Maid's Apron of fine White Lawn; Vaasar strap and ric-rac trimming. Collar and Cuffs included. 1.65 regularly 1.95

A complete assortment of Maids' Aprons. 65c to 3.95

Various styles in House Dresses. 3.95 to 5.95

PLUMER
Broadway at 86th Street

First Showing

Notable Creations

in

Afternoon and Evening

Gowns

at Normal Prices

Early Selection is Suggested

to Preclude Possible Advances

REAL ESTATE BOARD FIGHTS 1920 BUDGET

Committee Charge City Administration with Extravagance in Maintaining Departments.

KEEP USELESS EMPLOYEES

Assert That Proper Economizing Would Permit Meeting Higher Expenses Without Increased Taxes.

The Real Estate Board of New York, through its budget committee, yesterday issued the first of a series of budget studies as the beginning of its fight against the administration's proposed budget for 1920. The committee stated that the tentative budget now being prepared by the Board of Estimate indicates an increase in the final budget for next year of \$30,000,000 over that for the present year. This, it is said, would mean a tax rate for Manhattan in 1920 of 2.70 or thirty-eight points higher than the rate for 1919.

"To this," said the committee, "real estate owners would not object if this rate were unavoidable; that is, if extravagance and waste had been eliminated from the city Government and if other forms of wealth bore their share of taxation. They realize that the police and firemen have been underpaid since 1914 and that many other worthy city employees are receiving less than men doing similar work in civil life. Men in the Street Cleaning Department, in the Highway Department, in the Bureau of Building, in the Department of Public Works, in the Department of Parks and Recreation, in the Department of Public Health and in the Department of Public Safety, to name a few, are underpaid. A large increase in the city budget is, therefore, to be expected.

"This administration was elected, however, on a platform pledging economy. Nobody expected that this meant cutting down wages of deserving city employees, but it was believed to mean that every unnecessary city expense would be eliminated and every unnecessary city employee dropped. It was believed to mean that when the last Legislature abolished the Court House Board it abolished also the salary of a secretary at \$5,000 a year; that when the Legislature took from the Department of Markets the right to buy and sell food, the necessity for a host of highly paid and useless deputies ceased. The present

Commissioner has said that when high power to buy and sell was taken from the department, its usefulness was gone, and yet this department is asking for \$200,000 in next year's budget. In addition, the building code has been adopted by the city. Its regulations are rigidly enforced by the building bureau of the several boroughs. The inspectors in these bureaus must be practical and experienced men in their several fields of the law and the Bureau of Fire Prevention, the Bureau of Health and the Bureau of Public Safety. All existing tenements have long since been compelled to observe existing laws and are subject to constant inspection by the city. The rent payers to support a 'cougar' Tenement House Department, to cost next year \$200,000?

The members of the Board of Estimate have recently shown that as far as advising city officials is concerned, the advice, if not pleasing, is not taken. Legal advice given city officials by the Corporation Counsel is not taken on law but on the desire to please, certainly ought not to be paid for by the taxpayers. The Street Opening Bureau of the Corporation Counsel's office pays for itself, about \$300,000 a year could easily be saved by the legal department alone.

The Real Estate Board of New York has for a number of years urged that all taxes, water rents and assessments be collected in the Department of Finance. That this is practical is clearly demonstrated. There should be no Commissioner of Licenses or Commissioner of Weights and Measures. Properly divisions in the Bureau of the Collection of Municipal Revenue in the Department of Finance. Here \$100,000 can be saved.

"An absolutely useless office is that of the Secretary to the Board of Estimate. There is a confidential stenographer attached to all the departments and all the offices. All departmental auditing boards and bookkeeping staffs should be abolished. In fact, even the office of the City Chamberlain is a 'verminous appendix' whose value has never been demonstrated. His entire duplicated duties should be transferred to the Controller. These two economies would save \$200,000.

If the members of the Board of Estimate held office indefinitely or were ineligible for election they could cut the budget so that even with the present increase in the number of employees, there would be no increased taxes to pass on to the rate payers. We discussed a part of the budget. Numerous other instances of unnecessary expenses could be given. A certain borough employee, who was dismissed last year because it was unwarranted to keep him, was recently reinstated through political pressure. There is hardly a department or an office in the city where there are not unnecessary employees. There is also not a department or an office where there are not underpaid deserving employees.

Want Voice in Labor Conference. The Associated Dress Industries of America yesterday sent a telegram to President Wilson urging that he appoint a representative of the needle industries to attend the labor and capital conference to be held in Washington Oct. 6. The message points out that the Associated Dress Industries represents an annual payroll of \$500,000,000 and an annual business of approximately \$2,000,000,000.

MOVE TO IMPROVE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Twenty Civic Organizations Discuss Plans to Further Welfare of the Pupils.

FAVOR BUDGET INTACT

Want School Board to Control Funds and Superintendent All Educational Matters.

Representatives of twenty civic organizations met at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon to formulate plans for closer cooperation in furthering the welfare of the children in the public schools, and finally took action which is expected to lead to the establishment of an educational clearing house and to a concerted campaign to impress the Board of Estimate with the necessity of appropriating all the money asked for in the 1920 school budget.

Howard W. Nudd, Director of the Public Education Association, offered two resolutions, both of which were adopted for reference back to the various associations. One resolution calls for complete jurisdiction of the Board of Education over its own funds so that the Board of Estimate will not be able to dictate educational policy, and the other demands that the responsibility for purely educational matters be placed in the hands of the City Superintendent of Schools, and that it be not shared by the President of the Board of Education.

Miss Marie Winkler of the Council of Jewish Women urged that home and neighborhood teachers be appointed for the Americanization of immigrants. Mrs. J. W. Ehrlich of the Federation for Child Study contended that a joint committee should be appointed at once to deal with school problems, while Lawrence Purdy, Secretary and General Director of the Education Association, moved that a special joint conference, from these

RUNYON TO CONSIDER REMOVAL OF P. U. C.

Governor Directs Jersey Commissioners to Show Why They Should Not Be Ousted.

KING ISSUES STATEMENT

Camden Council Urged by Mayor, Demands Enforcement of Five-Cent Franchise Terms.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Action upon a petition filed by the Board of Commissioners of Monmouth, Governor Runyon has directed the members of the Public Utilities Commission to appear before him some time between Sept. 28 and Oct. 7 to show cause why they should not be removed from office, individually and collectively. The complaint is based upon the commission's action in permitting the Public Service Railway Company to institute some fares on its lines to meet the increased cost of operation. These fares have resulted in riots and boycotting of lines in various New Jersey municipalities.

Coming upon the eve of the primary election, at which candidates for Governor will be nominated, next Tuesday, the Governor's announcement created a political sensation. He is himself a candidate for the Republican nomination.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 29.—Mayor Charles H. Ellis, a candidate for reelection for his sixth term, acted tonight to prevent the same-fare trolley system from continuing in effect in this city. The Mayor called the City Council together at a special meeting and, yielding to popular complaint that he was not protecting the people's interests, urged that the city demand that the Public Utilities Commission enforce the terms of the franchise which it granted to the P. S. R. Co. The council adopted a resolution demanding that the terms of the franchise be enforced.

The largest gathering of prison officials, penologists, criminologists, and others interested in prison reform ever held in this country will begin on Monday, Oct. 20, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, where the National Prison Association will hold a five-day conference. Secretary of War Baker will speak on "Military Orders and Sentences." Colonel Frederick R. Rice, superintendent of the Federal Reformatory for Women at Leavenworth, will discuss prison discipline.

Baker to Talk on Court-Martial.

Bidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

invite you to their
Formal Displays
of
Paris Fashions

The most brilliant collection
of Authentic Models in America

Gowns - Wraps
Tailleurs - Turs

from Callot - Chéruit - Madeline, and
Madeline - Renée - Premet - Doucet
Jenny - Drecol - Poiré - Paquin and
other artists of unusual ability including
houses where bidding enlève assures
exclusiveness to patrons

Imported Hats

from Lewis - Maria Guy - Suzanne Talbot
Louison - Evelyn Varon - Lucie Hamar
Kermance - Rose Descat and Berthe

Constitute a showing which Women
of Fashion concede to be among
the foremost in Fashion Authorities

A record sale of New Crop Louisiana Un- polished Half Head Rice

Heads the Grocery List
5 Lb. Sealed Bag, 59c.

10,000 POUNDS OF RICE—Fancy 1/2 head rice, grown in Louisiana, of exceptional quality, delicious flavor, rich in nutritive qualities, and when properly cooked, a most perfect substitute for the best of rice, properly cooked, is among the best, most nutritious, easiest digested foods in the world.

Sale of Sultana Brand Coffee at 43c lb.
Our Sultana brand coffee is a blend of choice South American coffee. Our regular price for a 1 lb. carton, 47c; this sale, 25 lb. bag, bean only, \$10.44; 5 lb. carton, bean only, \$2.12; 1 lb. carton, bean, granulated or pulverized, 43c.

A Special Sale of Teas
STRENGTH—FLAVOR—FRAGRANCE—ALL REACH YOU UNIMPAIRED.

"Lily White" Chop Tea—Include Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan and Mixed; 25 lb. carton, \$3.24; 5 lb. carton, 68c; 1 lb. carton, 14c.

Pekin Chop Tea—Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast and Ceylon, 1 lb. carton, 44c; 5 lb. carton, \$2.09.

"Mayflower" Chop—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only 2 lb. cartons; 25 lb. carton, \$3.24; 5 lb. carton, 68c; 1 lb. carton, 14c.

Yellow Cornmeal or White Granulated Hominy—10-lb. cotton bag, 72c; 5-lb. bag, each, 37c.

Fancy Lima Beans or Marrow Beans—Packed in cotton bags; 5-lb. bag, 82c.

Small White Pea Beans—Packed in cotton bags; 5-lb. bag, 54c; 10-lb. bag, \$1.06.

Special Sale of Albino Wheat Flakes—Large white flakes, made from California selected white wheat; contains the greater part of the bran; cooks in five minutes; cartons containing 1-lb. and 8-oz. Reg. 20c carton; this sale, dozen, \$1.74; each, 15c.

Special Sale of Flour
Pillsbury "Gold Medal" 24 1/2-lb. Bags, This Sale, \$1.74
Hecker's "Lily White" 24 1/2-lb. Bags, This Sale, \$1.74

Outmeal "Lily White" Brand Rolled White Oats—10-lb. cotton bag, 78c; 5-lb. bag, each, 39c.

Groceries White Wheat Flour—Graham ground in the old process, 1-lb. bag, 60c; 5-lb. bag, 28c; 25-lb. bag, \$1.35.

Pearl Tapioca—1-lb. carton, 18c; 5-lb. carton, 88c; 25-lb. carton, \$4.40.

Cherries—1-lb. carton, 18c; 5-lb. carton, 88c; 25-lb. carton, \$4.40.

A Special Sale of Spanish Olives—Selected green olives, sound and perfect. Packed in large glass jars, containing 8 to 10 large olives, packed especially for this sale; quality that generally retails at 14c per jar; our price, this sale, dozen, \$2.79; each, 24c.

New Season's Canned Goods
Michigan Fancy Sweet Peas, "Marcellus" Brand—Large, tender sweet peas, sold packed; No. 2 cans, doz., \$1.97; each, 18c.

"Jasmine" Brand Marrowfat Sweet Peas—No. 2 cans; dozen, \$1.97; each, 18c.

"Lily White" Brand Early June Peas—No. 2 cans; dozen, \$2.17; each, 19c.

Maryland Fine Pack Tomatoes, "Jasmine" Brand—They are in 2-lb. sanitary cans; doz., \$2.44; each, 21c.

Jersey Lima Beans, "Jasmine" Brand—Medium green tender beans; No. 2 cans; dozen, \$2.44; each, 21c.

"Lily White" Brand Spinach—Fine quality; 1-lb. 14-oz. cans; dozen, \$2.47; each, 24c.

California Asparagus, White, "Gold Dust" Brand—In No. 2 1/2 square dozen, \$3.79; each, 34c.

"Lily White" Brand Fancy Spring Catch Columbia River Salmon—Fine quality. No. 1 flat cans, doz., \$4.43; each, 38c; No. 3 flat cans, doz., \$2.78; each, 24c.

Blue Fin California Tuna, "Vanco" Brand—All white meat; delicious for salads. No. 3 1/2 can, doz., \$2.66; each, 23c.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Telephone Orders Filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk.

Rugs That Invite Attention

THE prospective bride, as well as the established homemaker, who desires quality floor coverings, will find it to advantage to make selections while the assortments are complete. Prices, considering quality, are consistently low.

Wilton Rugs		Seamless Chenille Rugs	
Extra Heavy Quality, New Designs and Colorings		Heavy Wool Back, Shaded two tone band borders Rose, Sand, Mulberry, Taupe, Medium and Dark Blue, Grey.	
27x54 inches.... \$9.75	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet... \$80.00	36x72 inches.... \$26.00	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet... \$120.00
36x63 inches.... \$15.75	9 x 12 feet..... \$85.00	4 1/2 x 7 1/2 feet.... \$49.00	9 x 12 feet..... \$135.00
4 1/2 x 7 1/2 feet.... \$32.50	9 x 15 feet..... \$118.00	6 x 9 feet..... \$78.00	11 1/2 x 15 feet... \$260.00
6 x 9 feet..... \$47.50	11 x 15 feet.... \$132.00		

Seamless Axminster Rugs		Klearflax and Linen Rugs	
Persian and Chinese Designs and Colorings		Seamless and Reversible Rugs in solid colors—Rose, blue, taupe, grey, green and sand tones.	
27x54 inches... \$4.75	6 x 9 feet..... \$29.50	4 1/2 x 7 1/2 feet... \$15.00	9 x 12 feet..... \$46.00
36x72 inches... \$8.25	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet... \$49.50	6 x 9 feet..... \$24.00	9 x 15 feet..... \$58.00
4 1/2 x 6 1/2 feet... \$17.50	9 x 12 feet..... \$59.50	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet... \$35.00	12 x 15 feet.... \$77.00

Handsome Velour Portieres

Whose rich warm colorings make them particularly appropriate for Autumn selections

MADE to our especial order of Roxborough velvet, a fabric with high sheen and deep pile that presents a rich and effective appearance. They have French open edges and are 48 inches wide and 7 feet 9 inches long.

The price is unusually low for Portieres of such beauty and quality.

\$29.75 pair
No Special orders can be accepted. None sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Roxborough Velvet—A limited quantity in a few colors, exactly the same as used in these Portieres. Yard \$2.75

Armure Portieres—Mercerized Armure in three effective styles and a large range of colors; made with overlocked edge. 50 inches wide and 7 feet 6 inches long.....pair \$12.50

Here Are Good Values in Table Linens of Standard Grades

TABLE Cloths and Napkins for every day use, and embroidered linens for special occasions. Towels, too, are included in this September offering.

Pure Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins		Towels and Toweling	
Table Cloths, 2x2 yards..... \$6.95		Imported Union Linen Huck Towels... dozen \$5.50	
Table Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yards..... \$8.75		Turkish Bath Towels, with blue and red striped borders.....each 50c	
Table Cloths, 2x3 yards..... \$10.50		Union linen crash Toweling.....yard 30c	
Napkins to match.....dozen \$10.50			

Several Hundred Odd Table Cloths and Odd Dozens of Napkins of pure linen damask. Reduced to Less Than Present Wholesale Prices, to Close Out		Hand Embroidered Linens	
Table Cloths..... \$4.95 to \$31.25		Fine Linen Hand-Embroidered Madeira Tea Napkins	
Napkins.....dozen \$6.75 to \$29.75		At about present wholesale prices \$7.50 and \$9.00 dozen	
		Fine Linen Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets	
		Elaborately embroidered.....each \$6.00	

"Sample" Embroidered Sheer Bed Spreads
Manufactured by William Liddell & Co., Belfast, Ireland.
At about maker's cost—\$17.00 to \$24.50 each.

Imported Models

We have just received by the steamer La France a number of exceptionally smart Model Garments from the following most famous French Couturiers:

PAQUIN	MAX
JENNY	CALLOT
BEER	CHÉRUIT
BERNARD	PREMET
BRANDT	WORTH
RENÉE	DRECOLT
ARON	AVIOTTY
MARTIAL & ARMAND	

These represent the very latest thought of the French designers, and were purchased by our representative now in Paris. They are now on exhibition.

A. Jaekel & Co

Furriers

384 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 35th & 36th Sts. Phone 3044 Greeley

2,160 Quart Cans French Olive Oil, \$1.54 Each

Our regular price is \$2.19 qt. can.

A Special Sale of "Marcellus" Brand of Pure Olive Oil—Our own importation from France. Limit 12 cans to a customer.

United States Food Administration License Number 0152000 Fifth Floor
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED

R. H. Macy & Co

Harold Square Inc. New York

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE URGED BY PALMER

Six Months' Freedom from Unrest Would Bring Better Times for All, He Says.

SELFISH GAINS NOT LASTING

Labor Must Consider the General Interest—Idleness Only Increases the Cost of Living.

FREEPORT, Pa., Sept. 20.—An absolute industrial armistice for six months was urged by Attorney General Palmer here today to permit the solution of economic problems arising out of the changes wrought by war.

Such a period of freedom from unrest, he declared, would result soon in increased production which would bring about an era of "wonder living and better times" for all. On the other hand, the Attorney General warned, selfish demands by any one class cannot stimulate the national prosperity or permanently benefit even those obtaining such demands by force. He strongly disapproved strikes.

Labor is making a larger share of the joint product of money and labor and there is much merit in the claim, he said, "but the balance of living is not advanced nor the justice of it more widely recognized by the refusal of labor to produce."

The campaign to reduce the cost of living, which he is directing, evidently was foremost in the Attorney General's mind in his speech delivered at a reunion of the 7th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He also was a home-coming celebration for men who served in the world war. He said that although many problems beset men's minds in these days of reconstruction, there is none which cannot be worked out "in the general interest" in a Government where the people are the only rulers.

But unless we shall be satisfied with that which is for the general interest, he continued, "and do not insist upon that which is in our own particular interest, there will be trouble and delay in the settlement. If men could learn to be patient under conditions, which have resulted from the world war, until a more accurate estimate of the possibilities of the situation can be made, all our problems will be sooner solved; but if impatience and selfishness shall rule and immediate forceful or direct action be taken, it is perfectly obvious that nothing but disorder and delay can result."

"If we could have an absolute industrial armistice for six months, for six months, both the necessary ingredients of capital, that is, both money and labor, would be active and content in the problems of production, the busy peaceful days would soon yield a spirit which would make it easier for men to solve the problems which now confront us. Labor is asking a larger share of the joint product of money and labor, and there is much merit in the claim, but the chance of getting it is not advanced nor the justice of it more widely recognized by the refusal of labor to produce."

Idleness is no panacea for the ills from which the country suffers. Work may be the cost of life is only enhanced by the idleness of men; it can be reduced by the intelligent industry of all. Other remedies may bring us part way on the road, but they will never bring us the whole distance. These remedies should and will be applied, but the most effective cure that can be desired will be the general acceptance by all our people of the golden opportunities of the great land of plenty for all who give the best that is in them."



Burby

Introductory Sale of

FURS

SUPERBLY matched furs in luxuriant wraps and scarfs, fashioned in the newest modes, at decided reductions.

HUDSON SEAL COAT MODEL Made to Sell for \$400, at \$295.

Full three-quarter length, in dolman effect, made of exquisitely glossy Hudson Seal fur. This wrap has a soft roll of sable squirrel, taupe or natural fur at the neck which forms a becoming attractive background for the face.

HUDSON SEAL COAT MODEL Made to Sell for \$500, at \$345.

Full three-quarter length, lustrous furs of silk softness, are used for this youthful flaring model which has a broad collar either of sable squirrel, taupe or natural fur.

Burby

714 Fifth Ave.

Beaded Bags

In colors to match the new costumes; some have beaded frame with fringes at tassel at bottom, others with draw-string top.

A Noteworthy Value
\$13.55

Ground Floor

The Ultra in Women's Gloves

FOR street wear the Slip-On, strapped smartly at wrist; for afternoon, the graceful Biarritz; these are the Mode's favorites.

Mocha Slip-On Gloves of finest quality in the soft tan shades so fashionable; strap at wrist. \$5.50

Chamois Slip-On Gloves of excellent make and finishing details; in the new yellow shades; strap at wrist. \$3.50

Glaze Biarritz Gloves—soft and pliable; in white beautifully embroidered with black. \$3.50

Ground Floor

Smart Hand Bags

NOVELTIES in supple Velvets or serviceable Leathers, clever in style and fitted with the necessary mirrors; all have inner compartments.

Values are unusual

Chiffon Velvet Bags, in black, navy, brown and taupe; lined with shirred satin. \$8.50

Chiffon or Moire Velvet Bags, in black, taupe, brown, purple, and navy; shirred silk lined. \$6.95

Envelope Strap Books, of English grain, auto or cobra leather; moire silk lined. \$10.00

Black Pin Seal Bags, pleated ultra overlapping frame. \$6.95

Pin Morocco Bags, gathered into overlapping frames; brown, navy and black; moire silk lined. \$5.00

Ground Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Telephone Orders filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk.

Paris Millinery

In these masterpieces of Reboux, Talbot, Maria Guy, Madeleine, Lewis, Georgette, Germaine, and others—read the Mode.

AUTUMN

creations of the French style arbiters are rich in that rare quality of picturesque-ness that inspired Romney, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough to portray the famous beauties of their times, in the most bewitching of Hats.



Gorgeous Brocades—suggesting the opulence of the Orient.

The Gleam of Paillettes mingles with the soft lustre of pearls.

Individuality of line is paramount—motifs, themes, daring, different, delightful. And from our own designers exclusive interpretations of Paris dictates that vie with the imported models, in their style authenticity and are conspicuous for their charm.

Exotic Flowers in vivid flaming colors appear. Peltries add a rich note.

Plumage of Pheasant and of Vulture, or the delicate Paradise and Osprey feathers.

Individuality of line is paramount—motifs, themes, daring, different, delightful. And from our own designers exclusive interpretations of Paris dictates that vie with the imported models, in their style authenticity and are conspicuous for their charm.

Fourth Floor

Evening Scarfs

Of gold and silver metal net, embroidered with beads or spangles, self-colored. Also appropriate for panels on gowns.

An Excellent Value
\$16.50

Ground Floor

The New Silks For Autumn

COMPLETENESS is the keynote of the Lord & Taylor silk assortments. For Fall, assembled here, is a satisfying collection of the newest colors, novelties and the best liked of the old favorites in the ever popular silk fabrics.

Chiffons, Georgettes, Crepes, Voiles in more than a thousand shades.

Fancy Georgette, in a large variety of styles, yard \$3.50

Colored Dress Satin, street and evening colors; 36 inches wide. yard \$2.00

Plaid Silks, many new Fall combinations; 36 inches wide. yard \$2.75

Kumai Kumai and Fan-ta-si—in a range of fancy colors. yard \$7.50

Colored Wash Satin—in white, ivory, ciel, pink, mauve, lavender, turquoise, apricot and tan. yard \$1.88

Ground Floor

New Corsets

To Give Correct Figure Lines

DAINTY models, inexpensive but thoroughly desirable from the standpoint of style and serviceability.

American Lady Corsets—white and pink coutil in low bust, long skirted model, well boned and prettily trimmed. For slight and average figures. \$1.95

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets—pink striped coutil in a model with elastic inserts at top; genuine Walohn boned and laced below front steel. \$2.95

All-Over Lace Bandeau—pretty pattern in hooked back model, with pink ribbon shoulder straps. 75c

Second Floor

A PREMIER PRESENTATION OF AUTUMN FASHIONS

New Blouses Win Fashion's Approval

LATE models, just arrived, point to the revival of the tunic Blouse. Short sleeved and round necked, finished with ribbon fringes to the knee; inset with fringe bands, or paneled with Chantilly—a group of models in black Georgette Crepe.

Beaver, Brown and Taupe shades are featured in Georgette Blouses lavishly embroidered in silken threads, in gay woods; tucked and draped to give the new lines.

A Hip-Blouse copied from a Renee Model, softly falling in soft full fold to the hip, where it is held by an elastic band. Extremely smart in Georgette or Satin in the suit shades.

Exceptional
At \$10.75

Georgette Crepe costume Blouses, a new round neck model elaborately embroidered in silk and gold thread. Navy blue and brown.

Modes for the Miss

Delightful, indeed, are Autumn's dictates for Youth, as revealed in the Lord & Taylor display of Suits, Coats and Frocks for young ladies of 14 to 18 years.

Suits of every accepted fabric, practical tailored models; more elaborate styles with furs. Priced attractively at \$39.50 to \$425.00

Dresses of the tailored type; Afternoon Gowns of sheer Georgette and soft Satins; lovely Evening Frocks of misty Tulle, beaded and spangled or shimmering with metallic embroideries and ribbons. \$29.50 to \$295.00

Coats and Wraps—for every occasion, many with the added elegance which furs give to the Winter Mode. \$45.00 to \$195.00

Third Floor

The Strictly Tailored Suit

THE early season's pronounced vogue appears in its newest manifestations. In soft, supple textures—

Peach Bloom, Duvetyn, Velours, Oxfords, Burella Mixtures Silvertone, Rayonner, Tinseltone, Yalama, Duvet de Laine, and Duvet Superior,

in rich, deep tones, are scores of models distinguished by their fine tailoring and custom finishing details. Designed to wear with one's own furs, these are priced—

\$45.00 to \$150.00

Bolivia Cloth Coats—Exceptional at \$65.00

An introductory value, arranged to meet the demand for a superior garment that may be worn with separate furs. The model, smart to a marked degree, has a narrow double belt, clever collar and pockets, and is richly lined with self-colored peau de cygne. New shades of Reindeer, Brown, Taupe, Navy, Hay, and also Black.

A superb showing of Street and Afternoon Coats, and Evening Wraps, at \$55.00 to \$495.00

Third Floor

The Fur Trimmed Suit

ATTAINS to heights of elegance seldom achieved in previous seasons. Deep collars and wide bands of fur are in the fashionable pelts—

Beaver, Kolinsky, Moleskin, Grey and Victory Squirrel, Hudson Seal, Lynx, Fox, Wolf.

Beautiful embroideries and braiding lend that luxurious note so appealing to the devotees of fashion. A collection of incomparable interest—

\$79.50 to \$395.00

Fall Frocks Of Definite Distinction

THE silhouette, whether slender and svelte, or more ample in its lines, finds charming expression in the Autumn Gowns.

For Street Wear—Duvetyn Coat Dresses—elaborate with hand embroideries, brocaded vests, or bands of fur. Velvet and Chiffon Velvet Dresses quite tailored, or with exquisite bits of Venise lace; others with beaded panels in Far Eastern colors, or with the softness of Georgette introduced for contrast.

Tricotine Coat Dresses in the simple but very smart chemise effects, hand embroidered or with fine stitching in delicate metallic threads. Others tailored and on the dignified Redingote lines.

Black Gowns for evening and afternoon occasions gleam with jet Paillettes, sparkle with crystal beads, or flutter with gay ribbons, and are fashioned of sheer nets and soft tissues.

Evening Gowns are of silver embroidered silks and satins, chiffon velvets, metallic nets, opalescent and bright spangled tulle. Ostrich feathers edge soft draperies; long trains add a lovely grace; Oriental motifs are introduced in crystal and colors, for the tendency of the Mode is toward the picturesque.

The collection, choice and comprehensive, ranges in price from \$49.50 to \$500.00.

Third Floor

Noteworthy Offerings of Quality Hosiery

AS PRICES are unusually favorable, we advise our patrons to take advantage of the exceptional offerings and to anticipate their needs for some time to come.

Women's Silk Hose with lisle soles and tops; black, white and colors. \$1.45 pair

Women's Silk Hose Full fashioned, lisle soles and tops; black, brown, suede, grey, violet, pink and sky. \$1.85 pair

All Silk Hosiery Black and nearly every other desirable color. \$2.55 pair

Boys and Girls' School Hose 35c pair—3 pair \$1.00 Black and white, tan or Cordovan; close ribbed; very serviceable.

Boys and Girls' Wool Golf Hose \$2.25 pair Various styles of these fashionable hose with fancy cuff tops.

Ground Floor

Another Opportunity Tomorrow, to Make Selections During the Introductory Sale of Women's New Fall Footwear

Styles for All Occasions at Less Than Prevailing Prices

\$10.83 includes tax

Dark Tan Russian Calfskin Lace, Military heels.
Patent Leather Lace, grey cloth tops, Louis XVI heels.
All Brown Kidskin Lace, Cuban heels.
Dark Tan Lace, fawn cloth tops, military heels.
Gun Metal Lace, military heels.
Dark Tan Lace, fawn cloth tops, Louis XVI heels.
Black Kidskin Lace, grey kidskin tops, military heels.
Dark Tan Cordovan Oxfords, military heels.



\$8.25

Heavy Tan Lace Walking Shoes, military heels.
Black Kidskin Lace with black cloth tops, military heels.
Black Kidskin cloth top Button Shoes, military heels.
Patent Leather Lace with black cloth tops, Louis XVI heels.
Black Kidskin Lace with black cloth tops, Louis XVI heels.
Patent Leather Spot Pumps, Louis XVI heels.
Fine Black Satin Pumps, Louis XVI heels.

Second Floor

\$9.75

Fine Black Kidskin Lace Shoes, Louis XVI heels.
Gun Metal Calfskin Lace, military heels.
Dark Tan Calfskin Lace, military heels.
Dark Tan Calfskin Lace, fawn cloth tops, military heels.
Black Kidskin Lace, military heels.
Gun Metal Walking Oxfords, military heels.



The New Autumn Woolens

THEY are beautiful this season. Rich and well chosen as to colors, of good texture, and in all the popular finishes which women are going to demand in their new Autumn garments.

Worth Special Mention

Men's Wear Navy Blue Serges, superior quality and soft, firm texture (sponged); 56 inches wide. yard \$4.85
All Wool Velours, soft finished fabrics in new Fall colors; 54 inches wide. yard \$4.85

Semi-Made Skirts

Made of all-wool French Voiles, accordion pleated—rose, sand, reseda, heliotrope and black.

\$10.00

Fine Cotton Fabrics

of interest to women who do their own sewing

Silk and Cotton Faille, a complete line of colors for street and evening wear; 36 inches wide. yard \$1.15
Creme Georgette—a sheer silk and cotton fabric in lovely printed designs on white and colored grounds; 39-40 inches wide. yard \$2.25

Second Floor

STATE FUND FRAUDS GO TO GRAND JURY

Indictments Will Be Asked, on
Evidence Disclosed by Con-
nor Investigation.

MORE CONFESSIONS MADE

One Man's Share of Graft Said to
Have Been \$25,000 a Year—
May Reach Men Higher Up.

The charges involving employees of the State Compensation Commission of the New York State Industrial Commission are to be placed before a Grand Jury tomorrow by the District Attorney. After a conference yesterday at the Criminal Court Building between the District Attorney and Special Commissioner J. F. Connor, who was appointed by Governor Smith to investigate the affairs of the Industrial Commission, it was decided that the evidence thus far obtained warranted immediate criminal prosecution. Others at the conference were: Miles Dawson, counsel to the Special Commissioner, and Chief Assistant District Attorney A. J. Talley. In addition to witnesses who had confessed or had offered testimony before Special Commissioner Connor in the inquiry at the City Hall in support of the charges of fraud, Mr. Talley said he had obtained confessions from three other witnesses along similar lines. He withheld the names of these witnesses and requested that their identity be not disclosed until they had appeared before the Grand Jury.

"I had an all-night interview with these witnesses and finally got their confessions, which is of such importance that I shall take these men before the Grand Jury on Monday," said Mr. Talley. "I shall ask for a number of indictments."

The transcript of the testimony and confessions taken by the special Commissioner is being examined by Assistant District Attorney Waugh. This evidence, it was said, will also be submitted to the jury. It was intimated that the confessions received by the District Attorney, which were voluntarily made, might involve persons of greater prominence than mentioned at this stage of the inquiry.

The confessions reveal the methods and details of the work of the alleged grafters, as stated by Mr. Talley. "Some of those charged with frauds were employed by the State Industrial Commission. It is charged that they carried on their graft schemes in the office and in the corridors leading to the offices of the State Commission here. In this way they tipped off their confederates concerning claimants to insurance and were able to give advance information of those claimants who were likely to receive lump-sum awards, and thus were prepared to shake down the victims when the money was paid."

"One of the men who confessed told me that the grafters had maintained a school of instruction for claimants. While claimants were induced to believe that the school was for their exclusive benefit, it was in reality a school for graft. The claimants were advised as to procedure, how to testify before the commission, and how to testify before the medical examiner. In some instances the graft money was divided between two and in other instances it was distributed in three parts."

The Chief Assistant District Attorney said he was not yet able to form an opinion as to the total amount of the graft involved. He said the testimony received from the Special Commissioner showed that 33 per cent. was paid by some claimants. One workman, who collected \$3,000 compensation for a fractured rib, paid \$1,000 to an employee who pretended to have made a collection of this compensation possible.

"While I cannot as yet determine the extent of the graft," said Mr. Talley, "I learn from one of the confessions that one grafter got \$25,000 yearly as his share. The frauds began about two and a half years ago. What I want to emphasize in this fraud is the meanness of the men engaged in it, because they got money by robbing both the workmen and the State."

It was reported that the Wynkoop Service, which relations with the State Insurance Fund have been discussed at the investigation of the State Industrial Commission issued a statement last night in which he said that the inference had been left that there was a financial relationship between Wynkoop Service and the State Fund which would make it highly profitable. He declared that there was absolutely no financial relationship of any kind between the two organizations, and hence no incentive for bribery, direct or indirect.

Mr. Wynkoop said the report made by the Industrial Commission to Governor Smith last July, in reply to a preliminary report made by Commissioner Connor, "completely and conclusively answered all the charges made in the Connor report in relation to the Wynkoop Service."

After quoting from the report Mr. Wynkoop said: "The Wynkoop Service is not in the insurance business; it is not an insurance broker. It is solely the agent of the manufacturer. It is a welfare worker, an accident preventer, a fact collector."

Regarding the gift of an automobile to the wife of F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the State Insurance Fund, Mr. Wynkoop said it was "an old story" and completely dealt with in the report of the commission in July. Regarding the charge that Mr. Wynkoop was allowed to take a policy holder of the Cutler Desk Company from the files of the Industrial Commission, Mr. Wynkoop said:

"I had been retained by this company in May, 1917, and at the time of the folder incident, had been their agent for some months. I did not recall the details of the particular case in the folder referred to in the testimony. I was asked in the office of the fund to help clear up something in the Cutler Desk Company's case. I accepted this folder solely to get the facts as they stood to refresh my memory, and to lend them my assistance. I have never had access to the folders, and they would be of no value to me, nor could any other State Fund report. I have never had access to the folders, and they would be of no value to me in any event."

"I also want to call attention to the fact that the discovery of improper acts on the part of employees of the State Fund has no relationship to the functions of the Wynkoop Service. Our sole business is to bring facts in cases of our clients to the official attention of the commission for settlement by them."

1,250 Americans Leave Siberia. (Vladivostok, Sept. 21. (Associated Press).)—The transport Logan, with 1,250 American troops, principally members of the 27th Infantry, left for the United States today by way of Manila, and should arrive in San Francisco about Oct. 27. Replacement troops arrived here on Sept. 6.

This Establishment
is Open Daily
from
9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

Stern Brothers

This Establishment
is Open Daily
from
9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

West Forty-second Street

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

West Forty-third Street

Sale of Women's Genuine Mocha

GLOVES

Actual Value \$2.75

\$2.00

One clasp, sewn half pique; in shades of grey; excellent quality.

Monday on the Main Floor

Imported and American VELVETS, VELVETEENS & CORDUROY

Millinery and Trimming Velvets

Black Chiffon Dress
Velvet, 40 inches wide,
excellent quality and
weight; yard

\$5.85

Black Silk Costume
Velvet, 42 inches wide;
very fine quality; erect
pile; yard

\$7.50

Black Chiffon Vel-
veteen, 36 inches wide;
of exceptionally good
quality; yard

\$3.45

Special---Black Lyons Millinery Velvets

18 inches, **\$2.00** and 2.25

21 inches, **\$2.50** and 3.00

Featuring Misses' Smart Autumn SUITS

Exceptional Values Monday

\$59.75

SUITS of the later-day style developments and not those advanced early in the season. They are essentially youthful in design and express the ideas of the most celebrated couturiers to youth; fashioned of Silvertone, Velour de Laine, Chevron and Wool Velour; 14, 16 and 18 years.

Exclusive models up to \$350.00

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS

Featuring newest fabrics, models
and colorings—many novelties.

WOMEN'S COATS—Rich fabrics are effectively combined with the most luxurious furs, each garment possessing the characteristic attention given to details of workmanship and finish which fashionable women demand. Coats for Travel, Motoring, Sport, Afternoon or Evening wear; ranging in price from

\$52.50 to 495.00

WOMEN'S BOLIVIA COATS—Full belted styles in all the favored colors; silk lined, **65.00**

WOMEN'S EVORA COATS—Straight line models in all new shades; fancy silk lined, **98.00**

WOOL DRESS FABRICS

DRESS Fabrics and Coatings in fashionable weaves in Autumn colorings on the Second Floor. Fine Australian Cashmere Wool Duveltyne in an unusually soft velvet finish, so much in demand for Winter apparel, is procurable in richest Autumn shades.

Three Specials for Monday:

VELOUR DE LAINE, 54 inches wide, in a complete line of desirable colors and black, **\$4.50**

ALL WOOL TRICOTINE and GABARDINE, 54 ins. wide; Navy Blue or Black, **\$4.90**

ALL WOOL COSTUME SERGE, 50 to 56 ins. wide; soft finish; Navy Blue or Black **\$3.45**

Women's Smart Fall

APPAREL

Displayed on the Third Floor

FROM the cleverest and most prominent makers of Women's Clothing—the fabrics utilized were specially selected and the styles designed for those preferring individuality; becomingly trimmed; superior workmanship and finish.

Attractive Values Monday

SUITS in Plain and Demi-tailored models; two and three piece effects developed in Fortuna Cloth, Duvel de Laine, Peach Bloom, Rayonier Cloth, Silvertone, Duvel Superior, Wool Velour, Tricotine or Tweeds; ranging in price from

\$37.50 to 395.00

DRESSES for Street, Afternoon or Evening wear, in Metallic or Silk Brocade, Chiffon Velvet, Silk Duveltyne, Crepe Meteor, Satin, Tricotette, Tricotine, Gros de Londres, Nets or Laces, ranging in price from

\$29.50 to 375.00

ORIENTAL RUGS

Many very choice specimens from China and Persia. Extra large sizes a specialty. All marked at substantial savings from regular prices

Rare Large Size Persian Rugs:

Weave	Size	Price
Hamadann	18.0x14. 0	\$575.00
Mahal	14.8x11. 8	\$450.00
Mahal	23.2x12. 10	\$650.00
Tabriz	19.4x12. 9	\$685.00
Shiraz	25.5x14. 9	\$825.00
Ardel	20.9x13. 3	\$1275.00
Saruk	21.7x13. 9	\$1875.00
Keshan	19.3x13. 3	\$3500.00
Lahvere	23.7x19. 4	\$4875.00

Dozar Persian Rugs - - \$120.00 to 150.00
Scatter sizes; new assortments to choose from.

Daghestan & Cabistan Rugs, \$75.00 to 125.00
Scatter sizes in beautiful colorings; excellent values.

Rare Soumac or Cashmere Rugs

Large assortment in Den or Small Library sizes,

\$110.00 to 150.00

EXTRA LARGE PERSIAN RUGS

From 12x16 ft. - - - at **\$500.00**
To 40x21 ft., - - - at **\$15,000.00**

Women's Distinctive

FURS

On the Third Floor

RUSSIAN MARMOT COATS—jaunty ripple back model, with contrasting collars and cuffs of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Natural Raccoon or Natural Nutria. Worn with or without broad belt. Special,

\$125.00

CARACUL COATS—Full sweep, 30-inch model, with deep shawl collar of Natural Skunk; wide belt. Beautifully lined. Special,

\$250.00

BEAVER COATS—Fashioned of prime Hudson Bay Skins, soft and silky, stunning 30-inch model; large shawl collar, flare cuffs, belt. Special,

\$445.00

SEPTEMBER FURNITURE SALE



4 pc. Chamber Suite, Dresser, Chiffonade, Vanity Case and Bed as illustrated, in Antique Ivory Enamel; other pieces separately priced, **\$425.00**

3 pc. Living Room Suite, Mahogany and Cane covered in Damask; formerly \$400.00,

\$295.00

3 pc. Overstuffed Living Room Suite covered in Velour; formerly \$485.00,

\$405.00

Louis XVI. Ivory Chamber Suite, 4 pieces; former price \$450.00,

\$365.00

10 pc. Dining Room Suite, Sheraton Mahogany; former price \$675.00

\$480.00

10 pc. Dining Room Suite, Italian Renaissance; former price \$1275.00

\$975.00

10 pc. Walnut Dining Room Suite, Louis XVI. design; former price \$550.00

\$450.00

Women's Autumn

BOOTS

Featuring an All Patent Glace Kid
Boot for Dress Wear

\$15.00

Fashioned high-cut, over a graceful long vamp last, with a shapely high arch and Louis XV. heel.

Absolutely the newest Boot
for Dress Wear.

NOTWITHSTANDING the prevailing high cost of Women's Shoes, we were fortunate enough to have contracted for our Fall stock before several advances in price, which will enable us to offer our new Fall models (now daily arriving) at prices in many instances below present wholesale cost.

CALLS PRIMARY LAW LUXURY FOR BOSSES

Ernest Harvier Says It Costs
\$500,000 and More "Rub-
ber Stamps" the "States."

URGES THAT IT BE REPEALED

Only One-Fourth of Voters in New
York City Cast Ballots,
He Declares.

In the opinion of Ernest Harvier, who, besides viewing politics across the foot-
lights for a generation or more, has
watched the operations of political ma-
chines from the inside, as a leader of
anti-Tammany movements—the high cost
of direct primaries should rank with the
high cost of living as a major issue in
the next campaign in New York City.
Mr. Harvier hopes the repeal of the
direct primary law will be made an
issue in the primaries next year.
According to Mr. Harvier, the abortive
primary election held Sept. 2 cost the
city \$350,000, and the candidates an
equal amount. And, with two excep-
tions, possibly only one, the direct
primaries, legalized to afford an anti-
dote to bossism, were merely a rubber
stamp to confirm the bosses' will, and
an opening to shift the responsibility for
the result to the enrolled voters.
It was learned yesterday that Mr.
Harvier's estimate on the cost of direct
primaries was too conservative. The
September primaries actually cost the
city nearly \$400,000, an average of
\$150 for each election district. In half
a dozen election districts not a single
vote was cast. The Board of Elections
yesterday asked the Board of Estimate
and Apportionment for an increase in
next year's appropriation of \$400,000 to
defray the expense of the Spring pri-
maries, at which will be elected dele-
gates to a State convention, which will

choose four delegates at large and four
alternates at large to the National Con-
ventions of the several parties.
The man who first suggested direct
primaries for New York City has long
since gone, but his reward, said Mr.
Harvier, "those who succeeded him
and who survive have much to ex-
plain."

1,000,000 Voters in City.
There are 1,000,000 voters in the
city—600,000 men and 400,000 women.
Section 156 of the election law provides
that after each citizen has registered
he or she is to be asked: "Do you de-
sire to enable you to vote at the
next year's primary?" If so, the word
"Yes" is to be entered on the twenty-
ninth column of the registration book.
The voter returns with an enrollment
blank to a small booth, where he is sup-
plied with a large pencil, and makes a
cross-mark, showing the party of his
choice. Then he returns the paper to a
box in which all primary ballots are
kept inviolate until after the election,
when a list of enrolled voters, with re-
sidence and party preferences, is pub-
lished. These lists include 1,000,000
names and cost the city \$300,000.

Virtual every voter enrolls, accord-
ing to Mr. Harvier, whether intending
to vote at the primaries or understand-
ing what the enrollment is for. The
figures show:
Democrats enrolled, 531,438 (including
222,285 women); Republicans, 202,185;
(131,246 women); Socialists, 47,716 (22,
223 women); Prohibitionists, 8,363 (4,
437 women); unenrolled, 77,488 (28,471
women).
Section 303 of the election law pro-
hibits a political party from expending
its funds "in aid of the designation or
nomination of any person to be voted
for at a primary election," said Mr.
Harvier. "The burden of expense in
nominating candidates falls upon the
candidates and their friends. This item
is about \$25,000. The cost of halls for
meetings, headquarters, advertising, and
other publicity is about \$20,000. Can-
vassing costs not less than \$100,000 addi-
tional. On primary day it is necessary
to maintain persons to bring voters to
the polls, to watch the count, and to
challenge illegal voters, and \$40 an
election district is not unreasonable—
\$100,000 additional.
"In other words, it costs the candi-
dates and their friends about \$250,000 to
comply with the requirements of the
law. designed, it was supposed, to put
the power of nominating candidates for
office in the hands of the people.
"The State prints more than 2,000
stores, (there are 2,628 election districts

in the city). It pays an army of elec-
tion officers, supplies ballots, booths,
stationery, and carriage, and detaches
a large part of police from their ordi-
nary functions. Some items of the cash
outlay by the city are:
Cost of polling places, \$11,000
Ballots of election districts, \$2,000
Stationery of election districts, \$2,000
Total, \$15,000

"The New York primary of two
weeks ago cost half a million dollars.
Of 600,000 electors who enrolled, 216,
910 voted at the primaries. In New
York about one-quarter of the popu-
lation moves each year. Voters enrolled
in September, 1918, occupied different
residence in September, 1919, and
therefore were disqualified. Further,
the vocations of the people are so
varied that many cannot be at the
polling places in voting hours.
Thirty-six thousand men and wom-
en went to the polling places to inscribe
help names in the enrollment books and
returned their tickets absolutely blank.
Forty-six hundred others (2,506 Republi-
cans, 1,808 Democrats, 162 Socialists
and nineteen Prohibitionists) disquali-
fied themselves by irregular marks on
the ballots. With these deductions,
the valid vote in the five boroughs
was:
Democratic, 145,894
Republican, 58,416
Socialist, 9,723
Prohibitionist, 305
Total, 214,338

"In theory direct primary gives all
candidates an equal chance. Actually,
it is a mere ratification of the 'states'
made by the leaders of the two 'ma-
chines.' The 'machines' have the or-
ganization, the workers as they are
called, their tickets absolutely blank.
The independents or insurgents have
what is left.
"In a few cases the 'state' of either
party was broken this year. G. J. S.
Bowling won the Supreme Court nomi-
nation on the Democratic side. His op-
ponent, Mr. Kuhn, was new to the vot-
ers, and preferred the candidate they
knew to the candidate they didn't know.
Mr. Huxford, on the Republican side,
was selected as candidate for County
Judge in Kings. He was a Republican
district leader. His opponent, Mr. Mar-
tin, was not.
"Outside of these two cases and one
in Manhattan Ninth Assembly, in which
the people in Fourteenth Street de-
sired a change, the 'state' of both par-
ties went through without a break. At
a cost of \$500,000, 217,000 men and women
went to polling places to register their
acquiescence of what had already been
done without it."

FINDS LITHUANIAN JEWS ARE STARVING

Yiddish Writer Reports Exiles,
Driven Out by Russia, Seek
Native Land.

REBUILD SCHOOLS FIRST

Relief Committee Investigator Tells
of Dire Distress but Un-
broken Spirit.

Sholom Asch, Yiddish poet and writer,
who returned recently from an investi-
gation of the condition of the Jews of
Eastern Europe, in a report made pub-
lic yesterday by the American Jewish
Relief Committee under whose auspices
and that of co-operating organizations
he made his trip, declared that the
Lithuanian Jews assert that their de-
portation from their homes by Russia
was more terrible than the expulsion
of the Jews from Spain.
Announcement was made by the com-
mittee of which Louis Marshall is
chairman, that to the \$20,000,000 they
have contributed for Jewish relief work
in the last two years, they are
now laying plans to add \$35,000,000 this
year.
Non-Jews will be invited to contribute
to the fund. No nation-wide campaign
will be held, but in a series of State
drives this Fall the American Jewish
Relief Committee, under the direction
of Henry H. Rosenfeld, will make an ap-
peal for that sum.
After paying tribute to the religious
tenacity of the Jews, Mr. Asch recounted

the events in Lithuania in the last five
years.
"At the beginning of the war all the
Jews in the province of Kovno and
Suwalki were deported by the Russian
military authorities. The Lithuanian
Jews indeed, assert with justice that
their deportation was even more terri-
ble than the expulsion from Spain sev-
eral centuries ago.
"Hundreds of thousands of Jews were
forced to leave their homes, where they
had dwelt for many, many years, upon
twenty-four hours notice. In the space
of one day and one night the venerable
Jewry of Lithuania, that illustrious
Jewry which had distinguished itself in
both ancient and modern learning and
wisdom, was torn out by the roots. The
Jews abandoned all their goods and
homes; women carried the little chil-
dren in their arms, and men bore away
the scrolls of the law from the syna-
gogues. Thus were they driven from
their native land.

3,000 Refugees Return.
Slobodki is a typical Jewish Lithuanian
town, built antily of wood. Before
the war there was a Jewish population
of seven thousand souls, living in about
600 houses. When the Jews were driven
out of Slobodki, all the houses were
entered and robbed. About 2,000 of the
refugees have since returned to Slobodki,
but not all of them found a roof
under which to sleep. A total of 106
houses had been leveled to the ground,
which had been plowed and tilled, so
that not a trace of the homes where
185 families had dwelt remained.
"Also, 142 houses had been badly
damaged. That is, in many cases the
doors and windows had been removed.
The flooring had been taken away, and
the roofs had been torn down. In ad-
dition, 208 houses had been damaged to
a lesser extent.
"In the cities, Mr. Asch found busi-
ness, commerce and industry at a stand-
still. Artisans, merchants, bankers and
other business men were all caught in
the economic disaster. The workmen
were especially hard hit. The workmen
were "walking the streets of Kovno," he
said, "there are thousands of unem-

ployed Jewish artisans: carpenters, cob-
blers, blacksmiths, toolmakers, glass-
makers and the like. Some of them carry their
old tools in their hands, depending
mainly for their living. In Kovno, for
example, the simple folk, with pale, hungry
faces and listless eyes, desperately sit-
ting on the curbstones of the streets of
Kovno, eager to sell their strength and
sweat for a piece of bread for their
children. But nobody buys."

"Often the worker will sell his last
tool for a piece of bread. I have seen
locksmiths sell their tools because they
could no longer look upon the hunger of
their children. Gradually, as the unfor-
tunate sinks lower and lower, and be-
comes in time an utter burden to himself
and others.
"Should Their Schools.
"In accordance with eternal Jewish
tradition, the returning exiles first
turned their attention to their syna-
gogues and the schools for children.
Not only did the rabbis and the heads
of the great congregations of Telis, Slo-
bedki, Kovno, and other places in Lithu-
ania who had been exiled at once re-
open their schools and synagogues and
resume teaching, but in every little
town to which the Jews returned their
first concern was for the education of
their children.
"Thus, in God's love it is pathetically
significant that the first care of the
refugees was not to rebuild their ruined
homes, but to secure a teacher and
school for the seventeen children. The
school was established in the partially
destroyed synagogue.
"Neither the epidemic of war, nor
the ever-present fear of pogroms, nor
the pains of hunger have so far been
able to break the Jewish spirit or to
extinguish the light of Jewish faith. A
great feeling of reverence possesses us
when we come face to face with this
eternal secret of Jewish history, which
may now be seen in the Jewish life of
Lithuania.
"How this Jewry, physically broken
and downtrodden, gathers its spiritual
forces and strives to face again to re-
build its ruined congregations, to re-
open schools for the hungry and naked
children, and to face the future with
physical network of its life. The Jews
of Lithuania remind us of that worm
which has survived in every part
of its body that, though severed in
twain, each half yet lives on."



I-MILLER
Center of Distinctive Footwear

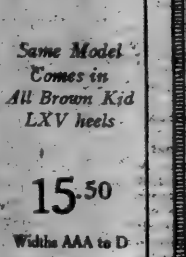
Smartly original models for Fall wear
have been created by Mr. I. Miller;
the recognized designer of footwear for
artistic women. The new Fall models
all have a distinctive touch of original-
ity which places them in a class by
themselves.

Patent with
Black Kid Top
also
All Black Kid



14.50
Size 1 to 9

Same Model
Comes in
All Brown Kid
LXV heels



15.50
Widths AAA to D

The illustrated book is one of the products of
our modern Brooklyn factory.

OXFORDS AND PUMPS. \$5.50 to 12.50

1534 BROADWAY
(Near 46th St.)
Open Until 10 P. M.

I MILLER
15 West 42d St.

50 CHURCH ST.
Hudson Terminal

New Kind of
Housefurnishing
Store—
Fifth Floor

For other Gimbel News see Pages 18 and 24, Sec-
tion 1; Page 4, Section 2; Page 5, Section 9.

Gimbel Brothers

311 ST. BROADWAY-33 ST

At Gimbels New Kind of
Housefurnishing Store

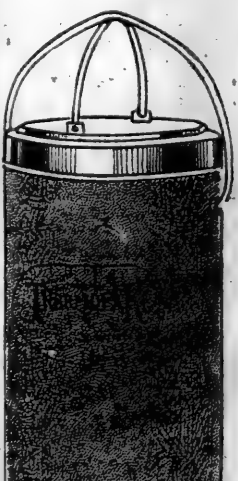
A Quart of Ice Cream for 25c

and the wonderful

THERMOPAK

To Carry It Home In - - - \$1.45

A Special Demonstration offer to introduce
this ingenious device (for sale exclusively
at Gimbels) to the New York Public



The

THERMOPAK

It Keeps Food Hot or Cold—It Keeps
Drinks Hot or Cold—It Keeps Ice
Cream Hard 4 Hours Without Ice

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—ever on the
lookout for devices that simplify the problems of housekeeping
—introduces to the New York public the Thermopak—an ingenious device
that keeps solids and liquids hot or cold for hours—and that keeps ice cream
hard for four to six hours without ice.

The Thermopak is an improvement on an old, well-tried principle. For years peo-
ple have been using vacuum and Thermos bottles to keep liquids hot or cold. But not
till the recent invention of the Thermopak has there been any way to keep solids hot
or cold.

The Thermopak is ingenious from every point of view. It contains no glass—so there's nothing to break. It is
built of a patented fibre composition, and is, therefore,
light and durable. And the price—\$1.45—is so low that
the Thermopak is within reach for all uses.

**Automobile
Parties** can enjoy
their outdoor luncheon
all the better for a cold
salad, a warm bird,
and ice cream.

School children
can carry warm lunch
in it.

At Home the
Thermopak has uses
innumerable.

One Quart of Ice Cream 25c to Purchasers of a Thermopak

This is the same delicious cream we serve over our counter. It is of-
fered at this special price only to enable purchasers of the Thermopak—
price \$1.45—to satisfy themselves that it can keep ice cream hard four hours with-
out ice.

But although the Thermopak has rightly been termed the Iceless Ice Cream Con-
tainer, it should be remembered that its uses are many besides that.

**Use It for Solids as Well as for Liquids
For Ice Cream It Cannot Be Surpassed**

This Demonstration Sale is held in the New Kind of Housefurnishing Store on the
Fifth Floor. Come in, witness the demonstration, and at the same time attend the great

September Sale of Housewares

245,000 Items Specially Priced. Savings of 10% to 50%

Mail orders filled for Thermopak

Store Closes at 5 P. M. For convenience we suggest early shopping.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd 34th Street

FURNITURE WEEK

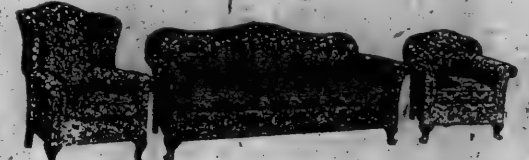
McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Appreciable saving will be effected by purchasing during this Sale, as the prices are lower than it will be
possible for us to quote later in the season, because Furniture prices are persistently climbing.
Since the Furniture for this Sale was purchased there have been distinct increases in prices on this same high grade of Fur-
niture. Hence, those who purchase now will pay only a fraction above the actual wholesale price of to-day.
For six months our buyers have been in the West accumulating the material for this event. The result is an unequalled
selection of beautiful, high grade Suites and Pieces.



Three-piece Queen Anne Model Library Suite, as illustrated,
upholstered in Damask, with loose cushions.

Sofa.....	125.00	regularly 179.50
Arm Chair.....	65.00	regularly 115.00
Rocker.....	45.00	regularly 69.50



Three-piece Queen Anne Model Library Suite, as illustrated,
upholstered in Tapestry. Outside back covered in same
material. Made with full spring cushion and spring edge.

Sofa.....	119.50	regularly 175.00
Arm Chair.....	59.50	regularly 110.00
Wing Chair or Rocker.....	54.50	regularly 97.50



Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Chamber Suite, as illustrated,
finished in Mahogany or Ivory Enamel, consisting of Dresser,
Chiffonade, Vanity Case and bow-end Bed.

395.00 regularly 475.00



Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Chamber Suite, as illustrated,
in American Walnut, including Dresser, Chiffonade, Vanity
Case and bow-end Bed.

495.00 regularly 589.50

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suite in Mahogany, includ-
ing Dresser, Chiffonade, Toilet Table and Bed.

375.00 regularly 450.00

Four-piece Queen Anne Model Suite in Mahogany, includ-
ing Dresser, Chiffonade, Vanity Toilet Table and Bed.

398.00 regularly 500.00

Six-piece Chippendale Model Suite in American Walnut,
including Dresser, Chiffonade, Toilet Table, Twin Beds and
Bench.

695.00 regularly 825.00

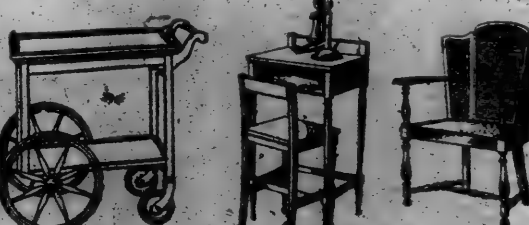
Four-piece Louis XIV. Model Suite in American Walnut,
including Dresser, Chiffonade, Vanity Case and bow-end Bed.

775.00 regularly 950.00



Ten-piece Windsor Model Suite in Solid Mahogany, con-
sisting of Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables,
five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

389.50 regularly 550.00

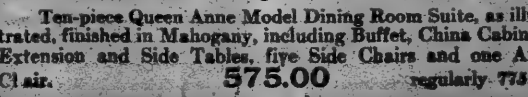


Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suite in American Walnut or
Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, enclosed Service
Table, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

569.50 regularly 750.00

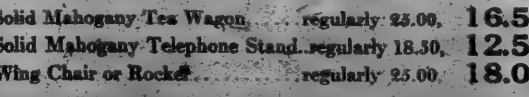
Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suite in American Walnut,
including Buffet, China Cabinet, enclosed Service Table, Ex-
tension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

598.00 regularly 800.00



Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Dining Room Suite, as illus-
trated, finished in Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet,
Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm
Chair.

575.00 regularly 773.00



Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon..... regularly 25.00 **16.50**
Solid Mahogany Telephone Stand..... regularly 18.50 **12.50**
Wing Chair or Rocker..... regularly 25.00 **18.00**

NEW YORK CITY 4TH IN COST OF LIVING

Family with Income Between \$1,200 and \$1,500 Spends \$584 Yearly for Food.

91 CITIES ARE COMPARED

Fall River, Mass., Spends Most; Savannah, Ga., the Least—Few Articles Drop; Many Rise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor in a report made public today presents an interesting discussion of the high cost of living problem, and shows, among other things, for families whose incomes aggregate from \$1,200 to \$1,500, New York City ranks fourth in the high cost of living schedule of ninety-one selected cities in all parts of the United States. A family with the income indicated expended during the last twelve months an average of \$584 for food. In Baltimore \$547, in New Orleans, \$539, in Pittsburgh \$533, in Philadelphia, \$533, in Chicago \$523, in Kansas City \$514, in San Francisco \$514, in Cincinnati \$504, and in St. Louis \$497.

The average annual expenditure, says the report, "for food by all the families in all the cities listed was \$511. The median amount was \$500 and the median cities were Milwaukee, Wis., and Danville, Ill. The largest sum, \$624, was spent in Fall River, Mass., and the smallest sum, \$427, in Savannah, Ga. In the last half of the table there are very few localities in New England or in the North Atlantic States. The cities having the smaller expenditures for food are for the most part in the Middle West, with some in the South. The very large cities are found mostly in the first half of the table, although there are also in this part of the table a number of small towns. Some Southern cities rank high in the table and consequently in food costs.

Wide Range Leads Interest. The information is of much interest and particularly so because of the wide range of localities. Its weakness is that the families concerned differ somewhat in income and greatly in size. To make satisfactory comparisons, the expenditures for food by families of the same size in forty-three of the communities have been tabulated. The families consist of husband, wife, and three children, aged approximately 2, 5, and 11 years, with an annual income of \$1,300. The table follows:

Locality	Av. annual exp. for food
Fall River, Mass.	\$624
New York City	\$584
Boston	\$564
Huntsville, Ala.	\$564
Meridian, Miss.	\$564
Portland, Me.	\$564
Manchester, N. H.	\$564
Newark, N. J.	\$564
New Orleans, La.	\$539
Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$533
Philadelphia, Pa.	\$533
Camden, N. J.	\$533
Houston, Tex.	\$533
Baltimore, Md.	\$504
Scranton, Pa.	\$504
Providence, R. I.	\$504
Westfield, Mass.	\$504
Johnstown, N. Y.	\$504
Rutland, Vt.	\$504
Richmond, Va.	\$504
San Francisco, Cal.	\$514
Oakland, Cal.	\$514
Baltimore, Md.	\$514
Charleston, S. C.	\$514
Byram, N. Y.	\$514
Kansas City, Mo.	\$514
Kansas City, Mo.	\$514
Atlanta, Ga.	\$514
Virginia, Minn.	\$514
Calumet, Mich.	\$514
Cripple Creek and Trinidad, Col.	\$514
Cincinnati, Ohio	\$504
Birmingham, Ala.	\$504
Chicago, Ill.	\$504
Denver, Colo.	\$504
Seattle, Wash.	\$504
St. Louis, Mo.	\$497
East St. Louis, Ill.	\$497
Oklahoma City, Okla.	\$497
Wichita, Kan.	\$497
Portland, Ore.	\$497
Bridgport, Conn.	\$497
Charlotte, N. C.	\$497
Winston-Salem, N. C.	\$497
Cleveland, Ohio	\$497
Columbus, Ohio	\$497
Detroit, Mich.	\$497
Brant, Ind.	\$497
Danville, Ill.	\$497
Peoria, Ill.	\$497
Frederic, Wash.	\$497
Meria, Ore.	\$497
Minneapolis, Ind.	\$497
Burlington, N. Y.	\$497
Fort Collins, Colo.	\$497
Los Angeles, Cal.	\$497
Memphis, Tenn.	\$497
Minneapolis and St. Paul	\$497

Table Is Explained.

"It should be remembered that the food costs in the table do not represent necessarily the costs of dietaries properly representative of the respective localities. These figures are rather the amounts spent out of \$1,300 for food by families of the same size. This point may be brought out by a comparison of, say, Bridgeport, Conn., and Providence, R. I. The figures for Bridgeport are \$530 and those for Providence \$547. Bridgeport may be lower than Providence partly because rent is much higher in Bridgeport than in Providence. It is well known that rents in Bridgeport increased enormously as a result of the war activities, so that out of \$1,300 perhaps an unduly large portion had to be devoted to rent, thus reducing the amount available for food.

"The costs of adequate and representative dietaries in the two cities may have differed considerably from the figures in the table. Since, however, for an income as low as \$1,300 food is of the first consideration, the ranking of the cities in the table probably corresponds very closely with the ranking of cities on the basis of comparable, representative dietaries.

"In using this standard family of uniform size and income," the Department of Labor says, "it is to be emphasized that there were not sufficient families of this precise type to permit of direct analysis. What has been done, therefore, is to analyze all the family schedules available, and by the system known in statistics as 'correlation' to compute from the experience of all families the probable experience of a family of the type noted. The type thus becomes in some degree an abstraction, but has been proved to represent the truth with extreme closeness."

"Concerning the retail prices of food-stuffs in the United States the report says: "The retail prices of twenty-two articles of food combined, for which assumption weights are secured by the bureau, shows a decrease for the United States of less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. in June, 1919, as compared with May, 1918. Thirteen of the forty-three articles for which prices were obtained for June 15, 1919, and May 1, 1919, making comparison possible, were cheaper in June than they were in May. Cabbages declined 20 per cent.; butter, 7 per

cent.; chick roast, 5 per cent.; rib roast, plate, beef, and mutton, 4 per cent. each; stricken, round, mutton, and lamb, 3 per cent. each; ham, 2 per cent.; pork chops, corn flakes, and baked beans, 1 per cent. each.

"Flour, rolled oats, cream of wheat, canned corn, canned peas and eggs were the same price in June as in May.

Articles Which Advanced.

"Articles which increased were: Potatoes, 15 per cent.; prunes, 5 per cent.; onions and coffee, 3 per cent. each; lard and crisco, 4 per cent. each; rice, 3 per cent.; evaporated milk, oleomargarine, cornmeal and raisins, 2 per cent. each; bacon, ham, fresh milk, eggs, bread, macaroni, navy beans, canned tomatoes, and new oranges, 1 per cent. each; canned salmon, nut margarine, cheese and tea increased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

"On June 15, 1919, the cost of twenty-two articles of food for which weights were obtained was 16 per cent. higher than a year ago. In the next period, the cost increased 41 per cent., potatoes \$1 per cent., cheese 30 per cent., eggs 20 per cent., butter 24 per cent., lard 28 per cent., sugar 16 per cent., milk 15 per cent., and flour 12 per cent. Onions and prunes, which are not included in the twenty-two weighted articles, increased 130 per cent. and 68 per cent. respectively. Cornmeal decreased 6 per cent., chick roast and plate beef each decreased 5 per cent., and navy beans 31 per cent. during the year period.

"The wholesale situation so far as food is concerned is summed up as follows:

"Increases in the wholesale prices of many important commodities in the United States during the second quarter of 1919 are shown by information collected by the Bureau of Labor statistics in representative markets. Among the articles showing an increase are bacon, hams, lard, corn, cornmeal, barley, cotton, cotton goods, hides, leather, shoes, anthracite coal and copper. On the other hand, some articles, such as cattle, beef, sheep, mutton, butter, rye, rye flour and potatoes, decreased in price during the quarter. A number of articles, such as hogs, eggs, milk, wheat, and wheat flour, oats, rice, sugar, wool, and woolen goods, bituminous coal, coke, pig iron, steel billets, spelter, petroleum, and gasoline showed virtually no change in price.

"Comparing prices in June with those for July, 1918, it is seen that a number of commodities were much higher. Conspicuous examples of these are hogs and hog products, butter, eggs, milk, corn, sugar, wheat and wheat flour, hides, leather, shoes and anthracite coal. Decreases between these two dates are shown for cattle, beef, sheep, mutton, cornmeal, oats, rye and rye flour, potatoes, cotton and wool textiles, coke, copper, pig iron, steel billets, pig tin, and pig lead."

MAY ROOF UPPER BUS DECKS

Seek Cover That Will Pass Under Elevated Structures.

There is a likelihood that the Fifth Avenue buses will soon be seen with a covering over the upper deck on rainy days to protect the travelers aloft. Judging from a recent scene at Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue experiments are now being carried out to find a suitable top that will be high enough above the bus to allow the passengers to walk to and from their seats and at the same time will permit the house tops and roofed to pass under the low bridge made by the elevated structure at this crossing of Sixth Avenue.

The problem evidently is not an easy one, for the top used the other afternoon appeared to be just about as low as possible and still let the passengers move about under it. Yet it projected a few inches above the lowest edge of the steel girders of the elevated. As the experimental bus approached the crossing it slowed down in answer to a great ringing of bells by the men in charge on the upper and lower decks. There were no passengers on board.

The top, which resembled those used on touring cars, approached the girder literally inch by inch. About ten minutes were needed to cross Sixth Avenue and the top was forced down a few inches at several points in the journey.

ARMY STORE TO SELL BLANKETS AND SHOES

Zone Supply Officer Announces List of New and Renovated Goods to be Offered.

WILL NOT HANDLE FOODS

Commissioner Day Says Rolling Stores Will Furnish Eggs at 52 to 54 Cents a Dozen.

Another step in its campaign to aid in the reduction of the high cost of living was taken yesterday by the War Department when it announced that the first Quartermaster Corps Retail Store will be open to the public on Thursday, Sept. 20, at 22 West Nineteenth Street. In addition to blankets the War Department will sell direct to the consumer article overcoats, gloves, overalls, underwear, socks, towels, hats, brushes, ash cans, and other articles at reduced prices.

It is not the intention at present to sell army surplus food at the store. Jonathan P. Day, Commissioner of Markets, announced yesterday that rolling stores will begin the sale of eggs tomorrow or Tuesday at from 52 to 54 cents a dozen.

Army and navy shoes will be placed on sale by the city tomorrow at the Municipal Building. The sale is intended for city employes, but the public is also invited, it was announced.

Jewish Bread Prices High Enough. Food Administrator Williams made public last night the report of Louis Marshall, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Fair Price Committee, which has been investigating costs of labor and materials in the baking of bread used by a million Jews in New York City. After holding several conferences and making a careful study of the situation the committee decided that the Jewish Master Bakers' Federation of Greater New York was not justified in increasing the price of their bread which sells at 9 cents a pound maximum.

The opening of the Quartermaster Corps Retail Store was announced by Colonel M. Carson, Zone Supply Officer, under whose supervision it will be conducted. "This store is established for the purpose of reaching the household consumer," said the announcement, "and sales will, therefore, be limited to such quantities as are manifestly for household or personal use only."

The principal articles, with prices, are as follows: Articles, cloth top, (new) pair, \$1.50; Articles, all rubber, (new) pair, 2.25; Articles, (reclaimed or renovated), all, 1.00; Hides, pair, 5.00; Blankets, wool, (reclaimed or renovated), each, 5.00; Blankets, cotton, (new) pair, 5.00; Blankets, wool and cotton mixed, (new) each, 5.00; Blankets, wool and cotton mixed, (reclaimed or renovated), each, 3.50; Blankets, wool, (new) each, 6.00; Blankets, cotton, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, 1.00; Boots, rubber, high, (new) pair, 2.25; Brushes, scrub, (new), each, .15; Brushes, shaving, (new), each, .15; Candles, tallow, (new), a pound, .10; Cans, ash or garbage, (new) each, .50; Slices, each, .50; Drawers, wood, heavy, winter, (new), pair, 1.00; Drawers, wool, light, pair, .50; Drawers, winter, wool, heavy, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .90; Drawers, winter, fleece lined, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .30; Drawers, summer, balbriggan, (new), pair, .50; Drawers, summer, balbriggan, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .50; Drawers, summer, elastic seam, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .50; Drawers, summer, knee length, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .50; Drawers, summer, full length, (new), pair, .50; Drawers, summer, balbriggan, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .50; Drawers, summer, elastic seam, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .50; Drawers, summer, knee length, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .50; Drawers, summer, full length, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .50; Gloves, jersey knit, (new), pair, .25; Overall combination, (new), pair, .25; Overalls, combination, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .25; Overalls, bib, (reclaimed or renovated), pair, .25; Paper, toilet, rolls, three for .10; Socks, summer, cotton, (new), pair, .10; Socks, wool, light, (new), pair, .10; Socks, wool, light, (reclaimed or renovated), two pairs for .25.



ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

\$35 to \$75

We are willing to convince you that Adler-Rochester clothes are the best ready-to-wear garments obtainable, if you are open to conviction at a time when good clothes are very scarce.

"It isn't necessary to pay the most to get the best."

MILTON WEBER Men's Complete Attire 206 BROADWAY 208

START FARM FOR SOLDIERS.

New Jersey Legion Buys 4,200 Acres for Model Farm.

Work will be begun at once on development of a farm colony at Winslow, N. J., for returned soldiers and sailors, a model farm colony in every other State. It was announced here last night by the New Jersey Branch of the American Legion, which has launched the movement. The colony's purpose, the announcement adds, is to stand as a "practical and living memorial to patriots in the life of our nation the ideals and the spirit of the men who died in the great war."

The organization has acquired 4,200 acres for the project. The property consists of a village of city houses, an inn, store, and church, and a tract of good forest land. This property will be divided into 420 ten-acre farms, on which model homes will be erected, in which an "order" will be made to utilize "in the most practical and artistic manner" every inch of space. Sixty acres will be reserved for a

road, which will be stocked with fruit and used as a pleasure lake in summer and a skating pond in winter. It will also supply the community with ice. The estimated cost of the project, including clearing 2,700 acres, erecting houses, road building, and equipping the plant with water supply and drainage is \$1,802,000.

The colony buildings will include a model structure for a recreation center, school, and public library, a manufacturing building, and one for teaching and developing different arts and crafts. Live stock and proper machinery for agricultural development and machinery for drying, canning, and preserving surplus foodstuffs are also included in the plan.

Coal Passer Killed in Subway. A man who the police believe to be Ole Anderson of Duluth, Minn., from cards and letters in his possession, was run over and killed by a Fourth Avenue subway train last evening at the Pacific Street station while the platform was crowded with men and women on their way to Coney Island. It is not known whether the man threw himself under the train or if he was pushed accidentally. Anderson was a coal passer employed on one of the ships in the navy yard.

DIABETICS MAY BREAD

STARCH-FREE SUGAR-FREE NUTRITIOUS PALATABLE

Easily made in any home from

LISTER'S DIABETIC FLOUR

ABSOLUTELY STARCHLESS

Decidedly superior to gluten breads, which, at their best, contain 30% starch! An unusually convenient diabetic flour, self-rising, put up in individual packages, one for each day—accompanied by recipes for making a great many other delicacies in addition to wholesome, appetizing bread.

One Month's Supply, \$4.85—Fifteen Days' Supply, \$2.75

LISTER BROS., Inc., 405 Lexington Ave. at 42nd St., N. Y. City. Phone Murray Hill 5531

RUSSEKS FIFTH AVENUE Between 34th & 35th Streets The Store of Fur Supremacy



"Embassy"

A Russian Sable Masterpiece of Stellar Achievement

The mode illustrated is one of several exceptionally original designs subject to individual selection—to be developed from a collection of magnificent sables accumulated by RUSSEKS over a period of years—each pelt so perfect that for sumptuous richness and supreme quality is to be favorably compared with the cherished pearls in the priceless necklace.

\$58,000.00

English Finish Long Cloths, \$2.75 and \$3.75 a Pc.
36-in. wide. 10 Yards to the piece. Suitable for the
fashioning of fine, soft lingerie for Women and Children.
A Very Special Value!
GIMBELS—WHITE FABRICS SHOP—Second Floor

For Other Gimbel News See Pages 17 and 18, Section 1; Page 4, Section 2; Page 5, Section 9.

Gimbel Brothers

37th ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Piano Store Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.
During Player-Piano Sale
Use entrance, 33d St., near Broadway.
GIMBELS—MUSIC SALONS—Eighth Floor

300 Exquisite Over-Blouses (Casaques) at a Fraction of Their Worth

Sale of a Most Extraordinary Purchase at \$19.75 and \$29.50

Charmeuse Satin Afternoon Gown

show how quality and charm of mode may be combined

at \$35

in such a wonderful manner that each of the models has all the éclat of an expensive gown.

The model pictured—with its girdle embroidered in metal thread and a soft color . . . with its new tonneau silhouette of skirt . . . and string panels as Paris places them.

Or another equally distinctive model with a new tunic, a bead and silk-embroidered georgette crepe gilet.

In Crow Blue or Black

Beautifully Lustreful.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S DRESS SALON—Third Floor

Silvertone Velour Tailormades

with Tuxedo collar of selected Neaseal Fur

at \$49.50

Man-Tailored—

The difference is "telling" the minute one slips into the coat. Well-fitted shoulders, perfect tailoring of details.

In just the distinctive model that is pictured . . . with slightly fitted lines . . . one of the accepted silhouettes of the Fall.

The Coat Is Silk Peau de Cygne Lined Throughout.

The colorings—mordore brown, Barbeau blue, oxford, crow blue, oxblood.

Sizes 34 to 44.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S SUIT SALON—Third Floor



No Credits, No Approvals, None C. O. D.

The New Autumn Paris-Inspired Creations Superbly Embroidered

in chenille . . . wool . . . tube and seed beads . . . metal thread and silk . . . braids . . . and wonderful combinations of these

Worked Mainly by Hand

in the most distracting beautiful motifs. In borders, in all-over arabesques, in rows of studing, in plaques and discs.

Fashioned in Georgette Crepes, Crepes de Chine, Satins and Illuminated Batiks

the finest qualities of each . . . pure silk . . . in the best weights. Scores of individual styles. Of some there are only a few of a kind. Of others, equally as handsome, there are many.

The Gorgeous Girdles Alone Are Worth a Substantial Part of the Sale Prices

And the color range! Whatever Paris has shown for Autumn. The full gamut of her glorious new color . . . from palest tint to the deepest shade of a color. May we counsel early-in-the-day choosing?

GIMBELS—GALLERY OF BLOUSES—Third Floor



The Kiddies' New Autumn Hats

\$4.00 to \$11.50

Velvet—velours and beaver—of course—for the first little hats tiny people will wear to Kindergarten—or in their very busy hours of play in the Park. Streamers—wide, jaunty ones—and ribbon bows by way of trimming—Amusing bows—such as pert velvet tams choose to have on one side. And—nine lives' sort of hats—the sturdy kind a Kiddie can be comfortable in—and needn't be too careful of—Here they are in the Gimbel Baby Shop:

—Velvet Hats, \$4.00 to \$7.00

—Velour Hats, 6.00 to 11.50

—Beaver Hats, 8.50 to 10.50

Miss 2 to 6 may choose her favorite Poke, Jack Tar or Tam Model in her very own color—Black, Navy, Copen, Beaver, Brown or Cherry. And she'll be charming—no matter what her choice.

GIMBELS—BABY SHOP—Second Floor

The New Pettibloomers Have Arrived

\$7.15 to \$14.35

Formerly when one wished to be slim—yet warm and comfortable—one found it difficult because fall and winter underthings were so bulky. Then along came Pettibloomers—and one's difficulties were solved in the most delightful manner possible.

The New Pettibloomers for autumn are fashioned of dependable soft Glove Silk Jersey—in the loveliest new colorings and in black. Tiny ruffles, pleatings, interesting embroidery, thrilling combinations of such tints as beige and rose—make them alluringly feminine.

Because of the adjustable elastic finishing they may be worn either knee or ankle length—as Milady prefers. Elastic at waistline, too.

GIMBELS—PETTICOAT SHOP—Second Floor

Two-piece Pajamas from Japan

\$21.45—\$23.45

Charmingly quaint are two little styles in pajama suits of soft Jap silk—in delectable shades of pink and blue. Adorable for Milady who likes things that are "different."

At \$21.45—"Honest-to-goodness" Pajamas—a la Japanese—softly feminine because of their kimono sleeves and broadened silk trimmings, round neck and sleeves. Narrow blue bindings on the pink models—pink on the blue models—and—as fastenings—tiny frogs of contrasting color.

At \$23.45—Another Gay Little Model—blue, piped with white. The figured silk trimming takes the form of cut-work applique about the collar—and straight little bands about the sleeves.

GIMBELS—LINGERIE SHOP—Second Floor

New Silks, New Velvets, New Woolen Fabrics, New Cotton Materials

Together with the Gimbel School for Dress-making form a Wonderfully Economical Combination.

SILKS

Specially priced

for Monday, September 22, in connection with Dressmaking School Opening.

35-inch Dress Satin, \$2.50 yd.

In a splendid line of street and evening shades, as well as black. This is a rich, lustrous, dependable quality.

35-inch Black Dress Satin, \$1.95 yd.

This silk could not be manufactured today for this price. We are able to offer it to you so cheaply because of our foresight in placing orders for this seven or eight months ago when costs were much lower.

Double Width Black Chiffon Velvet \$6.95 yd.

Every one knows that Velvet will be the Queen of Fall Fabrics, and this is a great opportunity to secure a beautiful fabric at a very reasonable price.

26 to 27-inch Dress Velveteen \$2.50 yd.

All the wanted street shades as well as black—beautiful velvety finish.

GIMBELS—SILK SECTION—Second Floor

New Woolen Fabrics

Peach Bloom, Gold Tones, Silvertones, Duvet de Laine, Velours, Broadcloths, Tricotines, Fine Serges, Poiret Twills, Tweeds.

Plaids in wonderful color combinations, and many others.

For Next Week's Selling

54-inch All Wool Tricotines, \$4.95 Yd.

Navy Blue and Black. A Modish Fabric, Charming Quality.

48-inch Rich Black Broadcloth, \$2.95 Yd.

Sponged and Shrunk; Rich, Lustrous Finish.

54-inch All Wool Fine Twill Serges, \$3.35 Yd.

Black and Dark Navy Blue. Very Good Looking.

GIMBELS—DRESS GOODS SECTION—Second Floor

Cotton Fabrics

Specials to celebrate the opening of the School of Dressmaking

For who would not love to have a new evening frock of the new fine, soft cottons, or of organdy?

Made over a silk slip, of course

Here are a few practical things, too:

32 in. Zephyr Ginghams . . . 50c yd.

36 in. Mercerized Poplins . . . 68c yd.

36 in. Tussah "Silk" . . . 75c yd.

Cotton Crepes . . . 50c yd.

Madras (Shirting) . . . 65c yd.

GIMBELS—COTTON FABRICS SECTION—Second Floor

Huge, Cape-Like Collars of Fashionable Furs, Luxuriously Adorn Women's Coats

of rich, soft warmth—with-out-weight materials at \$89.50

Such as deep-pile Hudson-Seal-like Plush . . . Silver-tip Bolivia Cloth . . . Tinseltone Polo Cloth . . . Melton Velour. In black and the glorious new Autumn colorings. And the furs—

Taupe-Dyed Nutria—Ringtail Opossum

—Neaseal—Lavishly, Beautifully Used

in a huge shawl collar fashion, or a soft draping of the fur into revers; or a big squared collar.

Then the handsome linings of soft silks—effectively patterned or in a single blending color.

No wonder New York is coming to know Gimbel's for superlative coat-value.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALON—Third Floor



Paris Creates the Miracle of Youthfulness in Autumn Millinery

With shoulder-sweeping lines of trimming. And with soft draped contours of brims. And with brims that curve away from the face with ingenuous frankness.

And then she makes of feathers flues that curl like a baby's hair . . . and tiny stand-a-way feathers that bedeck a hat all by themselves. A bobbed fringe of feathers to rest on curling lashes. Paris knows the witchery of youth.

Gimbels Have Caught the Magic Intact—In Gimbel-Paris Millinery \$15 to \$38 and higher



GIMBELS—MILLINERY SALON—Third Floor

Soft, Thick, Yielding—is this Wonderful Carpeting, \$9.50 Sq. Yd.

that was made in Ayr, Scotland, by William C. Gray and Sons.

Woven without a seam, 12 Ft. and 15 Ft. Width,

and woven so richly that the wool shows its superb quality—even on the back. And in colors that will never become passe—rich blues, greens, reds, and that softest, loveliest tone, Taupe, which is a marvelous background for really elegant surroundings.

In addition to above,

High-Grade Wilton Rugs

In the following sizes and prices:

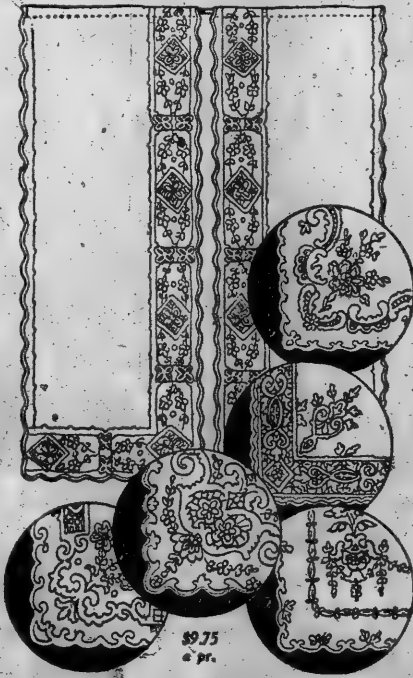
27 in. x 54 in.	\$8.75, \$9.25, \$10.00, \$10.25 & \$12.75
36 in. x 63 in.	14.00, 15.75, 16.00 & 20.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	27.50, 30.75 & 33.75
6 ft. x 9 ft.	45.00, 49.50, 56.00, 61.00 & 64.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	60.00, 72.50, 84.00 & 93.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	65.00, 75.00, 85.00, 89.00, 93.00 & 99.00
9 ft. x 15 ft.	103.00, 110.00, 125.00, 135.00 & 168.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	115.00, 139.00, 151.00, 162.50 & 189.00

GIMBELS—CARPET AND RUG SECTIONS—Sixth Floor

Remarkable Offer of 700 Pairs Imported Irish Point Curtains

A Special Purchase Representing a Great Importer's Surplus Lines, Secured at a Price Making Possible Great Savings \$9.75 pr.

This Is Monday's Feature Offering in Gimbel's Great September Sale of Lace Curtains and Upholstery.



27 Different Designs

2 1/2 and 3 Yard Lengths

Aside from the variety of choice, the collection consists almost entirely of the delightfully simple border effects (as illustrated) in a quality now so much in vogue but so difficult to secure. Both ivory and beige. From eight to fifty pairs of a pattern to select from.

A Timely Opportunity

Right now is THE time to buy lace curtains. Homes are being reopened—the warm weather seems to be at an end. This Gimbel offering, then, brings to New York a buying opportunity distinctly unusual, for the original cost of many of these curtains exceeded the sale price of \$9.75 per pair.

Buy At Once

The quantity is not large enough to meet the demand, we are sure, and, as assortments are limited, early shopping is counseled.

GIMBELS—CURTAIN SECTION—Sixth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1919.

JERSEY CHOOSE CANDIDATES TUESDAY

Greatest Interest Centred on Nugent-Edwards Contest for Governor.

"WET OR DRY" THE ISSUE

Nugent Avowedly For Liquor and Personal Liberty of the Citizen.

FOUR ON REPUBLICAN TICKET

Bugbee Expected to Win and Run Against Nugent—Large Fields in the Minor Races.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—There never was a primary election in this State in which so many candidates were contending for major nominations, but all the voters of New Jersey have their eyes fixed on the fight between James R. Nugent, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and ex-State Senator Edward L. Edwards for Governor.

The primary election will be held on Tuesday. A candidate for Governor is to be nominated for each party, and, in addition, an Assemblyman in each of the twenty-one counties and candidates for State Senator in many districts. In a majority of the counties, too, there are exciting local contests. Indications point to a heavy vote, following an unusually spirited campaign.

There are four candidates for Governor on the Republican ticket—Newton A. K. Bugbee, who is State Controller; Thomas L. Raymond, a City Commissioner of Newark; and two others, James R. Nugent and Edward L. Edwards. Mr. Nugent is running on a "wet" platform.

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MERCER THANKS CIVIL FOR RECEPTION

Belgian Primate Sees Pennsylvania Station Before Going to Baltimore—To Return Oct. 5.

Reiterating his thanks for the reception accorded him in New York, Cardinal Mercier left for Baltimore yesterday where he will again become the guest of Cardinal Gibbons. The Belgian Primate is scheduled to return to New York on Oct. 5.

A large crowd waited in front of the home of Archbishop Hayes, Madison Avenue and Fifth Street, to witness the departure of the Belgian Cardinal. When he came out he was cheered and the efforts of persons to get close to his car for a handshake held up his leaving several minutes. When he arrived at the Pennsylvania Station there was time to spare before the going of the Washington express, so Stationmaster Egan showed the Cardinal around the building. Cardinal Mercier expressed astonishment when informed that the statup had cost \$110,000,000 to construct.

The primate was accompanied on his trip by Mr. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, and Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Auxiliary Bishop of Albany, and Mr. W. J. Glavin, Chairman of the Catholic Laymen's Committee.

FUND FOR CHURCH COLLEGES

Presbyterian Board Plans to Raise \$35,000,000 in Five Years.

Plans for a five-year campaign to raise \$35,000,000 for the Presbyterian colleges and universities, were announced yesterday following the annual meeting of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, at the headquarters, 136 Fifth Avenue. According to Dr. James E. Clarke, associate secretary in charge, \$7,000,000 is to be raised each year, \$2,000,000 of the sum to be secured by the Presbyterian New Era Movement and \$5,000,000 by the colleges and synods. Two million dollars will be distributed among the Presbyterian colleges for endowment work in the State university centers.

The announcement was also made that the General Board has received a new fund of \$50,000 to be assigned to Presbyterian churches in the State. Thomas W. Synott of Wrentham, N. J., a member of the Board, Rev. John Steele, will leave shortly for a temperance campaign through England, Ireland and Scotland, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board and the National Temperance Council of the British Isles.

TO DEDICATE MISSION.

New Building of Five Points Organization to Open Today.

The new Five Points Mission of the Methodist Church, at Catherine and Madison Streets will be dedicated today at 3 o'clock, to mark the opening of the new five-story building. Bishop Luther B. Wilson will be in charge of the service, which will include a sermon, special services will follow. The building contains a chapel, school room, gymnasium, amusement hall, transient dormitory, as well as a large restaurant and club rooms.

The Five Points Mission was established in 1892 and is the most congested, poverty-stricken and criminal section in the city. The Police Department called the narrow street which runs beside the building, "murderer's alley."

GIANT BOMBER COMING SOON

Handley-Page Biplane Atlantic to Resume Flight to New York.

Word has reached this city that the Handley-Page biplane, Atlantic, will resume its flight from Newfoundland to the United States. This four-engine giant, built originally to bomb Berlin, but brought to Harbour Grace, N. F., by Admiral Markham and a party of British air service men, originally to attempt the flight across the Atlantic, embarked upon a flight to New York and Atlantic City on July 4, when it was decided not to attempt the crossing because it already had been accomplished by the Vickers Vimy. A broken oil feed pipe led to engine trouble which forced a descent at Parry, N. S. The machine was partly wrecked in landing, and ever since a group of expert mechanics have been at work rebuilding it with spare parts brought over originally for the Atlantic flight.

The renewed flight probably will be to New York, though after a short stay the biplane is expected to fly to Atlantic City, for though the Atlantic crew were anxious to land in this city, the American authorities on Long Island, because of British air service men, are approaching this city at the time, and it was feared there might be a collision. The biplane was expected to arrive since the date when the Handley-Page man had hoped to start, their crew were on leave from the Royal Air Force, having been compelled to return to military duties, and a somewhat new personnel will man the craft when the flight is resumed.

TO FORM RED CROSS POST.

Nurses for Army, Navy, and Marines Will Be Part of American Legion.

The Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that a meeting will be held Monday evening at the Central Club for Nurses, 132 East Forty-fifth Street, by Red Cross nurses who served in the army, navy or marines and who are organizing a Red Cross Post of the American Legion.

The post is named after Miss Delano, head of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross during the war, who died on April 10 last at Seventy-four. About 2,000 nurses in New York City are eligible for membership. Miss Delano was one of the best known of the nursing corps.

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COMBINE TO HUNT INFLUENZA GERM

Noted Bacteriologists Unite in Effort to Prevent Recurrence of Epidemic.

CITY PREPARES A VACCINE

Dr. Copeland Tells of Plans to Instruct the Public How to Guard Against Disease.

Four men prominent in the medical profession in this country agreed at a conference in this city this week to combine their efforts in the study of the so-called influenza bacillus, the filterable viruses and the pneumococcus, as possible factors in colds and influenza leading to pneumonia.

In making this announcement yesterday, the Health Commissioner, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, said nothing very positive is known regarding the influenza germ, and hope is felt that the vaccine employed by the Health Department may help prevent fatalities from pneumonia.

Those at the conference were Dr. William H. Park, Director of Laboratories of the Department of Health; Dr. George W. McCoy, Director of Hygienic Laboratories of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. M. J. Rosenau, professor of hygiene and preventive medicine in Harvard University; and Dr. P. D. Smith, professor of bacteriology in the University of Chicago. The conference marks the beginning of a Federal, State and municipal effort to prevent the threatened recurrent epidemic of influenza.

The question of a vaccine that will be of maximum efficiency is interesting to medical authorities throughout the country. The Department of Health has prepared a vaccine containing germs of various types of pneumonia and the several forms of streptococcus, as well as the influenza bacillus itself. In some cases, Dr. Copeland said, this will give immunity for a year or more.

It must be admitted that the use of vaccines is largely experimental," said Dr. Copeland. "I would not think it right to speak with a degree of certainty regarding their value. I do desire to give the public the frankest possible statement regarding the possible value of the vaccine, so that they can determine whether it should be employed."

"Before any vaccine or serum can be presented to the public with any degree of enthusiasm, the causative germ responsible for the disease must be discovered. The scientific world is most anxious to get a reliable vaccine, and the results of vaccination appear to be of great importance. The results of vaccination appear to be of great importance."

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Hotels of City Filled to Overflowing

By Unprecedented Scarcity of Homes

As Oct. 1, New York's great moving day, draws near conditions grow more and more perplexing for those who are searching frantically for a roof to cover their heads. All classes find themselves in a serious predicament, for one thing, well as permanent residents face a homeless condition.

Never has there been such a demand for space on Manhattan Island as in the last few weeks, and the demand is growing daily, according to real estate dealers and hotel managers. For one thing, many discharged soldiers are remaining here. Then there has been an unprecedented number of marriages, and these new families are clamoring for homes.

In tenement districts families are doubling up. More prosperous persons are eagerly taking leases on apartments wherever they may be had. Work of remodeling houses into studio apartments goes on, but still there is not room for all.

The hotels, even those most deserted ones, are being filled to overflowing. The possibility of trade with foreign countries is attracting business men from all over the country, and merchants and others from Europe and South America add to the congestion.

Bureaus which furnish information regarding apartments and rooms in hotels add to the greatest difficulty in handling the situation. The Hotel Association, which has conducted such a bureau for several years, is turning hundreds of persons away each day because there are no rooms to be had. Every hotel in town has its waiting list, and a wife for a room a week in advance is apt to fall in its purpose.

The influx of women, too, is most unusual. At the Martha Washington the list is so long the applicants for rooms cannot possibly be accommodated. Every inch of space there is taken. Seekers have to take rooms wherever they can get them for the time being. To add to other difficulties of housekeeping the servant problem is growing worse, and many New York families are planning to live in hotels. Some who have country homes near by are planning to remain out of town during the autumn; others who are planning to live in the country the entire winter.

Copeland Township of the Majestic Hotel said in the last twenty years hotel space in New York has never been so scarce. He thinks this condition will continue throughout the winter.

During the registration for service in the army and navy it developed that hundreds of thousands of young men did not live in hotels. They were citizens of other countries, but they had been naturalized, but they had nothing to prove it by. Asked if they had been voting, the reply was invariably in the affirmative. Considerable criticism was provoked by a situation that permitted a man to live in other parts of the country and not vote in his own country.

County Clerk William F. Schneider said yesterday that he was endeavoring to have the naturalization law amended so that all of the members of a naturalized citizen's family could obtain naturalization papers. "Many of them lose their papers," he declared, "and occasionally an attempt is made to replace them. Therefore the children, who are born in this country, are not able to find themselves greatly embarrassed at times because they cannot prove that they are citizens."

It was pointed out that many young men and women are leaving the country to go to other countries. Each time the railroad is crowded with immigrants. The immigration may follow official doubt as to citizenship.

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DECIDES SCHOOLS ARE UNDER STATE

Appellate Division Finds New York Board Is Not a City Branch.

REVERSES LOWER COURT

Justice Page Writes Opinion Saying Hirschfeld Has No Right to Examine Books.

A decision of importance affecting the Board of Education of the School District of the City of New York, was recently handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. The decision was written by Justice Alfred R. Page, and was affirmed by the Presiding Justice, John F. Rockwell, and by Justice Edgar S. Merrill, while Justice S. Dowling and Justice Laughrin dissented.

Taken in connection with an opinion given to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Corporation Counsel Burr, this decision goes far toward establishing the New York City Board of Education as having the status of an essential part of the State educational system, and not that of a branch of the city government.

The determination of the Appellate Division is one result of a controversy that has been going on for several months between educational officials and the city authorities. Last Spring the Commissioner of Accounts, an appointee of the Mayor, demanded that he be allowed to examine the books of the accounts of the Board of Education.

The question involved was the authority of the Commissioner of Accounts to examine the books of the Board of Education. The Board of Education had refused to allow the Commissioner to examine the books, and the Commissioner had demanded that he be allowed to examine the books.

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GERMAN PLAN TO PACK SILESIAN PLEBISCITE

It Contemplates Transporting Voters from All Germany, Free of Expense.

By EDWIN L. JARRE.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Evidence has reached Americans in Paris that Germany is planning a big colonization job to carry the plebiscite in Upper Silesia which is to be held after the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Semi-official propaganda is being conducted, urging all Silesians throughout Germany to go to Silesia for the election, with the promise of the payment of all expenses.

A statement published in the Dusseldorf newspapers says: "Many thousands of people who were born in Silesia will make the trip to their respective voting districts. These people are the first ones, and then those born in the second zone. Every one who reports in time will receive a furlough to participate in the plebiscite. Managers of private concerns should allow their employees to take part in the voting without losing anything by it. The man who takes the trouble to travel that distance should be given an official respect considered as being an important as if he were working for his own concern. It is advisable to give full pay for every day these men are away in order to vote for the Fatherland."

The program included a basketball game, a football game, and a baseball game. A special feature of the game was the basketball game played by men who had lost an arm or a leg. One boxing match was between a one-legged printer and a one-legged typewriter repairman. Another bout was between a one-legged boxer and a one-legged boxer. The prize was awarded to the winner.

CRIPPLES BOX AND RUN.

Held Athletic Meet in Which Basketball and Baseball Figures.

Many crippled and disabled men demonstrated at a field day meet of the Red Cross yesterday, that they could play baseball and basketball, run, jump and box, despite physical handicaps.

The games took place at the Red Cross Athletic Field, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, under the direction of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. Every cripple in the city was invited to take part. The contestants were chiefly ex-service men, crippled in the war.

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SUPPRESS SINN FEIN PAPERS

Police Raids Disable the Presses of Irish Revolutionary Journals.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—The O'Connell, Sinn Fein and other revolutionary journals, as well as several provincial weeklies, were suppressed today by the police because they had published advertisements for the so-called Irish Republican League.

Where newspapers operated their own presses, the papers rendered the presses unworkable. The campaign will be formally launched at the fifth convention of the federation, which will open here Friday.

The campaign will be based on an investigation made recently by Miss May Dunbar, President of the National Council of Women's Civil Service Organizations. The campaign will be formally launched at the fifth convention of the federation, which will open here Friday.

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COLUMBIA EXPANDS AS RESULT OF WAR

Opening of the Academic Year on Wednesday to See Many Important Changes.

EXERCISES IN THE MORNING

President Butler to Lead Procession and Dr. Erskine to Deliver Address.

COURSES MEET NEW ORDER

Psychological Tests as Entrance Alternative and Assembly Hour Among Innovations.

Columbia University will begin its 1919-20 academic year on Wednesday. The opening exercises, it was announced yesterday, will be held in the gymnasium at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The academic procession with President Nicholas Murray Butler, the Trustees and Officers of Instruction in line will form, as at commencement, in the Library Building, at 5:30 o'clock.

The annual address will be delivered by Dr. John Erskine, Professor of English, whose topic will be "University Leadership." Professor Erskine served abroad in connection with the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. A President Butler will be back in New York tomorrow after a stay of several months in the West, where he delivered numerous speeches on national subjects.

On Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. the opening exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be held in the lower lecture room. After a brief address of welcome by President Butler an address will be delivered by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dr. Darrach, who recently made a study in medical work overseas during the war, will speak on "Productive Medicine." The beginning of the new year at the Medical School will be marked by changes in administration. For the first time the appointment of Dr. Sidney R. Burnap having just been announced.

Examinations at the university began last Monday and ended yesterday, with the exception of the psychological tests, which will be given tomorrow morning and will be in charge of Professor M. L. Thorndyke. Registration has been in progress since last Wednesday, and ends on the opening day of the academic year except for certain classes of students. While registration figures are not available, it is estimated that the number of students at the university yesterday for the enrollment is likely to be very large in all departments. The Department of Extension Teaching, which annually draws many thousands from New York and the vicinity, will probably have an exceptionally higher enrollment.

Psychological Tests New. Columbia will start the year with important changes in curricula and administration. One of the most significant of these is the installation of psychological tests now employed as an alternative method of admission. Since the announcement was made early in the year that the university was to inform the students of the more outstanding and influential factors of his physical and social environment. The chief features of the intellectual, economic, and political life of today are treated and considered in their dependence on and difference from the past. The great events of the last few years in the history of the countries now more closely linked in international relations are reviewed, and the persistent problems, internal and international, which they are now facing are given detailed consideration. By thus giving the student early in his college career a broad, objective material which to base his own judgments, it is thought he will be aided in an intelligent participation in the civilization of his own day.

Experts Manage Restaurant. Another departure is the extension of compulsory physical education to sophomores. Previously this had been confined to freshmen. Bachelor of Science students will receive physical training in an elaborate plan to care for students who show conditions of malnutrition, underweight or ill health from improper food. The Commons, or University Restaurant, has been placed under the direction of Professor Charles E. McParlane, and Dr. Miss Emma R. Baker of the Department of Foods and Cookery of Teachers College. Through the cooperation of the Commons with the university health service it will be possible for students to secure good food, properly balanced and special diets, practically at cost.

The University Medical Officer and his staff will hold office hours daily for consultation and treatment for students who need their services. It will not be their object it is explained, to assume duties of the family physician, but rather to co-operate with him in the better service of the student body. The health service will be to develop a system of preventive medicine and hygiene, a plan of supervision, to keep the student body well by early advice, and prompt attention to small as well as large matters. It is the desire of the university to recognize and cure as many of the ailments of the student body as possible before they have a chance to become chronic or chronic.

The new physical education plan was worked out by Dean Herbert E. Hawkins, Dr. W. H. McCastine, University Medical Officer, Dr. George L. Maylin, Medical Director of the Gymnasium, and Dr. J. H. McCall.

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nasium, and their associates. One of the aims is to teach every undergraduate at least two outdoor and two indoor sports, so that when a man leaves college he will have laid a sound basis for relaxation and play after life.

On the reopening of the Fall term plans for the University Assembly will go into effect. For the first time in the history of the university one whole hour each week on Tuesdays will be devoted to a common gathering of the university community. This, it is explained, is a movement in the direction of university solidarity.

Co-ordinate Their Aims

The University Assembly, it is thought, will do much toward co-ordinating the aims of the various schools. It will be a place at which class gatherings in undergraduate form may be held and at which distinguished men and women may speak. Schools which have much in common may meet and exchange views. For example, Teachers College and the graduate schools may get together and for the same reason, Barnard and Columbia College may get together and to a certain extent move in the direction of co-ordination.

Spanish has taken a new dignity at the university and is now essentially on the same basis as French or German as one of the modern languages prescribed for Columbia College. The increased interest in Spanish is attributed to the importance of our trade with South America.

Teach Military Science

Military science is now a recognized part of a liberal education at Columbia. Registration in the military courses carries with it enrollment in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps which will fulfill the requirement in military training by the State of New York from all students between the ages of 16 and 18. An elaborate series of courses has been planned under the direction of Lieut. Col. Allan R. Edwards, who commands the R. O. T. C.

Numerous changes in personnel caused by new appointments and the return of university officers from military service will be seen. Two heads of departments, Dr. Lambert, of the School of Journalism, resigned during the year. Dr. Williams, of the School of Journalism, resigned during the year. Dr. Williams, of the School of Journalism, resigned during the year.

The Law School, which was badly handicapped by the loss of students during the war, will resume its work with a large attendance. In addition to the professional staff is Walter Wheeler Cook, who comes to Columbia with a notable record as a teacher in Western universities and at Yale. Professor Willard T. Barbour of the University of Michigan will offer a Law School course in English legal history in the Spring session. Professor Barbour is the author of "The History of Contract in Early English Equity," in Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History.

Larger Business School

Arthur W. Hixon, Ph. D., will take up his work as Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering. He comes from the University of Iowa. Another new figure is Professor J. Russell Smith, who comes from the University of Pennsylvania to occupy the Chair of Geography in the Columbia School of Business. The work of this school has been greatly broadened, and the final registration figures are expected to show a large increase in its enrollment.

Among the well-known members of the teaching staff who will again be at their posts after having served the nation in war will be Professor John J. Coss of the Faculty of Philosophy.

Dr. Burnap, who was appointed as Associate Dean of the Medical Faculty is announced, is a graduate of the Medical School of Columbia University, and served as interne at the Roosevelt and Presbyterian Hospitals. In the latter institution he was chief of the surgical outpatient department and assistant at-

tending surgeon. When the Presbyterian Hospital Unit was planned, Dr. Burnap was appointed its Secretary. He showed such unusual administrative ability that he was invited to serve in a like capacity by the other New York units then being organized. Later he was transferred to Washington and put in charge of the organization of the first fifty base hospitals. Dr. Burnap was then ordered to France as a member of the First Mobile Operating Unit, but was almost immediately taken over by the Red Cross and given important administrative work.

AID RUMANIAN BLINDED.

Americans Thanked for Help to 250 Sightless Ex-Soldiers.

George A. Kessler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, whose headquarters are at 250 Fifth Avenue, New York, has received the following letter from Miss Marie Pilat, Secretary of the Blind Society of Bucharest:

"I wish to express to you on behalf of the Section of Rumanian War Blinded, which society under the high patronage of Her Majesty the Queen of Rumania and under her Majesty's personal control, our warm thanks and gratitude for the generous help you have extended to us.

"The 200,000 lei which the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund handed to her Majesty are destined:

"1. To found a vocational school for fifty blinded men, who will pass through this institution in turn.

"2. To procure for them raw materials, so that they can earn a livelihood upon their return to their homes.

"In Rumania and her newly acquired territories (Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bukovina) we have about 250 war blinded.

"Our country has suffered unspeakably by this war, and on account of the lack of transport and materials it has been impossible to build workshops, and the re-education of our blinded is very incomplete, but thanks to the generous offer of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund we believe that in a few months time a section worthy of the mother society will be organized at Bucharest.

"The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund has offered us twelve knitting machines, six typewriters, and 200 kilos of knitting wool, and this will permit us to teach a new trade to our blinded.

"After speaking one day about the sad situation of our blinded upon their return to their homes, seeing they have only a pension of 30 lei a month (which is all our Government can give them for the moment, I put forward the idea that the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund might help fifty of the most unfortunate by giving them for three years a pension of 30 lei a month. I had the great joy of seeing my wish realized. Mr. Kessler promised me a sum of 50,000 lei as soon as I furnished him with the names and addresses of the blinded men thus helped.

"Once more I wish to make an appeal in the name of the war-blinded of Rumania. The re-educational home taken for them in the neighborhood of Bucharest and as, owing to the German occupation, this country lacks every means of transport, the Society for the Rumanian War Blinded would be sincerely grateful to the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund if they could procure for them a motor lorry for going into the town, which will be necessary for the conveyance of supplies and the general and medical care of the blinded.

"At the present time the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund is printing for our blinded Rumanian books in its printing establishment, La Roue.

"Rumania can never be sufficiently grateful to the United States of America for the beautiful way in which she has aided our blind.

"After what I have stated above, I think you will be able to understand that the sums received for the Rumanian war blinded will be distributed and employed in accordance with the wishes of the generous donors.

"The Rumanian society will keep the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund fully advised of what it does with the sums put at its disposal, and will furnish the fund with an audited account. This is in accord with instructions received from Her Majesty the Queen."

Drill Evening, Feb.

In the evenings there were drills also at Seward Park, Jefferson Park, Christ Church, First Regiment Armory, Washington Square, and at 149th Street

AWKWARD SQUAD IS TURNED INTO MODEL

Exhibition Drills Show Rapid Advance Made by Specially Trained Recruits.

MEN ARE TAUGHT ENGLISH

Fourteen Nationalities Represented in Detachment Instructed at Upton Educational Centre.

There were twenty-eight big young men in a big motor bus, which they seemed to fill completely, except for two War Camp Community Service girls in one corner, but the extraordinary thing was not their bigness, but the fact that they gesticulated, gestured, and exclaimed in fourteen different tongues. How could they gesticulate and gesture in different languages?

"Why, very simple," said one of the War Camp girls. "You ought to have been along, and you would not ask such questions." Which is quite true. And it would have been best of all if you had been along as one of the twenty-eight.

They are picked men from the Army's Recruit Educational Centre at Camp Upton, where thirty-nine nationalities are represented. They are on a six weeks' tour which will take them through about fifteen cities in all, and they will go as far west as Milwaukee.

These men have been picked in New York, and it was just one ray thing after another as far as they were concerned.

Of course, there was drill—but even the drill was a superlative sort of affair and not at all like regulation cut-and-dried drill. However, they remarked, if we must have drill, let us have it the way it was here in the past week.

For instance, one day at the noon hour in Madison Square there was an interested audience from shop and office—boys and men spending their lunch-time watching them, and a plentiful sprinkling of girls to cause them to put their best foot forward.

Another noonday Battery Park was the setting, where again the detachment had hundreds of interested spectators; then it was City Hall Plaza, Union Square, and Borough Hall Park.

The crowd parted with each location, but it always contained many elements, many nationalities, and ranged from the man who had never been known to have any regular decent occupation in his life to the prosperous office manager who stopped to look with an approving eye at the smart lines of the men, their snap and fine military air.

"That's a real exhibition drill," said one prosperous citizen.

Afterward the members of the detachment noticed this military exterior and there was considerable talking of a gossip, easy nature, with their feeling of comradeship among the spectators.

One Italian, gesticulating wildly, was heard telling one of the proud ex-soldiers, a countryman of his, that he could win the choice of his heart if he could only look like that—and knew how to be sturdier like that—but, he by all his sprints, could he understand the commands? The price of the banana in English—yes—that he could tell, but this—

And thereupon the Italian born soldier, the detachment unit, understood the scheme to him—You learned the commands, the English—the everything—and it was all part of the same thing. You say you got it just the same, while you were learning these things, and without cost they gave them to you.

Drill Evening, Feb.

In the evenings there were drills also at Seward Park, Jefferson Park, Christ Church, First Regiment Armory, Washington Square, and at 149th Street

and Third Avenue, and at many of these drills the foreign-born and foreign-descended have practically disappeared the audience.

It all began when Uncle Sam during the war permitted, through an Emergency act, the enlistment of illiterate men and those who could not read or speak English. Military commanders discovered that there were a large number of young men in the army who could not read, or write English, although, perhaps, they were intelligent enough. And this proved to be the case when they were given the advantages of instruction.

The members of the detachment in the exhibitions were enlisted after May 1. Since then they have been instructed in "the duties of a soldier" and in rudimentary English. Their drill shows the great progress they have made in the former, and the little talks they give in English show a surprising result for the short period of time devoted to their work along educational lines.

The drill system exhibited by the detachment was developed by Lieut. Col. Lentz, and is known as "The Cadence System of Close Order Drill." By this system the men themselves repeat the commands designated by their drill officer, executing the movements as they repeat the commands. In this way, as Colonel Lentz explained, the oral, verbal and motor impressions are synchronized, and the combined emphasis provides a great stimulus to memory.

An officer of the Regular Army says, with reference to this drill system: "The most serious tests to memory of the merits of this system of teaching drill were given last Summer. A battalion commander turned over to experiment about fifty men who had been given up as 'undrillable.' These were the awkward ones, the mentally slow, and those who lacked a knowledge of English. These men were drilled for an hour a day for three weeks, and at the end of the time they drilled like West Point cadets.

The plan for teaching the men English is also extremely modern and conversational. The things that they need to use are the people around them. As a direct result of the marked success of the new system, as applied to the foreign-born soldier during the war, the War Department arranged for the establishment of the Recruit Educational Centres, in camps for the benefit of alien recruits and illiterate Americans.

Learn Tongue Quickly.

These centres are really schools for the teaching of English and military drill combined. So well-chosen is the method of instruction that within a three-month period, or even less, men who could neither read, speak nor write English have acquired a working knowledge of the language that enables them to execute and transmit military orders and read and write printed matter of average difficulty.

The group of soldiers in New York was a typical example of the Camp Upton training. Among the twenty-eight men were fourteen nationalities, including Greek, Persian, Italian, Russian, Rumanian, Slavonian, Danish, Dutch, French, Armenian and Lithuanian. An attempt to pronounce their names is enough to the knot in almost any American tongue. But in the midst of the hard going, with Orestis Gousselin, Gurt Mistry, Frank Frisopoulos, Michael Mystowich and Odillian Gosselin one comes to an occasional real on David King and George Strong, only to learn that they but recently acquired these translations in preparation for their new citizenship. At the Camp Upton centre thirty-nine nationalities are represented.

"One of the most striking results of the centre," said Lieut. Col. Lentz, "is the raising of interest among them. The familiar term, 'melting-pot,' exactly describes the process they have undergone. Entering the school as decidedly raw recruits, with their ignorance of our language and customs, their understanding of what the great army into which they had enlisted stood for, with the traditions of their individual countries making them feel still further from one another, the men underwent a speedy transformation into a working group, with common eagerness for knowledge and an increasing appreciation of the institutions of their adopted country."

Not only do the foreign-born receive instruction in English, class room work alternating with drill, but the War Department conducts in all branches of

the service vocational training courses. In these schools the enlisted men are taught a trade. They may choose anything from land surveying to ice engineering, from bridge building to wire-making, from blacksmithing to painting, from carpentering to tailoring.

The soldier thus receives mechanical training, mental education, physical development and military instruction, in addition to nothing but standard soldier's pay, during his period of service.

According to a ruling of the War Department, foreign-born recruits who have enlisted for a period of three years, and in the beginning of that period successfully completed the tuition course of the Recruit Educational Centre, will be entitled to full citizenship papers at the end of their enlistment term.

This shortens by two years the term of five years ordinarily required for naturalization.

May Extend Balling.

A bill is now awaiting action in Washington, extending this three-year provision, which otherwise would cease with the signing of the Peace Treaty, into peace times. This would assure to the War Department a very powerful means of welding into the American body politic a part of the mass of heterogeneous

citizen material which comes here from other shores.

Meanwhile the twenty-eight men who form the detachment, from Camp Upton, after passing Providence, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark, will have an extended tour of the United States, familiar with its history and master of a useful trade.

Of course, the most interesting thing to the men was New York and "the sights." The entire detachment was quartered at Unit No. 8, the big War Camp Hotel, at 55 West Twenty-seventh Street. There they slept on an elastic schedule. There was considerable seeking out of strange little foreign restaurants, Syrian, Armenian, Turkish, Italian, and so on, and this has not been discouraged.

The men have been given as many opportunities to see New York as possible, and the hospitality of the New York War Camp Community Service has been freely extended to them, as it will be in all the cities they visit.

CHILE TO DROP HUN ARMOR.

Plane New Army Uniform Less Like That of Prussia.

Another evidence of the waning influence of German Kultur in the world has just come from Chile, that South American Republic to the training, of whose friendship the German Foreign Office of other days devoted so much thought.

Chile has decided that it is about time to drop into the discard the German uniform and spiked helmet of its army, which were prescribed for it during the time that German drillmasters were in charge of the development of the military arm of its national service.

For some time there has been a feeling among Chileans that the Prussian type of uniform has outlived its usefulness in their country, and the Minister of War has appointed a commission to consider the question, and to evolve a uniform of greater utility under local conditions.

The Chilean military uniform has undergone many changes. In the war of independence it was patterned more or less on that of the Spanish troops. Later,

for many years it was more of the French type. Then came the time of the Franco-Prussian war, behind the scenes, and with them they brought the Prussian style. While this may have seemed desirable when draped over the forms of the tall, fair people of the Ritz, it has since proved to be a mistake.

Furthermore, there are other disadvantages. One Chilean newspaper, commenting on the situation, said: "Speaking frankly, the famous uniform, with its spiked helmet and all the ornaments which accompany it, have been used as German in a time in which it is not desirable to be so, apart from our enthusiasm for a system to which we are disloyal, that while in the places is the fullest expression of a nationality, the army."

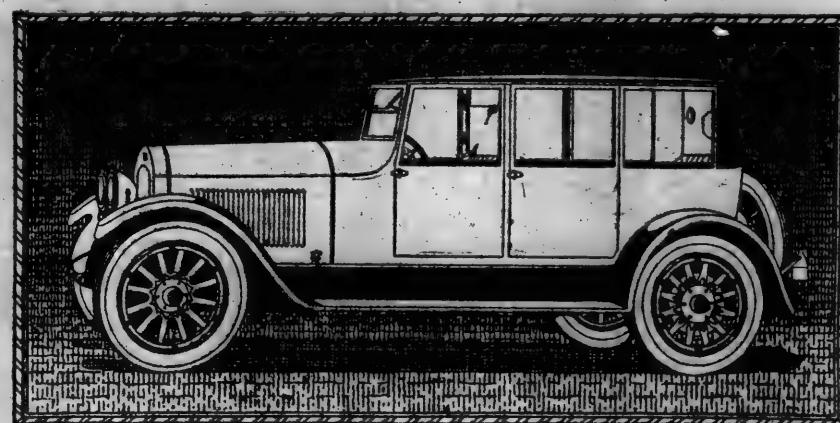
PARADE OF FIRST DIVISION.

Magnificent photographs of the memorable parade of the First Division are shown in this week's Mid-West Festival. They are reproduced by permission of the Mid-West Festival, an illustrated weekly, published by the New York Times Company, 100 a copy at news stands, \$5.00 a year by mail.

Adv.

There's a Touch of Tomorrow in All That Cole Does Today

The Individuality of Cole's Advanced Designs Is an Inspiration



A Future Note in Present-Day Creations

WE DREAD the monotony of the commonplace. We seek, always, the thrill of the new and the original. To satisfy this desire the Cole Aero-Eight is dedicated.

The aim of its builders has been to be first in design—to lead the way to future improvements.

In a never ending succession of achievements the Cole has changed staid tendencies and quickened the pulse of motordom to faster progress.

Coming as a distinct departure, the Aero-Eight has struck a chord of broad appeal.

Refreshingly New Conceptions

THE Cole Aero-Eight has a captivating charm and freshness about it. It is like a glimpse into the future.

As gifted mechanically as it is radiant in beauty, it adds a note of futurism to present-day standards of automobile building.

Possessed of a fund of reserve power, which gives it lightning acceleration and smooth action at all speeds; endowed with tenacious road-adherence; delivering 15,000 miles on tires and correspondingly remarkable economy in the use of gasoline, the Aero-Eight is a marvel of mechanical efficiency, comfort and utility, as well as the criterion of advanced design.

Individuality has been its dominant note. Originality has found expression in its classic contour and in every detail of its mechanical construction.

For ten years the Cole Company has been planning ahead—for five years it has concentrated its efforts exclusively on the development of the eight-cylinder motor car.

In the Aero-Eight—striking in personality, sound in principle—the experience and effort of these years find expression.

A climax in a career devoted to creating the new, it has come as the herald of an advanced vogue in motor car design.

Flush panel construction is presented for the first time in the new Aero-Eight all-season cars.

They rival the open models in their spirit and style, offering a combination of restful ease and finished artistry which is instantly appealing.

The careful blending of colors, the richness of fabrics, the correctness of fittings are the work of master craftsmen.

There are six new creations in the line of Cole Aero-Eight all-season equipages. For whatever purpose an enclosed car is desired, there is a Cole Aero-Eight which answers the requirements completely.

Prompt Deliveries Assured—Prices Guaranteed Against Reduction in 1919

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Creators of Advanced Motor Cars

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PREPARE NOW For Fall and Winter GAS HEATING

RADIANT HEATER

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YOU are familiar with the current coal prices. No one now can speak authoritatively of the future supply. Recalling conditions during the winter of 1917-18, it would be well to prepare now for a complete system of Gas Heating.

Coal and its price are only two of many points in favor of Gas Heating. Dependability, Absolute Control at all times, cleanliness—no dust, dirt or ashes—No Waste through chimneys, are undeniable and convincing arguments in favor of Gas Heat for a small room or a large dwelling or factory. Our Experts will be glad to advise, and their services and technical knowledge are free.

There has been a remarkable development of Gas Heating Appliances. Their efficiency has been increased and their appearance improved. We are now displaying in every Manhattan and Bronx Gas Office, Gas Heating Appliances of the highest standard only. We handle no other kind.

Have One of Our Representatives Call To-day

We would like to show and explain to you the operation of

GAS HEATERS

(In Various Styles and Patterns)

GAS RADIATORS

GAS STEAM RADIATORS

and

GAS STEAM BOILERS

EVERY BUILDING SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PIPED FOR GAS

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
GEO. H. CORTLEVOU, President

VULCAN CONE HEATER

CYLINDER HEATER

For Other Gimbel News, See Section 1 and Page 2, Section 2

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishing Store
—Fifth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Open All Day Saturdays

A Housewares Sale That Is Breaking All Records

There is only one explanation of the tremendous popular response to our September sale. It is the vast stocks and the low prices. Every woman who visits this New Kind of Housefurnishing Store immediately recognizes that fact.

**The Largest Housewares Store in the East Offers 245,000 Items at Special Prices.
Savings 10% to 50%**

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishing Store began preparing for this sale fully a year ago. Hence the abundance of merchandise in spite of the scarcity complained of by other stores. It enlisted the co-operation of the biggest and best makers in the country; among them being:

Landers, Frary & Clark (Universal Cutlery)
A. Kreamer & Co. (Tinware)
Grinwald Mfg. Co. (Ironware)
Alaska Refrigerator Co. (Refrigerators)

Aluminum Cooking Utensils Co. (Wear Ever Aluminum Ware)
Cleveland Metal Products Co. (Aladdin Aluminum Ware)
Voltrath Company (Enamelware)

Lalanc & Grosjean (Enamelware)
Shiebs & Co. (Mahogany Trays)
N. Y. Stamping Co. (Nickelware)
Miles Brothers (Pure Bristle Brushes)

Art Brass Co. (Brass, Nickel-Plated Bathroom Fixtures)
Wood-Moody Table Co. (Kitchen and Pastry Tables)
O'Mara & Co. (Casseroles)

Link Mfg. Co. (Galvanized Ware)
Glidden Varnish Co. (Paints)
Eclipse Stove Co. (Gas Ranges)
Illinois Pure Alum. Co. (Aluminum Ware)
J. Chas. Teape (Woodenware)

These makers realize that a Gimbel order for an article sets a seal of superiority on that article for every other retailer in the country. These makers also realize the tremendous purchasing power of the GIMBEL THREE-STORE COMBINATION. Hence their anxiety to get the Gimbel endorsement; hence their eagerness to supply Gimbels in spite of prevailing scarcity of merchandise; and hence their readiness to give Gimbel patrons the benefit of lowest prices.

As a Result, Your Dollar at This September Sale Is Still Worth 100 Cents.

This sale is the logical result of the methods that are making this the first Million Dollar Housewares Store in New York, and this success comes only from popular appreciation of the wonderful values we offer.

Practically every device, new and old, that has successfully demonstrated its ability to simplify housework is on sale. Observe the following typical items.

All Merchandise Offered Below Is of First Quality and Gimbel Guaranteed. We Advertise Merchandise Under Makers' Nationally Known Brands—So It Is Possible for the Public to Make a Comparison of Prices.

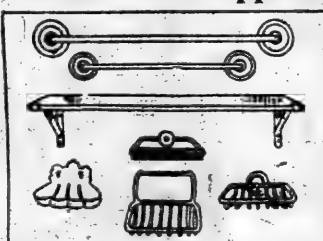
Demonstrations

Interesting demonstrations going on all the time.

Electric Washing Machines.
Hoover Electric Vacuum Cleaner.
Frantz-Premier Vacuum Cleaner.
Vacuette Cleaner (not electric).
Duplex Fireless Cooker.
Stern Canned Heat.
O-Cedar Mop.

Steelwool, the ideal aluminum cleaner.

Bath Room Supplies

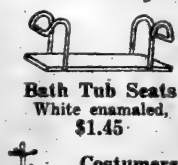


Glass Shelves, 18 inches, complete with brackets, 95c
Paper-Holder, 45c
Tub Soapholder, 64c
Wall Soapholder, 95c

Soapholder, (Shell shaped), 55c
Towel Bars, Heavily nickel-plated, 12-inch, 65c



Medicine Cabinets
Size 16x21; white enameled; with beveled mirror, \$6.45
Same with glass shelves, \$7.20



Bath Tub Seats
White enameled, \$1.45

Brushes and Mops

Battleship O-Cedar Oil Mop, 84c
O-Cedar Oil, 12-ounce bottle, 44c
Floor Brushes, hand-made, good quality hair, 95c

Triangle Dusting Mop, 84c
Scrub Brushes, 8c
Larger sizes, 18c, 24c and 34c.
Dustless Mops, black, for hardwood floors, 95c



O'Kay Carpet Sweepers
\$1.84
All-metal case—sanitary—can be washed out.



Brooms
48c
No. 6 and No. 7; good quality corn.

Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet It Makes the Kitchen Efficient



71 in. high and 42 in. wide
Outside white enameled or oak finish; inside white enameled.
Set of crystal jars for tea, coffee and spices.
Cake and bread box, flour box and sugar container. Sold on liberal part payment plan.

\$45.00 to \$65.00

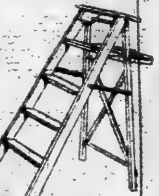
Woodenware



Kitchen Chairs
\$1.55
Strongly built.



Step Stools 90c
Serviceable both as kitchen stool and small ladder; oak finish.



"Gem" Household Step Ladders
Strong and durable.
4 feet, \$1.24
5 feet, 1.44
6 feet, 1.94

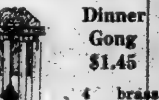


Special Curtain Stretcher
5x10, at 95c

Nickelware



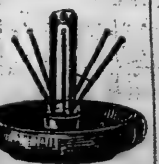
Casseroles
Fireproof inset, white lining, nickel-plated frame.
7 inch, \$1.44
8 inch, 2.20



Dinner Gong
\$1.45



Fancy Serving Trays
95c
Mahogany finish.
None sent C. O. D.



Nut Bowl 95c
Mahogany finish, complete with cracker and 6 picks.

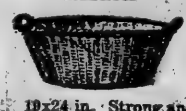
Tinware



Wash Boilers
With copper bottom.
No. 7, \$2.60
No. 8, 2.70
No. 9, 2.85

Willow Ware

Scrap Basket
Fancy decorated, 95c
Willow Cloth Baskets



10x24 in. Strong and durable, \$1.54



Spruster Floor Mops
95c
Complete with 12-oz. bottle of polish.

ALUMINUM WARE

Combination Aluminum Cooking Sets.
This 4-Piece Set can be used in 8 distinct combinations, **\$1.95**



We know of few articles that will be more gladly welcomed in the modern household than this excellent combination. It can be used in its separate parts as Pudding Pan, Steam Cooker, Kettle, Preserving Kettle, Double Cereal Boiler, Double Roaster, Casserole and Colander.



3-Piece Aluminum
Saucepan Set, 95c
Aluminum Colander, \$1.40
8 1/2 quarts, excellent grade; can be used as a steamer.
Aluminum Tea Kettle, \$2.74
6 qt., seamless wooden handle.

Sold on Convenient Payment Plan
Refrigerators, Electric Washing Machines, Electric Vacuum Cleaners, Premo Eclipse Gas Ranges, Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets.

They Solve the Servant Problem Electric Washing Machines



"The Geyser"
Electric Washer and Wringer

The most compact electric washer on the market.

\$135.00

"Happy Hour"
Electric Washing Machine

Washes clothes in 10 to 12 minutes. Attaches to any lamp socket. Wringer adjustable in 5 positions.

\$69.50

The "Easy"
Electric Washer

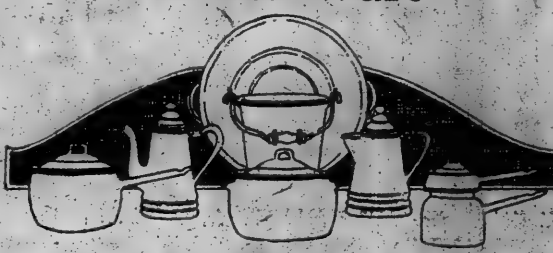
Operates on the vacuum or suction principle. Well-known standard motor. Wringer attached.

\$153.50



Visit Our Exhibit and Demonstration of Washing Machines.
Many varieties. Wide range of prices. Payment can be spread over months.

Enamel Ware



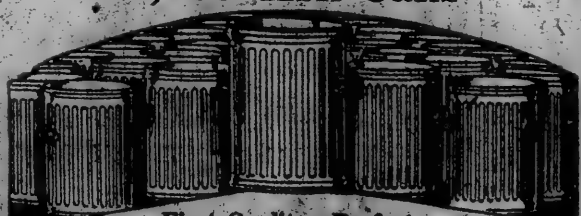
Highest Grade, First Quality
Seamless, White Enamel Ware

10 qt. Water Pail
1 1/2 qt. Double Boiler
2 qt. Coffee Pot
1 1/2 qt. Tea Pot
4 qt. Covered Saucepan
6 qt. Covered Saucepan
10 qt. Round Dishpan

\$1.64

Tea Kettle, 4 quarts, \$2.40

1,000 Ash Cans



First Quality—Perfect.
Heavily galvanized; not japanned; reinforced top and bottom.

\$1.95

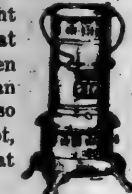
Sundries

Toilet Paper—1,000 sheets to the roll, 11c;
2,000 sheets to the roll, 19c
Paper Toweling—150 towels to a roll, 55c
Sterkosan, the ideal toilet bowl cleanser, can, 21c
Bestine Scouring Powder, 5 cans for 10c
Wizard Knife-Cleaner, can, 10c
Silver Cleaning Disk, 33c
Van's "No Rub" Washing Compound, 3 packages for 25c

Carpet Renovator for scouring Carpets and Rugs. (Cap. also be used for Draperies, Silks and Laces.)
1 qt., 95c
1 qt., 95c
1 qt., 95c
Gimbel Scouring Soap, 3 for 10c

O'Keh Oil Heaters \$4.95

With coal scarcity in sight it is pleasant to note that oil heating has been proven to be 25% cheaper than heating by coal. It's also cleaner—no ashes, no soot, no smoke, and the heat starts instantly.



Eclipse Gas Ranges \$39.75 to \$76.50

These high grade gas ranges are sold exclusively at Gimbels—and at liberal part payment plan.



Hot Plate Gas Stove

Dull nickel finish, extra large burners, 2 burners, as illustrated, \$2.75
1 burner size, 9-in. top diameter, 95c

Japanned Ware

Square Bread Box \$1.95
12 1/2 x 8 1/4 x 10 1/2 in.
Round Bread and Cake Closet \$2.95
13 1/2 in. high, 11 1/2 in. diameter.



Roll Top Bread Box \$2.95
White japanned, 16 1/2 x 11 1/4 x 12 in. high.



Square Cake Box \$1.60
11 x 11 1/4 in.

Cutlery

6 Piece Kitchen Sets, \$2.75
Aluminum handles, consisting of:
1 Butcher Knife
1 Slicer
1 Spatula
1 Fork
1 Cleaver
1 Paring Knife



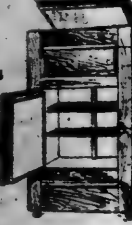
Table Knives and Forks
White or Cocobola handles.
1/2 doz. Knives \$1.95
1/2 doz. Forks 2.95

Butcher Knives
Sheffield Steel.
6-in. 7-in. 8-in.
35c 45c 50c

Gimbels Famous Ice-Savers

Alaska-Make Refrigerators
Sold on Easy Payment Plan.
Lift-Cover style. Food chamber white enameled.
23 ins. wide, 15 ins. deep, \$9 ins. high, \$15.75
24 ins. wide, 16 ins. deep, 41 ins. high, \$18.75

Apartment style, 2 door front. Seamless porcelain steel food compartments.
21 1/4 ins. wide, 17 1/4 ins. deep, 60 ins. high, \$27.95
2 door side door style. White enameled food compartments.
23 ins. wide, 19 ins. deep, 45 ins. high, \$29.95
35 ins. wide, 20 ins. deep, 47 1/2 ins. high, \$42.75



Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

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Prompt Service
Experienced Attention

LYMAN D. SMITH & Co.
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Corner 44th St.

Albert J. Simmons, Manager
Phone Murray Hill 3700

Prompt and courteous attention given to all orders, large or small.
Correspondence and inquiries invited.

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Edward Simons, Manager
(Phone Murray Hill 2190)

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Phone Bowling Green 6980

McDONNELL & Co.
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NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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500 5th Ave., New York

MAIN OFFICE
20 Broad Street, N. Y.

Towar Cotton Mills
Dividend No. 5

The Directors of the Towar Cotton Mills, Inc., have declared the fifth consecutive regular 2 1/2% semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock, payable October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record September 21, 1918.

Henry M. Towar,
Treasurer.

STAR-TEX PETROLEUM COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 20, 1918.

The regular monthly dividend of 15¢ per Cent. on the stock of Star-TEX Petroleum Company will be paid on Sept. 25th, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on Sept. 19, 1918. The transfer books will not be closed.

L. H. FIELD, Treasurer.

SEND LABOR QUESTIONNAIRE

British Committee Preparing for the Washington Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A special correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, writing on the preparatory work done by the labor committee here in connection with the forthcoming peace conference at Washington, says that the committee has gone deeply into the existing conditions of labor and unemployment in all countries. Among other things it has issued a questionnaire to the governments which have been invited to accede to the convening of the League of Nations covering all the subjects which are to be considered at the conference. Replies have been received from twenty, and from this material the committee has compiled an printed report in three volumes, which is not yet accessible to the public. The chairman in- cluded such searching questions as: "What is the Government prepared to do to meet the demand for labor?" "What is the Government prepared to do to meet the demand for labor?" "What is the Government prepared to do to meet the demand for labor?"

WOMEN WORKERS NEEDED.

Director, Kitchingway Says There Are Places for All Who Want Them.

Notwithstanding predictions made at the time the armistice was signed, the Bureau for the present week shows that the demand for women in industry is no greater than the supply. Dr. George W. Kitchingway, the director of the Bureau for the present week shows that the demand for women in industry is no greater than the supply. Dr. George W. Kitchingway, the director of the Bureau for the present week shows that the demand for women in industry is no greater than the supply. Dr. George W. Kitchingway, the director of the Bureau for the present week shows that the demand for women in industry is no greater than the supply.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
1,000 Cities Service pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1,000 Cities Service deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1,000 Cities Service deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

CHICAGO

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

PHILADELPHIA

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

PITTSBURGH

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

TOBACCO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common displayed a strong undertone in yesterday's session on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, falling to 10 1/2 after an early reaction to 10 3/4. Crucible Steel common, which had not decreased, was offered down 1/4 to 10 1/2. Republic Iron and Steel common, which had not decreased, was offered down 1/4 to 10 1/2. Republic Iron and Steel common, which had not decreased, was offered down 1/4 to 10 1/2. Republic Iron and Steel common, which had not decreased, was offered down 1/4 to 10 1/2.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales	High	Low	Pr. day	Yield
100 Ala. Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100 Ala. Co. deb.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

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In 1915 we issued a special circular on this stock when the quotation was \$24.25, and predicted a price of over \$40 for same.

The quotation is now \$115-\$120.

We are again issuing a detailed analysis on this stock which will be of great interest to investors in oil securities.

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The indicated daily production from this Company's first five wells is now greater than 6500 barrels.

The oil is high-grade, 42° to 43° gravity, having a posted price of \$2.40 per barrel.

The sixth well is in the oil sand and shows every evidence of the same large production.

The stock of this corporation should increase in value as additional wells are drilled.

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Investors read

PURCHASES FOR RAILROADS.

Government Official Says Rolling Stock Alone Cost \$400,000,000.

George G. Yeomans, Assistant Director of Purchases of the United States Railroad Administration, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Railroad Club at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street Friday night. Mr. Yeomans, who came in the place of H. B. Spencer, the Director, read a paper prepared by the latter on the development of the purchasing and store organization of the Railroad Administration.

The speaker said that his department had bought everything for the railroads of the country from a locomotive to the spikes. Some items of expenditures, which he asserted had been made since the Government took over the roads, were \$400,000,000 for rolling stock and \$90,000,000 for ties. In the course of his talk, Mr. Yeomans declared that the Government's experience demonstrated the fact that the Department of Purchases and Stores in a railroad company should be under one executive head. This brought efficiency and economy, he said.

After Mr. Yeomans's talk, there was an informal discussion by members. J. A. Droegge, Second Vice President, presided.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Total.
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 1920	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	5,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 1922	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 1923	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1924	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 1924	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1925	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1926	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 1927	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 1928	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 1929	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 1930	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 1931	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1932	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 1933	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 1934	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1935	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 1935	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1936	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1937	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 1938	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 1939	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 1940	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 1941	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 1942	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1943	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 1944	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1946	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 1946	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1947	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1948	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 1949	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 1950	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 1951	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 1952	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 1953	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1954	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 1955	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 1956	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1957	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 1957	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1958	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1959	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 1960	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 1961	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 1962	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 1963	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 1964	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1965	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 1966	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 1967	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1968	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 1968	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1969	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1970	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 1971	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 1972	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 1973	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 1974	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 1975	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1976	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 1977	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 1978	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1979	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 1979	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1981	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 1982	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 1983	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 1984	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 1985	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 1986	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1987	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 1988	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 1989	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1990	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 1990	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1991	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1992	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 1993	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 1994	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 1995	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 1996	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 1997	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1998	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 1999	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 2000	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 2001	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 2001	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 2002	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 2003	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 2004	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 2005	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 2006	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 2007	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 2008	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 2009	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 2010	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 2011	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 2012	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 2012	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 2013	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 2014	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 2015	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 2016	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 2017	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 2018	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 2019	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 2020	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 2021	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 2022	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 2023	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 2023	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 2024	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 2025	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 2026	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 2027	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 2028	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 2029	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 2030	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 2031	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 2032	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 2033	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 2034	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 2034	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 2035	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 2036	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 2037	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 2038	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 2039	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 2040	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 2041	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 2042	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Mar. 15, 2043	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 2044	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 2045	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Dec. 15, 2045	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 2046	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 2047	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Sep. 15, 2048	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Aug. 15, 2049	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jul. 15, 2050	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Jun. 15, 2051	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	May 15, 2052	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	1,000,000
U. S. Nat. 4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 2053	98 1/2	98		

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The New York Times

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of the people should never take away from the people certain individual and personal rights, which the Constitution named in the most definite way. It provided that these principles should never be infringed either by the States or the nation, and it created a judiciary to guard that provision.

So there was nothing nebulous, vague, or intangible about American freedom. The Constitution, whose birthday the nation celebrated a few days ago, was no glorious spree of words like the French Declaration of the Rights of Man. It was made up of hard and practical declarations, and we have lived by them ever since. Now we are told, suddenly, that a new charter of human liberty has been discovered and are invited to take it as our guide and sail unknown seas uttering invocations in its name. The old Constitution served us well. It served well the men who came here from other countries. Now that it is suddenly assailed by some among them who have been at no pains to learn what the instrument means, what the principles of our Government are, and by their intellectual blood-relatives of American descent, the men and women who love it and believe in it should awake and stand by it.

MOVING PICTURE MEXICO.

To most Americans Mexico is a barbarous land with no redeeming characteristics, a land hopelessly outside the pale of civilization, a land to be dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders as impossible. It was not so in the prime of the Diaz régime. Tourists flocked to Mexico to see its wonderful scenery, to visit its ancient churches, to sojourn in its quaint cities, to bask in its sunshine in favored spots like Queretaro and Cuernavaca, and to study its Indian people. At that period Mexico was so well policed that the stranger could go where he listed with a feeling of security. In the chief cities the hotels were comfortable; at the capital the best of them were modern and sumptuous. The agreeable impression of Mexico has been almost effaced by the wild orgy of rebellion that has swept through the country. The tourist has no desire to go there, knowing that in the country districts the hazard is too great and that in the populous places Americans are not welcome, unless officially conducted, as visiting parties of business men are, the Government being their host.

The average American hears that in Mexico brigandage is a common means of livelihood, that every now and then one of his countrymen is foully murdered, that there is no police protection outside the principal cities, that several of the States are in rebellion against the so-called Constitutional Government, that to pass from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico the way lies through a district controlled by insurgents, and that none of the main lines of travel is safe. All this has been the condition for several years; it is not surprising that the country is "Darkest Mexico" to most of us.

Life, however, goes on pretty much as usual in the chief cities, industry is revived, and the Mexicans enjoy life in their own fashion. Schools are open, the parks are thronged with pleasure-seekers, and amusements, including grand opera, are well patronized, all of which it is rather hard for the average American to believe. Accordingly, the Garza Government has been taking film pictures of Mexican architecture, scenery, industry, and engaging aspects of the national life for the information of both North and South Americans. They are to show Mexico under CARRANZA.

A number of films have been exhibited in this country. One that the Government is proud of is a scene in the "Toro" bull-fighting ring, showing not the mad rushes of a bull harassed with darts and the valor and skill of the torero, but a performance of Bizet's "Carmen" in the presence of an immense audience of people of all classes. Other films to prove that Mexico is progressive and advancing are those of girls of the normal school in aesthetic dances, boys going through the physical exercises of the Internado Nacional, airplanes in flight piloted by Mexicans, automobile races, festival celebrations by students, swimming contests at the Alberca Pante.

It is not only that the social life of today is completely behind doors—those doors themselves are behind doors, namely, the portals of apartment houses. A few individual houses remain on Fifth Avenue opposite the Park and in the adjacent side streets; but they are relatively diminishing—perhaps also vanishing. To all intents and purposes "The Avenue" of today is Park Avenue—or it is rapidly becoming so. It is an intriguing phenomenon. Down the centre is a promenade, a miniature parkway; but there least of all do you see the dwellers within the clifflike edifices on either side. The benches have been appropriated by people from the further east side, from Third Avenue and Second Avenue. If the ladies of Manhattan still take the air in social array, it is not in the city, coram populo. The spirit of the ancient parade has migrated to the country club and is scattered broadcast through Westchester, Long Island, New Jersey. There our young folk still manage to meet by accident. But New York sees them no more. As the village once merged into a city, so the city has become a metropolis—arena of all sorts of men and women, save only its own. We would not wish it otherwise, but yet, Ichabod! a glory has departed.

VANISHING NEW YORK.

Something has gone from New York as it has grown bigger and richer—something that for those who loved it was the best it had to offer. Yet the change has come so gradually that few are definitely aware of it. The church parade is no more, that is obvious; or if there are still some traces of it, as on Easter Sunday, the top hats and Spring bonnets are so lost in a maze of casual wayfarers that its old distinction and state are eclipsed. But that alone would not so seriously matter. What matters is that nothing has come to take its place—that in all human probability nothing ever will come. Through the centuries there has always been some time and place at which the genius loci came out for its airing and could be seen by the interested observer, to be admired or derided. Now, if the local genius exists, it exists behind doors, in scattered fireplaces and ballrooms, visible only to the few and never visible as a whole.

The ancient burghers of Manhattan, we are told, sat nightly on the front stoop, far down in the island, puffing at long clay pipes and sipping their schnapps until joined, when the supper dishes were put away, by their wives and daughters, who received their friends or went visiting to other front stoops. It is only in an occasional by-street that the neighborhood custom survives and in the democratic towns of the Middle West. In Colonial days under the English, the Battery was the fashionable parade, where the silks and satins of fine ladies mingled with the brocade coats of civilian men and the scarlet of officers. In the early days of the Republic the coats of the men sobered to a deep wine color, to bottle green, or to dark blue with brass buttons. And the Battery lost, perhaps, some of its social distinction. Diedrich Knickerbocker tells of a day in which the parade was routed by a summer shower, and how the French milliners as they fled covered their hats with sheets of newspaper.

From the Battery the parade moved up Broadway, as the decades passed slowly over the city—to City Hall, to Union Square, to Madison Square. Antiquarians of fashion will tell you at what precise street in this northern progress each new style came in, in which saw the coming of the crinoline and which the coming of the bustle, where ladies shone brightest and where ladies of fashion wore jerseys. And always, when they put on their finery, they harbored no rooted objection against meeting their men friends in Broadway—to walk with them and talk with them and perhaps bring them home to tea. In short, our ladies of fashion were happy villagers, resembling in more than one particular the choruses of grand opera.

It was apparently at Madison Square (we make no pretension of precise archaeology) that the happiness of the villager ebbed and became self-conscious, insisting upon a more leading rôle. There at least lived Flora MacFlimsey, who had stores upon scores of Parisian frocks and yet lamented that she had nothing to wear. When the parade had reached Madison Square, in short, New York had become a city. Thenceforward, if our fine ladies met their young men in the street it was by the most obvious coincidence. The phenomenon has an aspect strictly zoological: the finer the plumage of the female, the more seemingly timid her manner, the more obviously she is a thing to be resolutely pursued. As the parade beat up Fifth Avenue, the ladies of Manhattan took to carriages for their week-end outings, often with liveried and cockaded footmen on the box and family coach on the carriage door. But they still appeared in force upon the street once each week—on the occasion which is most demonstrably not predatory against the weaker sex but holy and pious. When New York became a city, in short, the parade of its fine ladies became the church parade.

As such we mostly remember it, crawling slowly as the years sped from Third Street up to Fifth—a definite thing, a representative thing, a thing to be watched for its subtly changing air, for its distinctive differences. Friends of the two sexes still met and conversed in the open invitations to luncheon were given and accepted. For a brief spell each week the social life of Manhattan was bared to the public view. But with the coming of the automobile it lost its predominance in the Avenue; it was as if the press of traffic disarrayed it; overwhelmed it. When the green bus arrived, with its horde of nightcrawlers from the

hinterland, the church parade was submerged. The fashionable still go to church, but they do it as individuals, not in battalions.

It is not only that the social life of today is completely behind doors—those doors themselves are behind doors, namely, the portals of apartment houses. A few individual houses remain on Fifth Avenue opposite the Park and in the adjacent side streets; but they are relatively diminishing—perhaps also vanishing. To all intents and purposes "The Avenue" of today is Park Avenue—or it is rapidly becoming so. It is an intriguing phenomenon. Down the centre is a promenade, a miniature parkway; but there least of all do you see the dwellers within the clifflike edifices on either side. The benches have been appropriated by people from the further east side, from Third Avenue and Second Avenue. If the ladies of Manhattan still take the air in social array, it is not in the city, coram populo. The spirit of the ancient parade has migrated to the country club and is scattered broadcast through Westchester, Long Island, New Jersey. There our young folk still manage to meet by accident. But New York sees them no more. As the village once merged into a city, so the city has become a metropolis—arena of all sorts of men and women, save only its own. We would not wish it otherwise, but yet, Ichabod! a glory has departed.

THE NEW ROMANCE.

Mr. Kipling successfully proved in a sufficiently well known poem that romance is always with us, but the fact that he had to write the poem at all was a demonstration that we are hard to convince on this matter. The homely bard who wrote that "the garden spot is where you're not" pointed out a very general quality of the human imagination, and one which has been present in every age. Romance may dwell in the apartment across the airshaft, but we are apt to think there is more of it far away, in time as well as place.

So the costume novel has always been and will always be a favorite. The general consensus of lovers of romance would perhaps be that the eighteenth century is its best period; there is something about the heroes, if not the heroines, of that day that appeals directly to our age, which is in almost everything so entirely different. The hero in powdered wig and lace cuffs, who drops a Latin epigram as he runs his adversary through with his facile blade, has a certain fascination that to many imaginations transcends even that of the wandering cosmopolite of Mr. ANTHONY HOPE, or the mining engineer of Mr. RICHARD HARRING DAVIS. And recent unhappy events have had at least one minor compensation in that they have added one more luxurious, colorful, extravagant period to that past history in which romance thrives best, to the field of the costume novel.

We all know, but few of us realize, that for the novelist's purposes the world of 1913 is as dead as the world of 1750. The times have changed, and we have changed with them. The old cosmopolitanism of commerce, of travel, of society is gone, and it will be many years before we have another; not that that other be wholly like it. The riotous luxury of those days survives only in very limited circles, and the superficial light-heartedness that went with it survives not at all. Frivolous critics have already wondered what some of our fiction writers will do without the hero who takes his temperate cocktail, or the heroine cursed with an inherited craving for champagne; it is more pertinent to wonder how they could do without the frame of mind that went with those days. The answer, of course, is that they will not do without these things; but the novelist of a future dominated by prohibition and the income tax will turn aside from current topics and write of that sumptuous past in retrospect. The world before the war will be idealized as was the South before the civil war. Of course, most of us will remember, if we try, that those last few years before the war were also a period of great spiritual unrest, when more young people were disturbed—and disturbed in print—about their more or less hypothetical souls than in any previous period of the world's history. But a hero of romance has to be sure of his soul, so none of that will appear in the costume novels of the new period. Their readers will have their own souls to worry about; they will want to look back to the easy days before the war to discover in them the characteristics that are in the life of every age, but are not discerned by many until the age has passed.

TOO MUCH GENIUS.

A correspondent in THE TIMES, apparently of transatlantic origin, recently complained that the principal need of this Republic was a dilettante class. "Why must every American be a genius?" he exclaimed. "Why not have more appreciators of genius?" Lovers of the arts, he objected, should not waste their time producing trifling works, but should be satisfied with appreciation of the truly beautiful.

Interested in literature thinks he ought to produce a "work of genius," the answer can be found in a study of the general average of book reviews. Taking them in the average—not the best, perhaps, but some which take reasonably high rank by comparison with the others—we are apt to find that no less than five or six masterpieces of creative literature are published each week—all works of genius. That the publicity man calls every author a genius and every book a masterpiece is to be expected; that is what he is paid for. What is far less pardonable is the extreme of praise in quarters where important judgment should be the guide.

PHILIP GIBBS, in a novel of English newspaper life, has the literary editor apologizing that the general level of composition is so low that whenever a critic finds an author who can write grammatically he is apt to call him a master stylist. And grammatical writing, accurate composition, is more common in England than with us. However, depreciation and appreciation may go together; for if the false genius were judged rightly there would be more appreciation for the real talent that is by no means uncommon even today. Indeed, one might say especially today; there are probably more good second-rate writers in America now than ever, and they are the ones who suffer when not only they, but the third-raters and fourth-raters, are all lumped together as geniuses.

Optimists who believe in easy cure-alls have sometimes suggested that the defects of American literature would in great measure disappear if the taking of payment for any work of creative writing were prohibited by law. Undoubtedly a great many authors who are good at marketing novels or plays would turn to marketing real estate, and thereby the field would become somewhat less crowded; but any magazine editor will tell you mournfully that there are several million people in these United States who would go on writing utterly impossible literature despite such a law, for they never get any money for it now. Yet their output makes the editor's table groan and drives him in early middle life to go away madly and start growing oranges in Florida. The money is incidental; what we need is a reading public which is willing to rise up and say that all worthless books and plays are worthless. If they accuse a number of quite meritorious works of being worthless, no great harm will be done; most geniuses can stand unjustifiable obloquy, and the sterner, if any, should be on the side of sternness. Make the practice of authorship impossible to anybody but a thick-skinned man who does not mind being told that he is the worst writer who ever wrote, and we shall have fewer and better authors.

A NEW SOCIAL PROBLEM.

In a crowded transport one night a rifle was discharged, killing one soldier and dangerously wounding another. The man who fired it had held the muzzle to his own leg as he lay in his bunk and had wounded himself slightly. Confronted with the result of his deed, his only remark was, "Now, doctor, can I go home?" When his record was searched, it was found that the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry had recommended that he be discharged as unfit for the army, but that, because of his mental and physical fitness, he had been sent to France. The stress of camp life had reduced him to complete irresponsibility, so that his one thought was to escape from the war—to "go home." Only a few generations ago our knowledge of insanity was so slight that we used to attempt to cure it by confinement in dark cells and by whipping. Today we know better than that; but there is still a whole range of disorders our knowledge of which is rudimentary and our treatment often misconceived.

The work of the Section of Neurology and Psychiatry in the Surgeon General's department afforded the first opportunity for a systematic investigation and the collection of widely representative data. The summary which its late chief, Colonel FRANK BAILEY, presented in last Sunday's TIMES is a document of unusual significance. In the rough diagnosis of the army in France, such cases were usually classed as shell shock, thus doing a serious wrong to men of normal courage whose nerves had succumbed to the unprecedented stress of battle.

In cases of innate neurosis—constitutional cowardice, the old and rather brutal phrase was—the commonest symptom is a more or less imaginary illness, the actual cause of which is an instinctive preference for the hospital over the camp. "They ate up beds with voracity," as Dr. BAILEY puts it. Competent examination of 100 cases at Plattsburg showed that sixty-one had spent over two-thirds of their total service in hospitals. They were not, however, really malingering, the origin of their "illness" being a subconscious prompting, not a conscious trick. They really believed that they were ill, and in effect they were ill. As their disorder is virtually unrecognized by the medical profession, physicians in charge diagnosed it in various ways, often as gastro-intestinal. In our army as a whole, 71 per cent. of the victims of neurosis were relieved of service within three months. The prevalence of the malady is indicated in the fact that the cases numbered 11,000, or more than the insane and the inebriate put together. In times of peace, Dr. BAILEY estimates, 10 per cent. of hospital patients

throughout the country are unrecognized sufferers from neurosis who receive no benefit from the time and expense given to their treatment.

When such cases are clearly recognized, their treatment is amazingly simple. To subject them to the rigors of camp life and battle is as obviously inhuman as to attempt to whip a madman into his senses. They are, however, capable of the less responsible and less trying forms of labor, and often perform it with great steadiness and method. It is a peculiarity of their weakness that they are unusually suggestible. If left to themselves, they swell the number of irresponsible radicals, organizing eagerly in any cause of social or political discontent. In the army not the least of the dangers they brought was a tendency to exaggerate any weakening of morale. They were never leaders, however, but always followers. In civil life the problem of their treatment and cure is one of sound influence under intelligent leaders. They are capable, under proper management, of becoming valuable laborers upon the farm, in certain forms of factory work, and in domestic service. The problem of adapting them to existing conditions in the labor market is not a simple one, but it obviously deserves wide public attention and organized effort.

BONUSES AND UNDERPRODUCTION.

A recent trip to England so impressed with some of the evils arising from bonus payments, such as out-of-work allowances for British soldiers who have been in service, that it seems well to sound a note of warning to Americans who, in their enthusiasm for and appreciation of what our boys have done in the service of their country, are ready to advocate the payment of large sums of Government money in the form of bonuses.

As the father of one of these returning "soldiers," I would be the last one to underrate the services rendered and believe that the mobilization of troops by any means in legitimate ways. The experience of Great Britain, however, points out that the payment of cash bonuses should not be one of these ways. In that country, suffering now to a serious extent from underproduction, with unutilized labor and with the need of increased production indicated on every hand, there are still great numbers of unemployed, among whom are many formerly in the service of their country, who are now drawing unemployment pensions to an extent costing the Government \$100,000,000 a year, while a vast amount of essential work is waiting to be done, this proving not only a detriment in curtailing production, but being in itself demoralizing to the men, who would much better be at work than living on the bounty of their Government.

The fact that it is understood that Britain is the point of withdrawing the out-of-work pensions, both because of the demoralization it is causing in industry and of the financial burden, would indicate that it would be wisdom on the part of America to adopt means of showing appreciation, other than bonus, to our boys who have served so well meaning persons, of providing a money bonus.

LUTHER D. BURLINGAME.
Providence, Sept. 19, 1919.

ARGUMENT OF SELFISHNESS.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Certain gentlemen who are opposing the League of Nations on the ground that it is not our business to care for any people except ourselves, politically might well adopt the name of "Selfish" Americans. Mr. John Burroughs is reported to have interpreted these Irish words as signifying "Fine Sinners," but that of course is only owing to his unfamiliarity with Celtic literature. It is affirmed, however, by those few Irishmen who speak their native tongue, that the real meaning of the words is "We ourselves." And it is just this selfish, un-American, un-Christian policy, brazenly proclaimed by some of our Senators and typified by "Sinners," and pointing to the fact that this, that our undisciplined President is fighting today.

On the other hand, it is the unselfish, the American, the Christian policy or principle at the foundation of the Covenant of Peace, that the President is upholding with such courage and conviction. For those few Irishmen have ears to hear and eyes to see. It is, moreover, the policy which the whole American people, Republican and Democrat alike, with few exceptions, supported in the great war. Mr. Wilson expressed the thought without any concealment when he said a few days ago in San Francisco: "We cannot desert humanity. We are the trustees of humanity." That, in fact, has been our God-given privilege since the adoption of the second great charter of the Anglo-Saxon race in 1789. Shall we allow this trust to pass to the hands of a few men? Liberty Enlightening the World, in 1919, when "a great door and effectual," the greatest in all history, has been thrown wide open for our entrance? On to put it in another way, shall the name of the noble monument to our harbor mouth be changed from "Liberty Enlightening the World" to "Liberty Enlightening We Ourselves"? WALKER GWTYNE.
Summit, N. J., Sept. 19, 1919.

SAFE DEMOCRACY.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
In view of the celebration of "Constitution Day," it may be of interest to recall what Lord Acton, in his "History of Freedom," said of American democracy and the American Constitution: "American independence was the beginning of a new era, not merely as a revival of the Revolution, but because no other revolution ever proceeded from so slight a cause without so much moderation. The European revolutions were the work of the greatest statesmen in England, and it was just. It established a pure democracy, but it was democracy in its highest perfection, armed and vigilant, less against anarchy and monarchy than against its own excesses. When the Revolution was achieved, the course of many centuries, it had fortified liberty against the power of the Crown. America appeared still more worthy of admiration for the safeguards which, in the deliberations of a safe memorable year, it had set up against the power of its own sovereign people. It resembled no other democracy, for it respected freedom, authority, and law. It resembled no other constitution, for it was contained in half a dozen intelligible articles. Ancient Europe opened its mind to two new ideas: that revolution with very little provocation may be just, and that democracy is very large dimensions, and that the people are the sovereign people. It resembled no other democracy, for it respected freedom, authority, and law. It resembled no other constitution, for it was contained in half a dozen intelligible articles. Ancient Europe opened its mind to two new ideas: that revolution with very little provocation may be just, and that democracy is very large dimensions, and that the people are the sovereign people. It resembled no other democracy, for it respected freedom, authority, and law. It resembled no other constitution, for it was contained in half a dozen intelligible articles. 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By DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

take a wide range; and so the experiments which are actually under way. Many of the experiments are so simple that they are inevitably fall; and in the other hand, some of them have succeeded prove such valuable assets that their devisers conceal the nature and results of their experiments, lest their competitors imitate them. There is obviously no such thing as one best and uniformly applicable scheme of profit-sharing. Each industrial factory should have its own scheme adapted to its own nature, history, and surroundings; and so should every separate plant of a corporation or firm which maintains many scattered plants.

Then, there are many industries to which profit-sharing cannot be applied at all, just as there are many to which it can be applied but not successfully. It may be applied to the railway, but not to an acceptable plan for raising wages. The eight-hour day with its provisions about extra pay for overwork cannot be used successfully in a highly seasonal industry, like canning vegetables and fruits, or in an industry which inevitably has spasms of unemployment, like herring fishing, or imperative quiet, like canning herrings.

publishing a magazine. Profit-sharing is, of course, not applicable to any kind of occupation which is not conducted for profit, like the services of charitable, educational, and religious corporations, of domestic service, or Government service of any sort, or the service of any corporation conducting a novel, experimental, or adventurous business in

On This subject the great war has taught important lessons. It has taught that in the fields of commercial and industrial activity which support modern military and naval operations experience is the only way in which things should be given control. These men have been trained through actual experience in the various industries or trades with which they were connected, and have therein proved their competency. The Washington Administration and the State Departments apparently thought that the only way to run the war was the same rule would apply in the army, navy, and, accordingly chose most of their advisers and commanders from the regular army and navy of the United States and a few from the State National Guards. As these sources shortly proved to be inadequate, the National Administration, so soon as it became able to raise a new army by draft, was compelled to turn to the only source for competence, the men of the war, that is, to select and train them by hasty methods. The great majority of these officers came straight from civil life, and were without military experience. Great Britain was obliged to do the same thing in order to get Kitchener's mob promptly into the field. None of the armies opposed to Germany had had any of the kind of experience that Germany's proposed to give, and had deliberately prepared for during a whole generation. Germany's methods were novel in important respects, and the enemies of the nations opposed to Germany all had to learn how to deal with the new German methods and in-

ship between capital and labor, because labor obviously cannot bear any part of losses. Labor certainly cannot. Its wages have been paid in advance by capitalists, and have been mostly spent for subsistence before the war began. It has been declared for the period covered by the wages. Nevertheless, sharing profits with capital when there are profits, is a practice of high value as incentive to zealous and accurate work and to constant care of raw materials, and to the highest quality of finished product. This incomplete kind of sharing has, therefore, strong good effects.

In the United States certain policies already adopted in the hope of improving industrial conditions tend to prevent the adoption on a large scale of genuine profit-sharing or copartnership. These are the "minimum wage," the "basic" day, and the standard week-holiday. In general the tendency is to desire or to enact stern regulations for the infinite variety of countries which exist in a country presenting great diversities of soil, climate, racial and traditional conditions, and food and drink habits. Variety, flexibility, and mobility in industrial regulation would be the aim, not uniformity and stiffness.

Another serious difficulty in introducing copartnership is the failure of a corporation to realize that new capital is incessantly needed in any business which is to expand or grow, or even to maintain its efficiency. Hence, to impede or prevent the steady flow of new capital

On one point there is the utmost diversity of opinion among advocates of profit-sharing, namely, on the expediency of the workers' acquiring shares in the capital stock of the corporation which employ them. The British Labourers' Association advocates the systematic acquirement of share capital by the workers as the principal method of profit-sharing. Indeed, the British association argues against the payment of any cash dividend to payroll. In the United States several large corporations have offered their employees a bonus premium which is paid out only when the stock of the employing companies. There are obviously serious objections to profit-sharing by compulsory or urged purchase of shares in the employing company's stock. In the first place, the method is chiefly applicable to the higher-paid employees, like heads of departments, foremen, salesmen, and clerks. Secondly, if the employing company is to be working people to put their savings into its stock, or tries to induce

that a democratic organisation of the kind which Austria need not be dreaded by any one, provided that the human motives which underlie the action are steady, faithful work, for habits of industry, of saving, and of self-reliance, and of selflessness in individual, family and class, are not only preserved, but reinforced. Whatever doctrine impairs these motives, like socialism, drawing on the individual, or the labor union, which teaches that the only common action by the relatively poor, and the great mass of the population who live comfortably between these small minorities. A better solution of the problem of the misfortune may be developed in the future, as democratic society is struggling for higher pay for less work

The conduct of the present Governments of Great Britain and the United States in recent years toward both labor and capital cannot but suggest a doubt whether any government in a democracy can be expected to deal impartially with the conflicting interests of the two classes in industrial strife; because in both countries the essential form of government is party government, and the managers and all professional politicians are always afraid of strong organizations which are supposed to be able to carry voters in large number to one side or the other. In supreme crises, to be sure, the parties disappear, but they are at long. At the periods of such service suddenly become voice makers, and make the rahest promises to the voters of the moment, promises which cannot be fully kept with any regard to the interests of the whole people. An unfavorable result in a war is the tendency of both political parties in the United States to curtail their war with the proletariat by giving a large exemption from the income tax to the owners of small income. Thus, the Republican Party enacted an exemption of \$1,000 for a man and his wife. The Democratic Party cut this exemption in half. The Government reduced it to a level consistent with the maintenance of free citizen's self-respect. It is degrading to both men and women to accept habitually protection and many other benefits from the Government without consciously contributing anything to its support. These political considerations in democracies seem likely to be rather permanent; so that both political parties are bound to defend the interests of the masses, as they have in the past, and to oppose on the initiative and public spirit of private individuals and associations any man on government.

It is, therefore, fortunate that the American people can march on the road toward industrial peace which has been outlined in the foregoing pages without needing any new legislation. It is with the power of American capital and labor combined to put all the measures above described into force without seeking any new legislative or administrative action, relying exclusively on existing law as administered by existing courts, and asking only to be let alone.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Anticon, Mo., Sept. 17, 1919.

AMERICANS IN COSTA RICAN REVOLT

But the police continued firing at the balcony. Mr. Chase, meantime, standing perfectly still in the spite of earnest entreaties from the men on the balcony, refused to retreat. A number of shots were fired, some of which struck the walls of the building behind the balcony. The marks of these shots are still visible. Several and several halls were picked up on the floor and the balcony. The floor below. At the same time the police charged in the crowd to disperse it, using whips and drawn machetes, and to rescue and maltreat the people, as stated above, principally women and children, and the consul and his wife. The consul's office. Not far from the balcony at the balcony above, but also at the street level, for a man standing in the rear of the office below was wounded in the foot.

The Government adherents have claimed that the young man was attempted to make the speech first. But the police and wounded a policeman the foot, but there is abundant evidence of witnesses of the affair that the man did not fire. It is not clearly the worst that he did not refer to the defense at all, but if he did not refer to the defense, and in any case after he had

One of the greatest of the President's powers I have not spoken of at all. His control, which is very absolute, is the right of pardon. It is the initiative in foreign affairs, which the President possesses without restriction whatever, is virtually power to control them absolutely. The President cannot conclude a treaty without a formal ratification by two-thirds of the Senate, but he may guide every step of diplomacy, and to guide diplomacy is to determine what treaties will be made, if the faith and prestige of the Government are to be maintained. The decided step of negotiation until it is completed, is in any critical matter it is considered, the Government is virtually controlled, whatever its disinclination, and we feel their committed "Constitutional Government in the United States," Woodrow Wilson, in question 3 is a frank effort to bring some problem of the Negro to the notice of citizens. The difficulties which might presently arise are real and acute, but the complaint of difficulties does not go far in solving a problem. I am sure that the significant fact

Geneva, Aug. 29, 1919. who remained at home, to co-
Editor of The New York Times: new campaign of sympathy

into a single nation, and this desire to carry out the Peace Commission may be against them. That is no threat, it is only plain speaking. This is no reversal of steps that might be taken. It is the explanation of the power which may drive Rumania away, against her desire, into the arms of her enemy enemies.

They may tighten the screw, but Rumania will never yield. She is too strong to yield, too strong even in her distress. The Rumanian people are a nation which has part, only in the future. The defects those who do know us are speaking of are only those of great qualities. There are shadows about the Rumanian nation, but in shadow, perhaps, because there is no light. There are shadows of great powers in Eastern Europe, because there is no setting. The Rumanian nation still capable of enthusiasm, of sacrifice for a national war, whereas the rest is capable perhaps only of a civil war, attitude Rumania is moving toward civilization and some time will be thankful for it.

TOBIT SCHOFOL.

Member of the Romanian National Assembly of Transylvania.



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PERIL OF INDUSTRIAL BALANCE OF POWER

As Economic Force of Capital and Labor Varies, Scales Are Tipped Disastrously—
Each Man Gets What He Can Extort, Not What He Produces

By STEPHEN LEACOCK,

Professor of Political Economy at McGill University, Montreal.

The Road to Freedom: IV.—Work and Wages

WAGES and prices, then, if the argument recited in the preceding chapter of this series holds good, do not under free competition tend toward social justice. It is not true that every man gets what he produces. It is not true that enormous salaries represent enormous productive services and that humble wages correspond to a humble contribution to the welfare of society.

Prices, wages, salaries, interest, rent, and profits do not, if left to themselves, follow the simple law of natural justice. To think so is an idle dream, the dream of the quietist who may slumber too long and be roused to a rude awakening, or perhaps, in his sleep, his dream is not so dangerous as the contrasted dream of the Socialist, now threatening to walk abroad in his sleep, but both in their degree are dreams and nothing more.

The real truth is that prices and wages and all the various payments from hand to hand in industrial society are the outcome of a complex of competing forces that are not based upon justice, but upon relative "economic strength." To elucidate this it is necessary to plunge into the jungle of pure economic theory. The way is arduous. There are no flowers upon the path. And out of this thicket, alas! no two people ever emerge hand in hand in concord. Yet it is a path that must be traversed.

Selling Shakespeare's Skull.

Let us take then as a beginning the very simplest case of the making of a price. It is the one which is sometimes called in books on economics the case of a unique monopoly. Suppose that I offer for sale the manuscript of the Pickwick Papers, or Shakespeare's skull, or, for the matter of that, the skull of John Smith, what is the sum that I shall receive for it? It is the utmost that any one is willing to give for it. That is all one can say about it. There is no question here of cost or of what I paid for the article or of anything else except the amount of the willingness to pay on the part of the highest bidder. It would be possible, indeed, for a bidder to take the article from me by force. But this we presume to be prevented by the law, and for this reason we referred above not to the physical strength but to the "economic strength" of the parties to a bargain. By this is meant the relation that arises out of the condition of the supply and the demand, the willingness or eagerness, or the sheer necessity, of the buyers and the sellers.

People may offer much because the thing to be acquired is an absolute necessity without which they perish; a drowning man would sell all that he had for a life belt. Or they may offer much through the sheer abundance of their other possessions. A millionaire might offer more for a life belt than a pauper, for a drowning man could pay for it to save his life.

Yet out of any particular conjunction between desires on the one hand and goods or services on the other arises a particular equation of demand and supply represented by particular price. All of this, of course, is A, B, C, and I do not want to weary you with it. Now, let us make the example a little more elaborate. Suppose that one single person owned all the food supply of a community isolated from the outside world. The price which he could exact would be the full measure of all the possessions of his neighbors up to the point at least where they would commit suicide rather than pay. True, in such a case as this "economic strength" would probably be broken down by the intrusion of physical violence. But in far as it held good the price of food would be based upon it.

Music Box in a Forest.

Prices such as are indicated here were dismissed by the earlier economists as mere economic curiosities. John Stuart Mill has something to say about the price of a "music box in the wilds of Lake Superior," which, as he perceived, would not be connected with the expense of producing it, but might be vast or small or perhaps feebly less. But Mill might have said much the same thing about the price of a music box, provided it was properly patented, anywhere at all. For the music box and Shakespeare's skull and the corner in wheat are all merely different kinds of examples of the things called a monopoly sale.

Now, let us change the example a little further. Suppose that the monopolist has for sale not simply a fixed and definite quantity, but a certain article in larger quantities as desired. If the price will be low sell? If he offers the article at a very high price only a few people will take it; if he lowers the price there will be more and more purchasers. His interest seems divided. He will want to put the price as high as possible so that the profit on each single article (over what it costs him to produce it) will be as great as possible. But he will also want to make as many sales as he possibly can, which will induce him to set the price low enough to bring in new buyers. But, of course, if he puts the price so low that it only covers the cost of making the goods his profit is all gone, and the mere multiplicity of sales is of no use to him. He must, therefore, to find a point of maximum profit where, having in view both the number of sales and the profit over cost on each sale, the net profit is at its greatest.

This gives us the fundamental law of monopoly price. It is to be noted that under modern conditions of production the cost of manufacture per article decreases to a great extent in proportion to a larger and larger number is produced, and thus the widening of the sale lowers the proportionate cost. In any particular case, therefore, it may turn out that the price that suits the monopolist's own interest is quite a low price, even such as to allow for a very low cost of manufacture. This, we say, may be the case. But it is not so of necessity. In and of itself the monopoly price corre-

sponds to the monopolist's profit and not to cheapness of sale. The price may be set far above the cost.

And now notice the peculiar relation that is set up between the monopolist's production and the satisfaction of human wants. In proportion as the quantity produced is increased, the lower must the price be set in order to sell the whole output. If the monopolist insisted on turning out more and more of his goods, the price that people would give would fall till it barely covered the cost, then till it was less than cost, then to a mere fraction of the cost, and finally to nothing at all. In other words, if one produces a large enough quantity of anything it becomes worthless. It loses all its value just as soon as there is enough of it to satisfy and overabundance the wants of humanity. Think of the world producing three and a half million bushels of wheat. It can be sold, let us say, at \$2 a bushel; but if it produced twice as much it might well be found that it would sell for only 50 cents a bushel. The value of the bigger supply as a total was actually less than that of the smaller. And if the supply were big enough it would be worth, in the economic sense, just nothing at all.

This peculiarity is spoken of in economic theory as the paradox of value. It is referred to in the older books as an economic curiosity or as a mere illustration in extreme terms of the relation of supply to price. In fact, in many books the story is related of how the East-India companies used at times deliberately to destroy a large quantity of tea, in order that by selling a lesser amount they might reap a larger profit than by selling a greater.

But in reality this paradox of value is the most fundamental proposition in economic science. Precisely here is found the key to the operation of the economic system in which we live. The world's production is aimed at producing "values," not at producing plenty. If by some mad access of misdirected industry we produced enough and too much of everything, our whole machinery of buying and selling would break down. This indeed does happen constantly on a small scale in the familiar phenomenon of overproduction.

But in the organization in which we live overproduction tends to check itself at once. If the world's machinery threatens to produce a too plenty of any particular thing then it turns itself toward producing something else of which there is not yet enough. This is done quite unconsciously without any philanthropic intent on the part of the individual producer, and without any general direction in the way of a social command. The machine does it of itself. When there is enough the wheels slacken and stop. This sounds at first like a most desirable thing. But let it be noted that the "enough" here in question does not mean enough to satisfy human wants. In fact, it means precisely the converse: it means enough not to satisfy them, and to leave the selling price of the things made at the point of profit.

It is observed also that we have hitherto been speaking as if all things were produced under a monopoly. The objection might at once be raised that, with competitive producers, the price will also keep falling down toward cost, and will not be based upon the point of maximum profit. We shall turn to this objection in a moment. But one or two other points must be considered before doing so.

Economic Paradoxes.

In the first place, in following out such an argument as the present in regard to the peculiar shortcomings of the system under which we live it is necessary again and again to warn the reader against a hasty conclusion as to the possibilities of altering and amending it. The Socialist reads such criticism as the above with impatient approval. "Very well," he says, "the whole organization is wrong and works badly. Now, let us abolish it altogether, and make a better one." But in doing so he betrays the whole question at issue. The point is, can we make a better one or must we be content with patching up an old one?

Take an illustration: Scientists tell us that, from the point of view of optics, the human eye is a clumsy instrument poorly contrived for its work. A certain great authority once said that if he had made it he would have been ashamed of it. This may be true. But the eye, unfortunately, is all we have to see by. If we destroy our eyes in the hope of making better ones we may be blind. The best that we can do is to improve our sight by adding a pair of spectacles. So it is with the organization of society. Faulty though it is, it does work after a certain fashion. We may apply to it with advantage the spectacles of social reform, but what the Socialist offers us is total blindness. But of this presently.

To return to the argument. Let us consider next what wages the monopolist in the cases described above will have to pay. We take for granted that he will only pay as much as he has to. How much will this be? Clearly it will depend altogether on the number of available working men capable of doing the work in question and the situation in which they find themselves. It is again a case of relative "economic strength." The situation may be in favor of the employer or altogether in favor of the men, or may occupy a middle ground. If the men are so numerous that there are more of them than are needed for the work and if there is no other occupation for them they must accept a starry wage. If they are so few in number that they can all be employed and if they are so well organized as to act together they can in their turn exact any wage up to the point that leaves no room for the employer.

Indeed, for a short time wages might even pass the point where the monopolist, being willing (for various reasons, all quite obvious) actually to pay more as wages than he gets as return and to carry on business at a loss for the sake of carrying it on at all.

Adam Smith on Wages.

Clearly, then, wages, as Adam Smith said, "are the result of a dispute," in which either party may be pushed to the wall. The employer may have to pay so much that there is nothing or practically nothing left for himself, or so little that his workmen can just exist and no more. These are the upward and downward limits of the wages in the cases described.

It is therefore obvious that if, all the industries in the world were carried on as a series of separate monopolies, there would be exactly the kind of rivalry or

competition of forces represented by the consumer's insisting on paying as little as possible, the producer's charging the most profitable price, and paying the lowest wage that he could, and the wage earner's demanding the highest wage that he could get. The equilibrium would be unstable. It would be constantly displaced and shifted by the movement of all sorts of social forces, by changes of fashion, by abundance or scarcity of crops, by alterations in the technique of industry, and by the obsolescence or the slackening of the organization of any group of workers. But the balanced forces once displaced would be such constantly to come to an equilibrium at the same point.

All this has been said of industry under monopoly. But it will be seen that it applies in its essentials to what we call competitive industry. Here indeed certain new features come in. Not one employer, but many, produce each kind of article. And, as far as each employer can see by looking at his own horizon, which he does in merely to produce as much as he can sell at a price that pays him. Since all the other employers are doing this, there will be, under competition, a constant tendency to cut the price down to the lowest that is consistent with what the employer has to pay as wages and interest. This price, which was called by the orthodox economists the "cost," is not in any true and fundamental sense of the word the "cost" at all. It is merely a limit represented by what the other parties to the bargain are able to exact.

The whole situation is in a condition of unstable equilibrium in which the conflicting forces represented by the interests of the various parties pull in different directions. The employers in any one line of industry and all their wage earners and salaried assistants have one and the same interest as against the consumer. They want the selling price to be as high as possible. But the employers are against one another as well as against the consumer, and each and all the employers are against the wage earners in wanting to pay as low wages as possible. If all the employers unite, the situation turns to a monopoly and the price paid by the consumer is settled on the monopoly basis already described. The employers can then dispute it out with their working men as to how much wages shall be.

No Point of Rest.

If the employers are not united, then at each and every moment they are in conflict both with the consumer and with their wage earners. Thus the whole scene of industry represents a vast and unending conflict, a fermentation in which the moving bubbles grow for space; expanding and breaking one against the other. There is no point of rest. There is no real fixed "cost" acting as a basis. Anything that any one person or group of persons—worker or master, landlord or capitalist—is able to exact owing to the existing conditions of demand or supply, becomes a "cost" from the point of view of all the others. There is nothing in this "cost" which proportions to it the quantity of labor, or of time, or of skill, or of any other measure, physical or psychological, of the effort involved. And there is nothing whatever in it which proportions to it social justice. It is the war of each against all. Its only mitigation is that it is carried on under the set rules represented by the State and the law.

The tendencies involved may be best illustrated by taking one or two extreme or exaggerated examples, not meant as facts, but only to make clear the nature of social and industrial forces among which we live.

What, for example, will be the absolute maximum to which wages in general could be forced? Conceivably and in the purest and thinnest of theory, they could include the whole product of the labor of society with just such a small share left over for the employer, the owners of capital and the owners of land to induce them to continue acting as part of the machine. That is to say, if all the laborers all over the world, to the last one, were united under a single control they could force the other economic classes of society to something approaching a starvation living. In practice this is nonsense. In theory it is an excellent starting point for thought.

And how short could the hours of the universal united workers be made? As short as ever they liked. An hour a day; ten minutes, anything they liked, but, of course, with the proviso that the shorter the hours the less the total of things to be produced to be divided. It is true that up to a certain point shortening the hours of labor actually increases the total product. A ten-hour day, speaking in general terms and leaving out individual exceptions, is probably more productive than a day of twelve. It may very well be that an eight-hour day will prove, presently if not immediately, to be more productive than a ten. But somewhere the limit is reached and from production falls. The supply of things in general gets shorter.

Extraneous as a factor. But note that this itself would not matter much, if somehow and in some way we had found the shortening of the production of goods cut out the luxuries and specialties first. Marked at large might well trade leisure for luxuries. The shortening of hours with the corresponding changes in the direction of production is really the central problem in social reform. I propose to return to it in the concluding chapter of these papers, but for the present it is only noted in connection with the general scheme of industrial relations.

Now let us ask to what extent any particular section, or part of industrial society can succeed in forcing up wages or prices as against the others. In part theory they may do this almost to any extent provided that the thing concerned is a necessity and is without a substitute, and provided that the organization is complete and unbreakable. If all the people concerned in producing coal, masters and men, owners of mines and operators of machinery would stand out for their price, there is no limit, short of putting all the rest of the world on starvation rations, to what they

might get. In practice and in reality a thousand things intervene—the impossibility of such complete unity, the organization of the other parties, the existing of national divisions among the industrial society, sentiment, jealousy, fear. The proposition is only a pure theory. But its use as such is to dispose of any such idea as that there is a natural price of coal or of anything else.

The above is true of an article of necessity. It is true though in a less degree of things of luxury. If all the makers of instruments of music, masters and men, capitalists and workers, were banded together in a tight and unbreakable union, then the other economic classes must either face the horrors of a world without pianolas and typewriters, or hand over the price demanded. And what is true of coal and music is true all through the whole mechanism of industry.

Or take the supreme case of the owners of land. If all of them acted together, with their legal rights added into one, they could order the rest of the world either to get off it, or to work at starvation wages. Industrial society is therefore mobile, elastic, standing at any moment in a temporary and unstable equilibrium. But at any particular moment the possibility of a huge and catastrophic shift such as those described is but of the question except at the price of a general collapse.

Even a minor disturbance breaks down a certain part of the machinery of society. Particular groups of workers are thrown out of place. There is no other place where they can fit in, or at any rate not immediately. The machine labors heavily. Omnicrises mutterings are heard. The legal framework of the State and of obedience to the law in which industrial society is set threatens to break asunder. The attempt at social change threatens a social revolution in which the whole elaborate mechanism would burst into fragments.

In any social movement, then, change and alteration in a new direction must be balanced against the demands of social stability. Many things are possible and some are not; some are impossible today, and possible or easy tomorrow. Others are forever put off the question.

Through the Organization. But this much at least ought to appear clear if the line of argument indicated above is accepted, namely, that there is no great hope for the universal betterment of society by the mere advance of technical industrial progress and by the unaided play of the motive of every man for himself.

The enormous increase in the productivity of industrial effort, would never of itself have elevated by one inch the lot of the working class. The rise of wages in the nineteenth century and the shortening of hours that went with it was due neither to the advance in mechanical power, nor to the advance in diligence and industriousness, nor to the advance, if there was any, in general kindness. It was due to the organization of labor. Mechanical progress makes higher wages possible. It does not of itself advance them by a

single farthing. Labor-saving machinery does not of itself save the working world a single hour of toil; it only shifts it from one task to another. Against a system of unrestrained individualism energy, industriousness, and honesty might shelter itself in vain. The thing is merely a race, in which only one can be first, no matter how great the speed of all; a struggle in which one and not all can stand upon the shoulders of the others. It is the restriction of individualism by the force of organization and by legislation that has brought to the world whatever social advance has been achieved by the great mass of the people.

The present moment is in a sense the wrong time for saying this. We no longer live in an age when down-trodden laborers meet by candlelight with the ben of the law upon their meeting. These are the days when "labor" is triumphant, and when it even threatens in the overpowering strength of its own power to break industrial society in pieces in the fierce attempt to do in a day what can only be done in a generation. But truth is truth. And any one who writes of the history of the progress of industrial society owes it to the truth to acknowledge the vast social achievement of organized labor in the past.

And what of the future? By what means and in what stages can social progress be further accelerated? This I propose to treat in the succeeding chapters, dealing first with the proposals of the Socialist and the revolutionaries, and finally with the prospect for a sane, orderly, and continuous social reform.

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VIEWS OF ACTORS' FIDELITY

Members Declare Equity Did Seek Closed Shop and Take to Themselves Credit for Victory

THE statement in last Sunday's Times, signed by John Drew, Marjorie Rambeau, John Emerson, Edith Talaferro, Ed. Wynn, Helen Tracy, Helen Ware, and Lillian Russell, so conspicuous for its inaccuracy that it demands our notice. In view of the known facts we can only infer that the ladies and gentlemen above named have been misinformed, which is natural enough, considering their habitual detachment from most of the events discussed. As the matter involved is bound to be prominent in the theatrical history of our time, we feel it a duty to offer the ensuing comments:

It would seem that any reference to the chaotic condition of the American theatre prior to the organization of the Actors' Equity Association is untimely, as the general abuses complained of were for the most part reformed by the standard contract which was adopted by the United Managers' Association and the Actors' Equity Association in 1917. But we cannot let pass the citation of the time of Shakespeare as one of ill conditions for actors unless there be opposition to the Master Bard for being an actor manager who had Burbage and several other of his fellow-actors in his company on a profit-sharing basis.

Why speak loosely of things in connection with the Actors' Equity Association that are of exact record? For example, the beginning of this institution was the association of 100 to discuss the present unjust conditions of the actors' profession. There were about eighty persons present. After several hours of general discussion, it was the sense of the meeting that it was high time there should be a live organization of actors to insist, primarily, upon a standard, uniform, and equitable contract.

The actors' movement was at a great disadvantage because there was no solidarity on the part of the managers. The latter had an organization, but owing to dissensions among the members it had degenerated into a mere remnant. However, as soon as the Actors' Equity Association had formulated a contract it arranged a conference with the few managers who still evinced an interest in the managerial organization. Other important managers had to be seen individually.

Humiliations Desired.

The charge that the actors were humiliated in their efforts to see these managers is not in accordance with the facts. The minutes and committee reports of the Actors' Equity Association will (or should) show that the managers were perfectly willing at all times to meet representatives of the Actors' Equity Association and talk fully with them as to the purposes of their organization. Further, several of the managers, at least, who are noted for their strong individuality, went to the Equity offices, and spoke candidly with the counselmen upon the entire situation. As regards going "hat in hand," the actor naturally observed that as one of the little amenities of polite society to prove that he was at least "house broken," the same form being observed by the managers when they, in turn, called upon the actors.

As regards "insult and derision," nothing of the kind was ever heard against the A. E. A. after it emerged from the Plan and Scope Committee stage, some skepticism having been expressed as to the ability of actors to "stick together" when the earliest announcement appeared that the Actors' Equity Association was in the making. It should be borne in mind that there always have been, and now, and always will be, some irresponsible actors and an equal proportion of irresponsible managers. Two or three of the latter, for instance, are to blame for wild talk about destroying every organization of actors.

In the winter of 1913-14 the first Actors' Equity Association standard minimum contract was ready. The slogan of the Actors' Equity Association in its earliest beginning, as recorded in its official book, was: "We seek a Renaissance, Not a Revolution." The contract, therefore, eliminated the abuses which had crept into the business relations of actors and managers in late years. Here and there an independent manager accepted the contract. Meanwhile the association was taking up the claims of actors and getting redress where it was due under the general working conditions.

In 1915 the association was able to announce that four producing firms were using the A. E. A. standard contract. The work was proving, as had been predicted, a campaign of education for both actor and manager. At the annual meeting of the association in 1916, the disciplinary power was voted to the council by about 800 of its members to take steps toward affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The association had at that time a membership of 2,500, and a referendum vote was not taken on the question of unionization. Pursuant to the power accorded it, the officers and council of the A. E. A. studied the matter of joining the American Federation of Labor for more than a year, at the end of which some of those who had been most devoted to the work were of the opinion that such an affiliation would be impracticable for actors.

None of the efforts, however, to secure the results sought by voluntary co-operation was allowed to relax. And on May 30, 1916, a leading firm of producers of large exemplary influence took the half week's salary clause out of their form of contract. In this connection, while in no wise wishing to be little the fine achievements of the A. E. A., it should be observed that the \$400,000 declared in Mr. Cress's résumé as the sum the association had "secured" for actors is really, in the main, a rough guess as to the amount paid to actors under the changed clause which allowed them full salary for the week preceding Christmas and for Holy Week.

In 1916 the managers formed the United Managers' Protective Association, which was welcome news to the officers of the A. E. A., as they felt it would be better for them to have a united body with which to treat. A committee from the United Managers' Protective Association voluntarily communicated with the Secretary of the A. E. A. in April, 1917, saying that it was felt the managers' organization should

get together with the Actors' Association for the adoption of a uniform, standard contract.

The work was immediately taken up by committees appointed by the respective bodies and on Oct. 3, 1917, the instrument known as the United Managers' Protective Association-Actors' Equity Association standard contract was put into use.

Unhappily, all of the factional bitterness between managers had not been obliterated, and, gratifying as the arrangement with the U. M. P. A. was, it was not complete because there were still some important managers who refused to be unified. For this reason the Equity office had many annoying little complaints to adjust from time to time up to the first week in May, 1919, when the Producing Managers' Association, but recently formed, invited the officers and council of the A. E. A. to attend the now famous luncheon at the Claridge Hotel.

It is not true that the guests on that occasion were told, "before the coffee," that the managers did not like the existing contract, "but must insist upon certain changes." The luncheon in reality was a cordial function and no discussion as to the contract was indulged in, until at the end of the repast the President of the Actors' Equity Association was courteously invited to speak first. This official prefaced his remarks by saying he was glad to see that the A. E. A. no longer had to go to the managers "hat in hand" and await their pleasure. This had all the effect of a taunt, and when the speaker referred to the closed shop, which had figured in the association's monthly magazine copies of which had been sent to all managers, it started a chorus of questions as to exactly what was intended by the closed shop threat.

Despite all this assurances were made by those who evidently had led in the organization of the Producing Managers' Association that nothing was desired by the managers more ardently than the spirit of co-operation on the part of the actors, in the adoption of the standard contract in an improved form for another period of from three to five years, the original agreement with the U. M. P. A. for two seasons having expired. The managers then proposed that two committees be appointed to take up that question at once.

Spirit Was "Amiable."

An important point is that the new organization of managers included those who did not conform to the action of the United Managers' Protective Association and that all the members of this new managerial body were bonded to abide by any contract that should be agreed upon.

The two committees met twice. The second time, certain members of the actors' committee, despite warnings, obtained from the A. E. A. council the power to deliver an ultimatum on the question of legal holiday matinees, provision for which had been put into the contract by the actors themselves as a part of the week's work, together with the Sunday night performances where they had been customary, for almost time out of mind, in western cities.

As predicted by those who had faith in the managers' purpose, the ultimatum met with determined resistance and as a rule to gain public sympathy and "put the managers in a hole" the council of the A. E. A. published a proposition to the managers that the entire

contract in process of revision should be submitted to outside arbitration, the umpires to be men of national repute. Then, as predicted, the managers replied, "There is nothing so arbitrary."

Defense of Managers.

The managers declared that they could not do business with certain officers and representatives of the A. E. A. and that therefore they would use their own form of contract. Some of us whose signatures are appended here to called upon the heads of the P. M. A. to learn whether or not they meant to fall below the standard that had been established, and we were assured to the contrary. The form of contract shown us was nothing more nor less than the Equity standard which it had required four years to persuade the managers to adopt. True, the contract of arbitration clause was changed, but the effect would not have been material, as the actor still would be free to have his organization find an arbiter for him, subject to his approval. The clause as it had appeared in the contract before had been questioned as to its legality.

Instead of seeking to destroy the A. E. A., as has been erroneously charged, the managers convinced us that the P. M. A. was not formed to fight the actors' organization but, as shown by their voluntary invitation to the aforementioned luncheon, they sought to co-operate with it. It is significant that three days before the strike was declared the A. E. A. having precipitately affiliated itself with the American Federation of Labor, the manager who presided at an informal meeting of managers and representative actors, including four officers of the A. E. A., said:

"Your organization has done a great deal of good and you will be interested to know that we, ourselves, are holding our members up to the strict observance of contracts as between managers."

He cited two cases that the Producing Managers' Association had passed on where a manager, having procured the services of an actor bound by a prior contract, was not allowed to hold him, much as he wished to, beyond the period when his service under the previous contract should begin. In other words, the long life of the "dog eat dog" method of "getting there" had come to an end.

The contracts between actor and manager, the members of this league hold to be inviolable, and in the decision so carefully prepared by Justice Hendrick of the New York Supreme Court, this position was confirmed in every particular. It is regretted that some of the most highly esteemed actors in the country cannot see the issue in this light, holding that the Producing Managers' Association was a party to the contract and that in breaking off relations with the A. E. A. they (the managers) thereby nullified existing individual contracts.

The court made clear that the Producing Managers' Association was not a party to the individual contracts, which were breached.

It is amazing that any one should make a public denial of a desire on the part of the Actors' Equity Association to have a closed shop. Only by promising or threatening to do so, was the association's representatives able to force many actors and actresses out of employment during the strike. Further, it is self-evident that without the closed shop, they cannot attain that perfect unanimity toward which certain radical leaders have been striving.

Again it is stated that "the Actors' Fidelity League was ignored in the settlement of the strike and that the Actors' Equity Association was recognized as the one organization empowered to represent the actor." In the agreement made between the Producing Managers' Association-Actors' Equity Association, and American Federation of Labor, clearly the fact that the Actors' Fidelity League was not a party to the controversy, it is provided that the new standard contract shall be issued as:

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It is due the President of the Actors' Fidelity League, to say that through his efforts, only, were the ultra-liberal terms of the new contract obtained. We deem it an advantage to have a leader who commands the confidence and respect of both actors and managers, as

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This presentation of irrefutable facts is made in the name of truth and for what we feel to be the good of our entire profession, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

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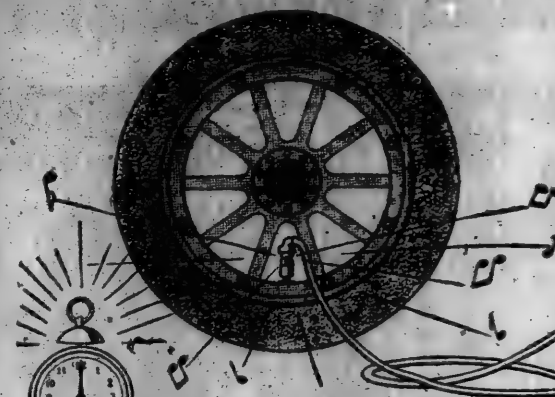
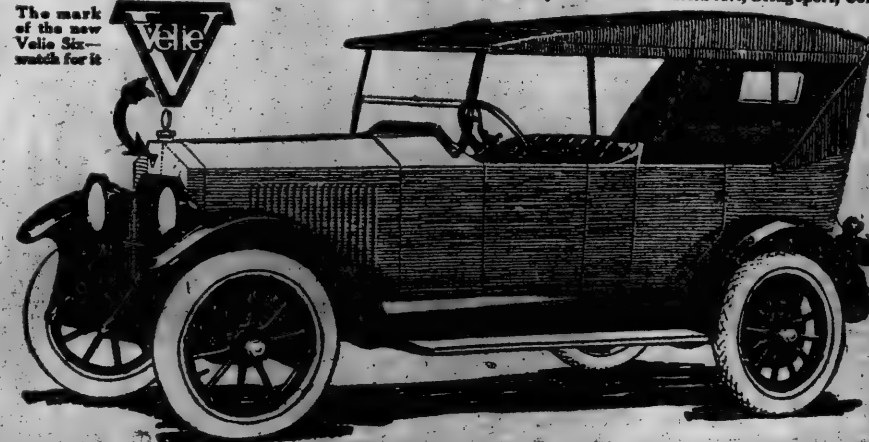
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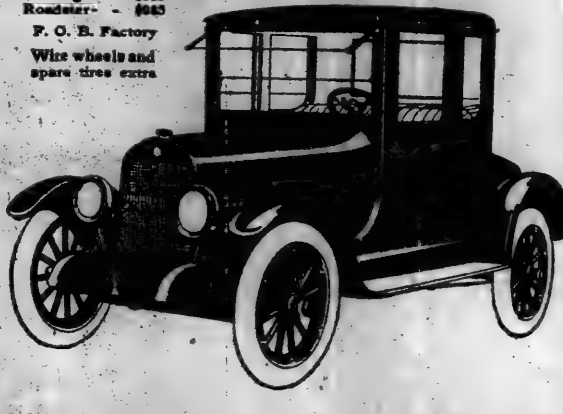
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JUMBO

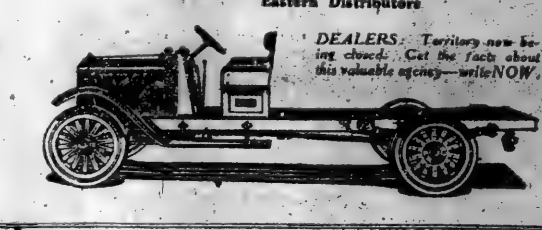
Brute Strength Trucks

Jumbo oversize strength goes into every unit and part of Jumbo Trucks—that's one reason why Jumbo Trucks stand up year after year with un-failing service.

If you want a truck to operate with great economy—with lasting service—with endurance for capacity loads—with a full year guarantee, you want a Jumbo Truck.

Jumbo Trucks defy competition—see them—satisfy yourself.

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The
New Style Shop
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All-Wool Tricotine
Embroidered
DRESS
\$29.75

Opening Announcement

A new type of Fashion Institution has made its debut to the women of the Metropolitan District, offering at *Fair Prices* the Smartest Selection of Style-Authentic

Suits, Coats, Dresses, Gowns and Furs
to be found anywhere on or off Fifth Avenue

Come to the Opening Sale, now in progress, and whether you come to buy or only to look, you are welcome just the same.

OUR stock represents all *new models*—last-minute Fall and Winter styles—fashion's latest creations—and because we are the first to announce the downward trend in prices your co-operation and patronage will be mutually enjoyed.

Not to see our Styles is not to see the *newest and best models* for Fall and Winter wear, and not to buy at our *low prices* is not to take advantage of a money-saving opportunity



All-Wool Serge
DRESS
Smartly Embroidered
\$16.75

Special
Opening
Value



Exclusive
Fine Satin
DRESS
with
Ruffled Surplice
Twelve Models
\$32.50

A Smart
Silvertone
SUIT
Trimmed with
Hudson Seal
\$110.00

Charmeuse
and-Georgette
DRESS
with
Silver Brocade
\$59.75

Special
Velour
COAT
with
Fur Collar
Twelve Different Models
\$25.00

Smart New
Silvertone
SUIT
Nutria
Trimmed
Ten Distinct Styles
\$85.00

Individual
Black Lace
GOWN
Trimmed
with Velvet
Twelve Smart Models
\$29.75

Smart
Broadcloth
SUIT
with
Natural Squirrel Collar
\$49.75

Stylish
Tricotine
DRESS
with
Tricolette Vest
Twelve Smart Models
\$29.75

REAL CUT IN LIVING COST

Attorney General Palmer Predicts Government Legal Pressure Will Save 15 Per Cent.

By CHARLES N. McNEAL.

PROBLEMS such as few United States Attorneys General have had to contend with since the early period of American life, problems greater in import in their relation to the masses, certainly, are facing Attorney General Palmer. Stepping from the office of Custodian of Alien Property, in which position, through his official acts, he went at the vital of German activity in the country, crippling its industrial and financial resources, Mr. Palmer will be called upon early to settle the entanglement resulting from confiscation of German property here.

This financial settlement will come through weighing Germany's claims against the claims of American citizens whose property was taken by Germany, and much of the German-claimed property will be held to make good the war claims growing out of Germany's submarine destruction to American life and property.

But greater than this financial adjustment, big as it is, the Attorney General comes to the office amid a clamor for reduction in the cost of living. The problem of the people, now loaded down with heavy direct and indirect taxes, is the immediate task before him. To combat high prices that result from profiteering and hoarding by retailers and wholesalers, is a part of his policy. To bring back market conditions to a supply-and-demand basis, Mr. Palmer intends to wage a war against food combinations and trusts, proceeding under the anti-trust laws with the aid of the Federal Trade Commission, which will investigate conditions in the six basic industries, beginning with the steel industry.

The Government finds itself without sufficient laws to conduct thoroughly its prosecution against profiteering and food trusts. In his message to Congress President Wilson called attention to the lack of power and recommended that the food control act be amended to include clothing and necessities within the scope of that act, and a verbal provision. The House has carried out this suggestion, but the plans of the Administration to proceed immediately to its fight against high living costs has been retarded by the dilatory action of the Senate, which has not yet enacted the necessary legislation and probably will not dispose of it until early in November.

Vastness of the Task.

Mr. Palmer in discussing the problems before him said that he was confident that the Senate would shortly give him the law so that he could begin his campaign against profiteering and hoarding. He has no delusion about the vastness of his task and is not proposing a panacea of the economic situation. But that he will be able to reduce the cost of living from 10 to 15 per cent, by systematic attacks upon hoarding and profiteering in his confident conclusion, provided production does not decrease and general conditions do not become complicated through industrial and railroad disorders.

"What amount in the cost of living will be clipped off by a thorough fight against profiteering and hoarding?" Mr. Palmer was asked in his office after he had conferred with his investigators studying the problem in the country.

"That is hard to tell," he replied. "We have not stamped out hoarding and profiteering, but already, by threats of prosecution, we have reduced prices of the necessities of life more than 5 per cent, according to Dun and Bradstreet, and other observers of market conditions, and according to our reports from all over the country. Finally, after we get the necessary law and initiate our prosecutions, I look for another drop of perhaps 5 or 10 per cent. Of course, just how far the cost prices will fall depends greatly upon other conditions, such as production and industrial peace. If strikes occur and production is lessened the laws of supply and demand will operate to prevent a reduction that would certainly result from an attack upon hoarding and profiteering by retailers.

Contributory Causes.

"You cannot say that, because profiteering is responsible for 5 per cent of the increased cost of living, if you stamp it out there will be a 5 per cent decrease in the cost of living," added Mr. Palmer. It does not follow at all, I think there are other causes which can be reached by legislation, and there are other causes which cannot be reached by legislation, because they are fundamentally economic. You cannot change the laws of supply and demand; you cannot legislate to increase production and decrease demand. The big remedy will be in increased production and decreased demand.

"If we can educate our people to conserve and stop buying things so extravagantly and at the same time get everybody in the United States to work, we can soon settle this problem, but I do not know that any legislative act would accomplish this result. The great thing we need, of course, is peace, industrial peace, and we need to have everybody quiet for a while and working hard; because the great offense against living in the United States today is idleness. If everybody would get going and get busy and get happy we would be able to solve our problems and the cost of living would come down. I have no doubt taxation is also partly responsible for conditions, because everybody who pays taxes tries to pass his taxes on to somebody else.

"Everybody is trying to make as much this year as he did last year after the taxes were paid. All are fighting to make as much net as they did the year before. I suppose also that the increased circulating medium is partly responsible for increased prices. I think there has been no inflation of currency, but there has been an expansion of the credit currency. There has been more money in the banks, but it does not matter whether there is more money in the banks, because most of us do not pay our bills with actual money or currency, we pay them with our credits, and that makes credits cheaper.

"These actual economic conditions which are the aftermath of the war are, beyond question, being taken advantage of by a lot of unscrupulous persons. They say: 'You know everything is high and that is the reason that I am selling this for as much as I can.' The profiteer is abroad in the land taking advantage of the natural

possible neither the safety of the republic, nor the happiness of the people who dwell beneath its flag, will be served by a narrow nationalism which refuses to be responsive to the currents of thought and action elsewhere in the world, which may affect us at any moment as they touched us in the world war, and which we must maintain the peace of the world if only for our own sake, because every time that peace is broken, wherever the trouble may come, the reaction affects us, and our interests.

Education Public to Bargain.

"The public must be educated to bargain," insisted Mr. Palmer. "Everyone has become accustomed to pay high prices. If this psychological condition can be changed and the people will insist upon getting things cheaper the efforts of the Government to aid the masses will be greatly helped.

"The general effect upon the entire trade of a drive at profiteering and hoarding is going to decrease the price more than their profiteering and hoarding is accountable for raising it, because the public is going to be educated and refuse to pay the larger prices. They are going to be persuaded that the prices are not going to be higher. When we have convinced the people by the process we are working out now that prices are not going to be higher, that they have reached the peak, they will stop buying and we will have lower prices.

"It is a disturbing thought that there are so many people who fail to understand what America stands for and to realize the responsibility which attaches to its leadership in free government. There are eminent American citizens of great intelligence and undoubted patriotism who preach the gospel of aloofness from the rest of the world which present-day conditions make absolutely impossible.

NOTES ON CURRENT ART

IN the current number of Landscape Architecture an interesting account is given by Robert Wheelwright of outdoor fireplaces. The fireplace as a feature of a park or country estate is a quite modern idea, and indicates the extent to which people today are making use of the outdoor world as a field for social intercourse. From an ordinary crude construction little more than a hole walled in with stones, such as Hartford built some years ago in Goodwin Park, the outdoor fireplace has developed into a building of some architectural importance, such as that made for an Adirondack camp and illustrated in Mr. Wheelwright's article.

Owners of country houses are built of the same stuff as the picnicking "polio" when it comes to roasting potatoes over a campfire, and it is a sound, if somewhat hackneyed, premise to any study of mankind that beefsteak and fried onions at a picnic are first in the hearts of the city men. Therefore, it is not in the least surprising that a suburban property owner should have insisted upon a fireplace out of doors where he could cook a supper, and that a clever architect should work out the idea logically and charmingly. Of course, the simpler the construction the more successful the effect. Talleyrand's warning against too much seal should especially be heeded in outdoor work. The restriction in reality is a blessing. To practice a sensitive and austere simplicity in designing objects that answer to simple desires and sentiments is the difficult task of the artist who is dedicated to the arts associated with usefulness, and the fact that everything connected with landscape architecture exacts this restraint with peculiar force makes it the most rewarding of the almost innumerable roads an artist may follow.

The Duke of Hamilton's Collection.

The catalogue of portraits and other paintings in the collection of the Duke of Hamilton, to be sold in London, Nov. 4 and 5, has just reached this country. The illustrations make an impressive showing. There are several noble Barons. One is the portrait of Alexander, third Duke of Hamilton, K. T., with his favorite Arabian horse named "Gaius," a hilly background and heavily clouded sky. The design is bold and the action of the horse extremely spirited. Another is the eleventh Duke of Hamilton as a child, in a white muslin frock, out of doors. Another, the most characteristic of the artist, is the half-length portrait of Douglas, the eighth Duke, described as in a "crimson coat, yellow vest, and white stock, his arms folded, and wearing a jeweled star." This was exhibited at the loan exhibition of Scottish National Portraits in 1884.

The much exhibited portrait of Elizabeth Gunning, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was painted in 1758-64. Other portraits by Reynolds are of Maria Hamilton, modestly dressed and offering sacrifice before a tripod with burning incense, in the Anglo-Greek style beloved by the artist, and of Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, as a boy, a remarkably beautiful subject.

Portraits by Romney are of members of the Beckford family, including Alderman William, who was twice Lord Mayor of London and a supporter of Wilkes and friend of Pitt. There is also an extraordinary portrait by Van Dyck of William Fielding, first Earl of Denbigh, father-in-law of the first Duke of Hamilton, standing in a landscape holding his gun in his right hand, his attitude one of surprised interest in some object outside the field of the picture. He is accompanied by his Indian page, who stands at his left, watching him. A panel by Rubens, representing "The Loves of the Centaurs" in an Arcadian landscape, is described thus enthusiastically in the catalogue: "The enchanting beauty of the landscape and the spirit and energetic expression displayed in the imaginary animals render this production of matchless excellence."

Municipal Art Society Competitions. The Municipal Art Society of New York is to conduct a competition to secure designs for the improvement of the small triangular park in Greeley Square bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. M. H. Macy & Co. are offering through the Municipal Art Society, first, second, and

third prizes for such designs as meet with the approval of the jury. The architect or draftsman submitting the winning design will also receive, if it is carried out, compensation for his services in its execution.

College Training for Artists.

Joseph Cummings Chase, who recently was portrait painter to the A. E. F. and is an instructor in design at the College of the City of New York, considers that the college-trained man of today has the best chance of all to become an artist of note.

Even with the handicap of a later start in his art studies, the college graduate, Mr. Chase says, will soon outstrip the boy who began his art apprenticeship after completing elementary schools, for in art, as well as in all other professions, he who has learned to concentrate and has trained his mind has a marked advantage.

All our best colleges and universities, particularly within the last five years, have been introducing new and better courses in developing aesthetics, passing from free-hand drawing to mechanical drawing, and thence to the study of design, awakening in the student the faculty of originality and a truer grasp of the real meaning of color and beauty of form. This is training that not only makes a notable contribution to the national intellect, but also fills a real need in many of our present-day professions—architecture, engineering, advertising, interior decorating, and so on. In giving this training our colleges have been doing a great service, and they should go still further, with added facilities and more instructors, so that in time every college graduate will be a better artist.

The Cost Price Grocery Store was opened by L. M. Boomer in April, 1917, as a means of reducing the cost of living for his employees. The combined group

of hotels under his direction have a total of nearly five thousand guest-rooms. Two large rooms in the McAlpin basement are occupied by this store. Price lists are posted in the various departments, and the purchasers list out the articles required in a small pass-book, leaving this at the store when reporting for work. The orders are filled and shipped when he is ready to leave for the day. This system has worked out very well, allowing the entire trade to be handled by a few special employees, who are able to sort and fill the orders without the confusion that would result if the buyers shopped individually over the counters.

Fred East, steward of the McAlpin, in charge of the store, said that he had been able to effect a saving of between 25 and 37 per cent. to his people. The principal commodities are coffee, which sells at 35 cents as against 50 cents in local stores, and tea at 35 cents for the regular 75-cent grade; dried beans, macaroni, and evaporated milk, which the hotel steward is able to offer from time to time.

On Sept. 10 a co-operative store for waiters, cooks, and other restaurant employees will be opened in the basement of the Hotel Majestic. A feature of this co-operative plan will be a barber shop with one chair and one manicure. Shaves will be 10 cents and hair cuts and manicures 20 cents.

CUT-PRICE STORES FOR HOTEL HELP

HOTEL employees, a majority of whom are comparatively low-salaried, faced the usual difficulty of obtaining when prices continued to soar. The plan of developing the co-operative stores among such employees has now been adopted to meet the situation. The idea has not been to corner the market or make any effort to compete with the retail merchants, but any one employed in a hotel where there is a co-operative store can obtain staple groceries at a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent. The food is marketed at the lowest possible price, for the hotels are able to take advantage of the direct action with the wholesalers.

The 7,000 members of the Terminal Hotel Benefit Association, for instance, an organization embracing workers in the Bowman hotels, have a co-operative store conducted by members of the employees' Association, and every aid has been given the project by the officers of the company.

The large store on the Lexington Avenue side of the Commodore Hotel is stocked with standard brands of food-stuffs, which include such articles as sugar, flour, bacon, ham, tea, coffee, cornstarch, and all kinds of canned goods. Rock bottom prices have been made on them, with the result that the hotel employees can save 10 to 20 per cent. over the regular grocery store scale.

Our institutions which are a part of the Government are not without their own difficulties. If we could have an absolute industrial armistice in America for six months, if both the necessary ingredients of capital, that is, money and labor, would be active and constant in the chance of finding it to not advanced nor the justice of it more widely recognized by the refusal of labor to produce. If money and labor would both make a demonstration of the enormous capacity of American genius to produce the things which are necessary for human life, we would soon run into a era of easier living and better times for all, and the peace made by such an armistice would be continued as the permanent peace resulting from industrial good will. There is no paucity for the time from which the country suffers. There may be. The cost of life is only enhanced by the idleness of men; it can be reduced by the intelligent industry of all.

Those who can not or will not live the life of Abstinence under our institutions, and are unwilling to abide by the methods which we have established for the improvement of these institutions from time to time should go back to the countries from which they came. Every power of the Government will be used to compel those who remain here to conform themselves to their obedience to our laws and with that respect for our institutions which are a part of the Government.

There are those also who do not, as will not, understand and appreciate the blessings of a free government such as ours. Fortunately there are not many such among the people who were born here or who have lived here long enough to understand and enjoy the freedom which is ours, but we have admitted, if not welcomed, to our shores in recent years many who have lived in foreign lands under conditions which have blighted their capacity to understand popular government. They have lived where slavery has held masterly sway and where the people have been taught through generations and centuries that government and oppression of the masses are synonymous terms.

Many of these who have come here out of such conditions fail to realize the difference between the Government and the tyrannies of the world. They seem to think there is justification for repetition here of the forcible methods which have been pursued in Europe to change the forms of government. Many of these are honestly mistaken, many are self-seekers who play upon the ignorance of their fellows. There is no room as there is no need, in this country for those who resort to violence to impress their ultra-radical views upon the people or the Government. They will get nowhere by such methods.

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Many of these who have come here out of such conditions fail to realize the difference between the Government and the tyrannies of the world. They seem to think there is justification for repetition here of the forcible methods which have been pursued in Europe to change the forms of government. Many of these are honestly mistaken, many are self-seekers who play upon the ignorance of their fellows. There is no room as there is no need, in this country for those who resort to violence to impress their ultra-radical views upon the people or the Government. They will get nowhere by such methods.

The Government purposes to protect itself against attacks from within as carefully and as forcefully as it has

shown itself able to protect itself against attacks from without. Neither the Government nor any of its officers will be embarrassed or affected, much less frightened, by any attempt, organized or unorganized, by lawless elements in the community to terrorize and stampede the Government into doing something contrary to the spirit of our free institutions. As designed by the fathers and sustained by all the generations of free through the life of this republic. Every reform which the most radical may seem to incorporate in our laws will receive a safe hearing and full consideration, and become effective only if and when a majority of the people, through the regular methods provided by the Constitution, shall so decide. No change will be hastened by the use of force.

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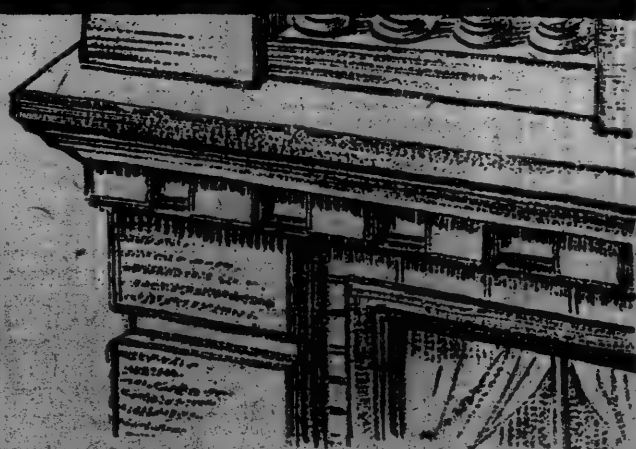
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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1919.

PROBLEMS FACED BY PRESIDENT'S LABOR CONFERENCE

Representatives of the Public, the Employers and the Workers are Expected to Adjust Differences at the Meeting on October 6 in Washington

OUT of the searching discussion of the League of Nations a new light is being thrown on the strike and the lockout. The great problem at Paris was to arrive at an agreement between the nations that would prevent a recurrence of the war. The chief aim of the labor conference called by President Wilson to convene in Washington on Oct. 6 will be to lessen the likelihood of strikes, to come to an understanding that will go far toward preventing industrial war. It is recognized that this result can be accomplished only through voluntary action, on a showing of the advantages to be reaped by both sides, employers and employees.

Unless some such understanding is reached, there is danger that the country will face an industrial struggle that may lay upon the citizens an even heavier burden than the cost of the war. There are now many strikes in the country, others are held up on pleas that the strikers wait to see what is accomplished by the conference. In the background is the menace of nationwide industrial contests started by the railroad workers and the miners, for instance.

In a real sense the labor situation in America is like the political situation in Europe. In this country it is a struggle between two powers, the trial of one power against another power, without any question as to where the justice of the case lay. In this country the employers and the employees are now face to face, each possessing great strength. There is a point beyond which neither will go in making concessions, and from that point, once begun, they may go to a finish, with the whole country in disorder, unless the opposing elements reach an agreement.

The talk that the elements of revolution are widespread in this country are without foundation, of course. There is a strong desire for general betterment, for improved conditions for the average man, but it goes without saying that the great majority of the people, strong in the American spirit, will not be dictated to by any class, which is autocracy, and that they will make their views promptly evident if they see that an industrial struggle has that as its aim. Americans certainly will not be dictated to by a minority.

Demand for Mediation.
One hears no denial of the argument that before a strike or a lockout is ordered the justice of the issues should be examined and determined. There are industrial contests which would paralyze the country, inflicting loss not only on the parties directly concerned, but on practically every person in the country. A railroad strike, for example, coming in the season of the shipment of perishable fruit, would cause virtually a total loss of crop to the growers, and cause inconvenience and expense to consumers. The menace has been apparent ever since the threat of the Railroad Brotherhoods to strike at the time the Adamson bill was up. Organized railroad workers hold a tremendous power over the country. When the Plumb Plan was brought forward again recently and some of its spokesmen (though it afterward was

denied officially) waved the club of the strike as an alternative, the attention of the country was again centered on what a railroad tieup would mean. Such loss of property and life is involved in a railroad strike that the state Commerce Committee of the Senate provides for the elimination of the strike; the substitute is the fixing of wages by the Government in the event of a dispute. Both Senator Cummings of Iowa, Republican, Chairman of the committee, and Senator Robinson, Democrat, Chairman of the subcommittee, concurred in this provision.

In both parties in Congress there is influential support of the provision. It is based on the belief that the vast majority of the people of this country expect that some method of arbitration will obviate a tieup of the railroads. But the railroads are the extreme illustration of the blow a national strike could inflict on the country, and the proposals at the labor conference will go further than an agreement to exhaust every possibility to prevent the industrial conflict which a strike represents. President Wilson, in calling the conference, designated it as "a conference in which authoritative representatives of labor and those who direct labor will discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship between capital and labor and putting the whole question of capital and labor on another footing."

Primary Conflict.
What is "another footing" for the wage question? Among the interests to be represented at the conference are three outstanding viewpoints. These are different from the meeting draws near. One is within the ranks of the employers, two within the ranks of labor. Among employers, owing in large degree to their experience during the war, the opinion has been growing that wages must be placed on another footing in the sense that the interest of the employee in the establishment, its welfare and success, must be increased if a grave setback to American industry is to be avoided. Up to this time the chief efforts of the organized workers have been concentrated on raising wages and shortening hours. Their thoughts have not been on production. In the earlier stage of the struggle between capital and labor, when there was considerable margin left for wage advances, the direct interest of the worker in production was not considered so important. The difference with wages at their present high point, and with the workers looking forward to still higher wages in the near future. Many employers now realize that the only way to meet the wage demands is to increase production, and that this fact must be brought home to the worker himself.

If the contest goes on as before some employers see this ahead. The unions, largely increased in strength, will continue to demand increases in wages. If these are granted, without any increase in production per man, first the profits and then the capital itself will suffer.

Illustrations of this are now found among public utility companies, which owing to heavy advances in wages without authority to raise rates, have fallen into the hands of receivers. On account of this situation there exists now a larger movement among employers to win the worker, by some system of profit sharing ownership interest, to the conviction that he, too, is a partner in the good or ill fortune of the plant.

Various systems are in use or are being introduced. In some, a certain proportion of the profits is set aside to be distributed among the workers; in others "workmen's stock" to acquire value out of future profits, is given to

employees; by others stock is offered to employees at below par or at its actual value.

A plan proposed with the same end in view—that of interesting the worker in the output, though this does not contemplate any stake in the plant itself—is for the union to take a contract for the work it is doing, to be paid a lump sum therefor, and to divide this among the members of the union as they see fit. It is pointed out by one of its advocates that this plan would broaden the union from an organization concentrated on pushing up wages and shortening hours to one with attention fixed on plant output as the measure

of the income its members earned. Manufacturers, it is argued, could afford to pay more for work done by a union as a whole than by its members individually, as there would be a saving in overhead supervision. In the more intensive use of plant machinery, and in the assurance that contracts for delivery of product could be made without fear of interruption by a strike. It is recognized that in some kinds of unions this plan could not be used, but it is put forward as an indication of the striving among employers to find some method to relate the worker to production. To meet the problem of lowering living costs and maintaining

high wages a system which will result in increased production seems necessary. In the ranks of labor putting the wage question "on another footing" has two meanings. There is little doubt that Samuel Gompers and his followers in the American Federation of Labor will take to the conference as their chief issue the principle of collective bargaining through the instrumentality of federated unions. Until this is won all other proposals for labor will be secondary, for, as these men see it, such recognition is necessary to guarantee the protection of labor. For this reason they have opposed profit-sharing schemes, for they realize that to make

labor a partner in the business would eliminate the union. The difficulty is that the union, with members in many plants, required undivided allegiance, so that a strike could be called which would deliver a blow at every plant in the industry concerned. Profit sharing or any kind of ownership interest by the worker tended to attach him to the plant by which he was employed and to that extent to limit the strength of the union. Thus the policy of the American Federation of Labor has been from the first to stand aloof from all connection with plant management; in all its career the only public ownership proposition it has ever endorsed were the telephones and telegraphs, and it is significant that at its last annual meeting it voted down a proposition giving workers the right to elect their foreman.

Most Difficult Problem.
Here the conference will meet its most difficult problem: How, without running counter to the previous policy of the American Federation of Labor, will it be possible to introduce a system which will obtain co-operation between employers and employees in increasing production?

In a way the policy of the American Federation is likened to the tariff argument when a country is young protection is needed; and so in the early days of raising general working conditions, to hold its members aloof from the plant management. Now, it is argued, there is no prospect of the desired co-operation between employers and employees if this policy is not amended. In whatever plan is offered the representatives of the Federation must be convinced that it will not weaken the unions. The prejudice against these plans has been the conviction of the labor leaders that their chief purpose was to injure the union—"strike insurance" they are sometimes called.

On the other hand, there are in the ranks of labor those who desire to go to the other extreme and favor national industrialization. That is their idea of "putting wages on a different footing." The only plan of this kind which has been proposed in definite form is the Plumb Plan for the operation of the railroads by the employees, but the miners' organization is working on a scheme for the nationalization of the mines and has endorsed the Plumb Plan with the proviso that the railroad workers support a similar scheme for the mines. The four railroad brotherhoods which are pushing the Plumb Plan are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. There are, however, ten unions containing railroad workers which do belong to the Federation, and it is contended by supporters of the plan that these members will have a large influence on the Federation. These supporters assert that while the Federation at its last annual meeting did not endorse the Plumb Plan by name the Executive Committee was instructed to do all it could for the furtherance of the plan.

"We do not expect that the Federation will depart from its policy of collective bargaining, and would not have it do so," said a supporter of the Plumb Plan in Washington the other day, "and

we do not think the Plumb Plan is in conflict with this policy. This plan could only apply to what in its nature is a natural monopoly, like the railroads, and perhaps also the coal mines. Other industries would remain as they are."

The Farmers' Interest.

One other interest will be aggressively represented at the conference—the farmer. They are more aroused than they have been for a long time, asserting that in the effort to lower prices of food they are being made the chief victims. They say that the middleman is largely holding to his own profits and squeezing down the price paid for products as they come from the farm. As one illustration, they point to the fact that hogs dropped from 24 cents a pound to 18 in a short time and that this comes out of the farmer, who in raising the hogs had to pay the increased price for corn and other feed. To cut down prices to the farmers will, it is asserted, ultimately have the effect of sending food to the starving market, as the farmer will reduce his acreage, and a growing scarcity will push up prices. The better prices have stimulated farmers to increased production—much larger than ever before—and what they call the present "unthinking" method of handling food prices, if continued, will, they insist, have just the opposite effect from that intended. What they call for is an investigation of the cost of production. This, they contend, will show that the farmer is making undue profits. The farmer organizations are also opposed to forcing all the so-called hoarded foods upon the market, as they believe the temporary advantage of a slump in prices would be outweighed by advances in the long run.

Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, who takes the farmers' side, said in Washington when asked about this subject the other day:

"I am not an advocate of hoarding—far from it. I believe in forcing on the market all the food needed for human consumption. I believe also in conservation. This involves the necessity of reserving certain foods for use in periods of non-production. The clothier has his winter stocks bought and made the preceding Spring. This is conservation and preparation. So the farmer should be prepared to sell eggs when the hens are suspended laying, and he should be prepared to sell butter when the cows are not giving of their milk. He could do these things through certain agencies, and to establish these agencies it is very necessary that he be permitted to organize. I am a thorough believer in the farmer, and I think he is little understood by the city man to whom he sells his products."

But of all the issues to come before the conference the strike is likely to force itself into the first place. The police strike at Boston has made the country aware of the extreme to which the strike can be carried. The right of policemen to organize is under attack with the American Federation of Labor will be taken up by the conference. Strikes declared in absolute disregard of the public are certain of condemnation ultimately.



These Are Among the 22 Men Invited by President Wilson to Represent the Public at the Conference on Labor Differences.

NEW YORK'S QUOTA OF STRIKES

Radical Count of a Hundred in City Alone Is Not Authenticated, but List Is Long

THERE are many strikes going on in New York today. Some people estimate that there are over one hundred going on all at once. Many more are threatened.

These are the opening sentences in a strike editorial that appeared in a radical paper a few days ago. Whether the figures are exaggerated is difficult to say, but the fact remains that new strikes have been springing up like mushrooms daily. It is difficult to pass through any lower or upper east side streets that have meeting rooms of any sort without finding groups of men and women gathered together in loud discussion. In perhaps ten cases out of ten they represent strike committees.

The Cigar-makers.
The cigar-makers' strike, which started in New York in the beginning of July, has now become national in scope. According to a member of the Strike Committee 100,000 workers are represented in the movement. On the 28th and 29th of June an intercity convention was held in this city for the purpose of formulating the demands of the workers who refused to work under the conditions then existing. The delegates representing the 30,000 men and women cigar-makers in Greater New York decided to call a general strike. On the day following the movement of desertion began. The demands as presented to the owners of the factories were as follows:

1. A forty-four-hour week.
2. Fifty per cent. increase in wages.
3. C. K. Melhado, who is the President of the Joint Advisory Board of the Cigar-makers' International Union of America, declared that the average wage of the workers at the time the strike was called was from \$17 to \$18, and that agreements would doubtless be so formulated as to bring that wage up to \$24 and \$27.

4. The organization of a grievance committee in all shops, made up of representatives of the employees. The main object of this body is to be to determine the conditions under which the employee is to work and to act as an arbitrator in the event of the grievance committee and the employer, or his representative, not being able to come to

terms, the representatives of the Cigar-makers' Union are to step in to settle the dispute.

5. No man or woman who has been employed for two weeks may be discharged unless good cause can be shown why this discharge should take place. The unions thus seek to prevent an employer from discharging union representatives who enter a shop for the purpose of organizing nonunion workers.

6. The cleaning up of insanitary and unhygienic conditions in the shops.

7. The supply of tools by the owners of the shops. [Up to the present every man and woman employed in the cigar factories was expected to bring along his or her own set of tools for the use of the unions for investigation purposes at all times.]

Up to the present time 350 out of the 475 shops have already given in on every point. The forces lined up against them are made up of every union organization in the cigar-making industry. Previously there used to be three big cigar labor factions, represented by the Cigar-makers' International Union, the Spanish Cigar-makers' Auxiliary, and the Cigar-makers' Council. Today they are all consolidated under the international union.

The hours of work in this industry have been until recently from forty-eight to sixty a week, with the wages ranging from \$17.50 to \$18. Most of the help is foreign, the greater number of people being representatives of the central European nations. The majority of workers are women, the proportion being about 85 per cent. of women to 15 per cent. of men. The American Federation of Labor endorsed the strike of the cigar-makers. The greatest agitation has been felt in the cities of Key West, Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York.

The Carpenters' Stand.
The carpenters' strike is another one that bids fair to become national. The inside carpenters, meaning those who do interior work, walked out on July 1. On Sept. 8 the outside people declared a strike on strike. Inside men include cabinetmakers, mill workers, woodworkers. These take in every branch of the furniture trade. The demands as formulated for them by the

carpenters are as follows:

- (1) The employer agrees to recognize a shop committee, elected from and by the men working in the shop or on the job. All grievances shall be first submitted to said shop committee.
- (2) The employer agrees to recognize the International Carpenters' Union, and shall permit the committee of the union to enter the premises where the woodworkers are employed.
- (3) Any man who is hired as a woodworker shall be entitled to one day's wages and if discharged before he performs a full day's work he shall receive no less than one day's pay.
- (4) No man shall be discharged between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., nor on Saturday between 8 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.
- (5) Any woodworker hired by the employer must declare his intention to join the union on the first day he begins to work and must become a member of the union within one week.
- (6) No discrimination shall be used against any member of the International Carpenters' Union for union or strike activity.

BASES OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Principles of industrial relations to which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was recently committed by a referendum vote of its member organizations:

1. Industrial enterprise, as a source of livelihood for both employer and employee, should be so conducted that due consideration is given to the situation of all persons dependent upon it.
2. The public interest requires adjustment of industrial relations by peaceful methods.
3. Regularity and continuity of employment should be sought to the fullest extent possible and constitute a responsibility resting alike upon employers, wage earners, and the public.
4. The right of workers to organize is as clearly recognized as that of any other element or part of the community.
5. Industrial harmony and prosperity will be most effectually promoted by adequate representation of the parties in interest. Existing forms of representation should be carefully studied and availed of in so far as they may be found to have merit and are adaptable to the peculiar conditions in the various industries.
6. Whenever agreements are made with respect to industrial relations they should be faithfully observed.
7. Such agreements should contain provision for prompt and final interpretation in the event of controversy regarding meaning or application.
8. Wages should be adjusted with due regard to the purchasing power of the wage and to the right of every man to an opportunity to earn a living at fair wages, to reasonable hours of work and working conditions, to a decent home, and to the enjoyment of proper social conditions.
9. Fixing of a basic day as a device for increasing compensation is a subterfuge that should be condemned.
10. Efficient production in conjunction with adequate wages is essential to successful industry. Arbitrary restriction on output below reasonable standards is harmful to the interests of wage earners, employers, and the public, and should not be permitted. Industry, efficiency, and initiative, wherever found, should be encouraged and adequately rewarded, while indolence and indifference should be condemned.
11. Consideration of reduction in wages should not be reached until possibility of reduction of costs in all other directions has been exhausted.
12. Administration of employment and management of labor should be recognized as a distinct and important function of management and accorded its proper responsibility in administrative organization.

all over the country and taking in all branches of carpentry work. The lumbermen, the marine workers, the ship builders and calkers are said to be taking in line. How much of this is fact and how much fancy, it is difficult to determine. In a recent issue of a socialistic publication it was reported that 2,500 men struck at the Brooklyn ship-building yards, asking for a 35 per cent. increase in wages and a forty-four-hour week. There are, it is estimated, about 100,000 shipbuilders in Greater New York. Two thousand five hundred is a small proportion of them. Nevertheless, the International Carpenters' Union feels encouraged.

The Printing Trades.
Up to the writing of this nothing definite has happened in the printers' proposed strike. All the information that

A NATION STRIKE-RIDDEN

Incomplete Washington Survey Accounts for 121 Walk-Outs, with 53 Others Threatened

STRIKES are on the increase throughout the country, according to reports received at Washington. In the number of strikes and lockouts now going on, and the number threatened, labor unrest is at its highest point since the armistice, and in the variety of them is without precedent, so far as bases of comparison are available.

The strike data that follow were obtained from the Department of Labor and from other sources at Washington. These show that there are 121 strikes now under way in the country, indicated on reports received in the seven days preceding Sept. 18. The data are admitted to be incomplete. The Statistical Bureau of the Department of Labor collects strikes and lockouts by quarters of the year. The last available is for the quarter ending in March. There is no segregation by week, but in the four weeks of February, the highest of the quarter, the total was 133 strikes. Of the 121 strikes now under way, comparatively only a few are a month old, indicating that, at the present rate, when September is finally footed up, the February total will be surpassed.

Fifty-three strikes are threatened. At the head stands the menace of the strike of the country's steel workers, due for a walkout tomorrow. Beyond the largest cloud is that of the miners, which looms for Nov. 1 unless peace is made. On Sept. 17 the Conciliation Bureau of the Department of Labor had fifty-eight strikes before it for settlement. In addition there were ninety-seven controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The grand total is 155 and 30 more new cases brought to the attention of the department during the week. This, compared with 19 and 35, respectively, for the two preceding weeks, points to an upward trend.

On the brighter side is the fact that many of the strikes are apparently of short duration. Nineteen are reported to have been settled in the seven days preceding Sept. 17. In most cases the strikers gained an advantage. In the demands made by strikers and those who threaten to strike are numerous new cases brought to the attention of the department during the week. This, compared with 19 and 35, respectively, for the two preceding weeks, points to an upward trend.

Below is given the list of strikes under way, those threatened, and those adjusted, the cause being given in each case where obtainable. The number of new strikes is not segregated, but it is estimated to be not largely in excess of those reported to be adjusted:

Strikes Pending.

- 300 clearers in Cleveland; ask for 50 per cent. increase in wages.
- Building trades crafts at San Antonio, Texas; in sympathy with union electricians.
- Employees of the Monumental Tailoring Company of Baltimore, Md.
- Employees of the Morris Paving Company of Oregon, Ore.; ask for \$1 a day.
- Blacksmiths in the Ralph Shipyard, Eureka, Cal.
- 135 gas workers employed by the Seattle Lighting Company of Seattle, Wash.
- 800 hoteliers in Portland, Ore.; ask for \$1 an hour and a forty-four-hour week.
- Leather workers of the Ohio Leather Company, Girard, Ohio.
- Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at Troy, Belleville, Peoria, and Collinsville and Marion, Ill.
- Employees of the B. F. Avery & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.
- Window cleaners of New York City; demand a minimum wage of \$3 a week and a forty-four-hour week.
- Folienmen, Tulsa, Okla.
- Members of the Building Trades, Seattle, Wash.; want higher wages.
- 30,000 all workers at New Orleans.
- Employees of the Ect Dynamite Company of Belleville, N. J.; want a 10 per cent. increase in wages.
- Employees of the National Equipment Company, Louisville, Ky.
- Employees of fourteen Walton restaurants at Brooklyn, Mass.; ask for an increase of \$1 a week.
- Brewery workers of Youngstown, Ohio; demand \$6 a week.
- Employees of the Rogers Peet Company, New York City.
- Bricklayers on all Government projects at Philadelphia, Penn.; want \$1.25 an hour.
- 2,500 all workers at New York City; demand a forty-four-hour week.
- Employees of the National Equipment Company, Springfield, Mass.
- 100 policemen at Boston, Mass.; want recognition and increase in wages.
- Employees of the Worcester Gaiting Company, Worcester, Mass.
- Mill workers of the Mount Noho Marble Company of Lake City, Utah; demanding an increase of 50 cents a day.
- 300 shoejacks on the New York Central at Buffalo, N. Y.
- Employees of the F. P. Munster Company, leather manufacturers at New York City.
- 1,000 employees of the Bible Manufacturing Company, Mass., Ga.

Strikes Pending.

- 3,000 miners and laborers of the Standard Steel at New York City.
- Paper box makers at New York City.
- Employees of the National Packing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Employees of the Mallesville Casting Company, Richmond, Ind.
- Employees of the Shore Line Electric Railway Company, New York City.
- Plumbers at Pawtucket, R. I.; ask \$1 an hour.
- 120,000 building trade workers at Chicago; demand \$1 an hour.
- Painters in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 4,000 stevedores at San Francisco, Cal.
- Waiters at New York City.
- 2,000 clothing and textile workers in mills at Utica, N. Y.
- 200 plumbers at Youngstown, Ohio.
- 500 blacksmiths, helpers, woodworkers, and machine toolmakers employed in fifty wagon shops at St. Louis.
- 200 employees in the Worcester Machine Company, Worcester, Mass.
- Employees in Armour's plant, Omaha, Neb.
- Police collectors in Providence, R. I.
- 600 metal workers in New York City.
- Clerks in cigar stores, New York City.
- 3,000 machine workers at four factories at Akron, Ohio.
- Miners in the coal district, Logan County, W. Va.
- Meat cutters and butchers in two slaughter houses at St. Louis, Mo.
- Employees of the East St. Louis and Suburban Company, St. Louis, Mo.
- Employees of the Berkshire Street Railway Company, Pittsfield, Mass.
- Miners of the Cœur d'Alene district, Idaho.
- Employees of the T. U. Plant Shop Company, Boston, Mass.
- Employees of the Southern Public Utilities Company, Charlotte, N. C.
- Garbage men of Newark, N. J.; asking for a flat rate of \$10 a day.
- 800 employees of the National Manufacturing Company of Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Journeymen tailors of Boston, Mass.; demanding recognition and increase of \$2 a month.
- Employees of the Gates Rubber Company, Denver, Colo.
- Employees of the Columbia Power and Light Company, Columbus, Ohio; ask an increase of 35 per cent. and other concessions.
- New York City; ask for an increase of \$2 a week.
- Central Manufacturing Company and the New Haven Company, company of Masson, Ga.; want higher wages and decrease in hours.
- Employees of the Williamson Smith and Sons Company, the Williamson-Chambers Lumber Company, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Shawnee, Okla.
- 150 employees of the Empire City Rice Mill and 125 employees of the City Manufacturing Company, New Orleans, La.; want higher wages and union recognition.
- Department store tailors, St. Louis, Mo.; demand minimum wage of 75 cents an hour and an eight-hour day.
- Employees of the moving and storage company, St. Louis, Mo.
- 150 fishermen on the menhaden fleet, Atlantic City; protesting against cut in wages.
- 3,000 tobacco workers at New York City.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE THEATRICAL SEASON GATHERS MOMENTUM

SECOND THOUGHTS
ON FIRST NIGHTS"Scandal"—Miss George—
A Play for Everybody

THE notion of making a play out of the same ingredients that go into a Robert W. Chambers novel has doubtless been tried before, but none of the attempts linger in the memory, so that "Scandal," the well-variety and sedulously indecent piece by Cosmo Hamilton, which, heralded by reports of great popular success out Chicago way, has come to Thirty-ninth Street, really seems to be the first of its kind. It is announced that, in addition to twenty-seven novels, Mr. Hamilton has also written two dozen plays, but none of these comes readily to mind except "The Blindness of Virtue," which gave no warning whatever of what "Scandal" was going to be like.

The idea is to people the stage with members of the idle rich. No one under a multimillionaire is allowed to play a really prominent part. There must be talk of hunting lodges, yachts, divorces, fashionable portrait painters, men about town, clubs, and big-game hunting. All the splendid qualities of Town Topics must be preserved, at all cost. The dialogue should, if possible, be sprinkled with epigrams cut from old numbers of The Smart Set. And, above all, the scenes must be suggestive. The play must be as sexual as possible without inviting the attention of the preoccupied police.

Mr. Chambers was beginning to do this sort of thing with disconcerting ease when he vanished from the sight of his own kind about ten years ago. It has since been assumed that his stories have had great vogue with gum-chewing shopgirls, who, perhaps, would also enjoy the new piece by Cosmo Hamilton. Indeed, "Scandal" is the sort of glimpse at high society which used to be described as a servant girl's delight before she had the movies to go to and her own car to go in.

As one progresses through the adventure of Beatrice Vanderyke (viciously described as "the little devil," "the little witch," or "the bewitching little devil") and Pelham Franklin, (the moody, masterful yachtman), as the story unfolds of how she invents a secret marriage with him in order to sneak out of a scandal and of how he calls her bluff, the audience is regaled with such scenes as the one but faintly suggested by the following transcript. The scene is the studio of one York, a fashionable portrait painter, to which the madcap heiress has gone late at night and unchaperoned:

Beatrice—Isn't there any one in the place?

York—No. You and I are as human and alone as Paul and Virginia.

Beatrice (laughing and looking at him)—I thought you were going to my Adam and Eve.

York—I will, if you will make this the Garden of Eden.

Beatrice—You give me credit for being an interior decorator.

York (drawing back)—I accept the snub, but you know that ever since you came here I've been drunk with love.

(He seizes her hand and kisses it.)

Beatrice (rises)—Do you know the stage has lost a great actor in you? (Laughs.) That was almost sincere. (She laughs.)

York (rising, blazing angry)—Don't treat me like that. You've no right to snub me to lead me on and cover me with ice water. (Going to her.) Good fun for you, perhaps, but I won't stand for it. I called you a little devil, and you are—the most bewitching little devil alive, and you make me as mad as he. (He kisses her shoulder. She be-

comes tense—a look of disgust passes over her face. Then it turns into a contemptuous smile. She turns on him and looks him up and down, and then speaks to him as if she were addressing a servant.)

Beatrice—My coat, please.

And so on and so on.

To some the second act, with its genuinely dramatic and quite startling climax, will vaguely recall the big scene from "The Gay Lord Quex," but deponent, politely attentive in the midst of a large, sniggering, and, it must be admitted, not greatly enthusiastic audience last Monday night, was haunted only by memories of a travesty on a Chambers romance which Franklin P. Adams wrote for the Metropolitan Magazine ten years ago some Michaelmas. It was called "The Sparking-Plug," or something like that, and all has faded from an ungrateful memory except the illustration by an imitation Wenzell, which showed a tall, masterful man in evening clothes and passionate, patent-leather shoes, leaning all over a slovenly heiress. The caption, with its neat hit at all the salient Chambers characteristics, deserves to rank with the burlesque Wordsworth line.

A Mr. Wilkinson, a Clergyman, as one of the great, compact travesties in literature. That caption, also a travesty in five words, was:

"Women Generally Obeyed Blecker Schuyler."

"Scandal" is quite well played. To be sure, any world-weary person, feeling an inner need to scream with laughter, is recommended to consider the old, conservative Vanderyke family as embodied (and dressed) at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, but in the leading roles, played by Charles Cherry and Frances Larmore, the performance is uncommonly good. Miss Larmore is the little witch, the little devil, the spoiled child of the society columns, who is so frightfully bored that she insists on playing with what, in the Cherry dialect, is called "fa-ah." For all her physical awkwardness and her strangled wit, Miss Larmore has a spark of the real fire—doubtless handed down from her illustrious grandfather, Jacob Adler.

In such a place as "Scandal"—or, indeed, in any role where the main requirement is a personable fellow of dignity, manliness, and breeding, Mr. Cherry is, for many years, has been, priceless. He is one of the by means crowded group of actors on the American stage who can speak lightly of a yacht or reminiscently of Harvard without the audience dying of incredulous laughter. He still acts with his hands pocketed, a gesture indicating both ease and restraint in the Cherry manual. As an embarrassing comedienne once observed, after playing opposite him for a season, it is only at the supreme emotional climax of a play that Mr. Cherry takes his hand out of his pocket. Then he lifts it and strokes his back hair, at which moment the play may be said to have reached its finale.

Perhaps it ought to be specifically explained that the little breath of "Scandal" vouchsafed above is a literal transcript from the play as written by Mr. Hamilton and played at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. It isn't a travesty, devised with mingled humor and vindictiveness. It really isn't.

Any theatregoer who feels rewarded if he sees, in the midst of an otherwise indifferent entertainment, one flashing and really memorable instance of the actor's art is hereby recommended to attend the



Miss George, at the Vanderbilt, Gives New and Delightful Evidence of Her Gifts as a Comedienne in an Otherwise Shoddy Play Called "She Would and She Did," a New Play by a New Playwright Named Mark Reed.

featherweight play now in the bill at the Vanderbilt Theatre, where the gleefully mischievous vivacity of Grace George's playing is one of the few exhilarating things to watch afforded by the new season.

"She Would and She Did" is the first work New York has seen by a new playwright named Mark Reed. It relates the turmoil which involves a small town when the willful Frances Nesmith is suspended from the golf club for tearing up the eighth green with her maul after a most promising putt failed to hole. In her whirlwind campaign for reinstatement she reports instinctively and unblushingly to every form of corruption man has devised in three thousand years of politics. Terrorizing, log-rolling, bribery, and blackmail—she goes for them as a trout goes for a fly. She is as unscrupulous as Becky Sharp, without her excuse. She flirts and cajoles and lies and weeps and blanches. Of course she finally regains her forfeited membership. She will and she does. It is all an airy and diverting extravaganza on the feminine mind when it grows political, but, as Mr. Reed neglected to hang out a sign to that effect on his proscenium arch, it seemed to escape the attention of many who attended the first night. It is also indifferent marksmanship to hit at Mr. Reed's comedy as much no about nothing, when the whole satire point of "She Would and She Did" is that little Miss Nesmith did raise the very devil about nothing.

Mr. Reed's play is well put together, and has several scenes which reveal an unmistakable gift for high comedy, but it is unusually fragile and cannot long survive the rough handling it gets from several grotesquely inadequate performers assembled for Miss George's support. No play so shoddy-

ly cast deserves to succeed. But Miss George herself! What a sparkling performance hers is, to be sure! With what deftness and what unquenchable gaiety she vitalizes a rôle which Marie Tempest, in her younger days, would have so loved to play! To some of us there is more pleasure to be derived from watching her trip through this Porocritus comedy of hers, despite all the abominable performances that go with it, than can be provided by any other of the new pieces now on the boards.

"Adam and Eva."

THE new piece at the Vanderbilt, then, is one which some will enjoy. For the new piece at Maxine Elliott's Theatre—"First Is Last"—it would be more difficult to recruit an audience. By the way, in the state of utter mental collapse induced by the first performance of this new Shipman-Wilde Rah! Rah! com-edy the reviewer of dramatic enter-

tainment for this newspaper heartily congratulated Edward Robinson on a performance given by Richard Dix. Otherwise the first review stands. It is a relief, then, to have one play in town of which it may be said that every one will enjoy it. Every one will enjoy "Adam and Eva," the well-written, well-cast, well-played, well-written comedy which began its season at the Longacre Theatre a week ago last night. Frank Tinney, Mrs. Flake, Aunt Deborah from Framingham, Mass.; Edith Wharton, Flat Bell Wright, the Girl in the Ninth Flat, the Cook of Company D, 9th Infantry, and Ole Hanson would all have a pleasant evening at this new entertainment by Guy Bolton and George Middleton. It is a temptation to predict that "Adam and Eva" will still be drawing crowded houses when the strawberries come again. Only the fear that the immediate collapse of the engagement would follow such a prediction keeps us from making it.

THREE NEW PLAYWRIGHTS

ONE of the results of the splash made by "Nightie Night" at the Princess has been a series of queries from the theatrical cognoscenti as to the identity of the play's two authors—down on the program as Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews. The simple truth is that the real authors of the play are Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews.

Speculation as to the identity of the authors of the new farce was inspired largely by the fact that the play seemed too professional in its finish to have been the work of new playwrights. Mrs. Stanley and Miss Matthews are well known in the theatre as playwrights in their first play to be produced on Broadway, but for some seven years they have been writing and rewriting plays.

Miss Matthews has long been an actress, and had one play produced on the road, while Mrs. Stanley played a part for a time in "The Rose of the Rancho." So neither is a theatrical tyro, despite the fact that "Nightie Night" flashes them for the first time into prominence. Miss Matthews, coming to New York from her home in Bangor, Me., went on the stage early and gained much theatrical experience in traveling companies. Most of this experience went into a play called "His Heart's Desire," which Fiske O'Hara used as a vehicle in 1913.

Mrs. Stanley, also a New Englander, has been a newspaper writer most of her life. In Boston, while on the staff of The Advertiser and Record, she met Miss Matthews. Upon her marriage Mrs. Stanley went to Cuba to live, and upon her return to this country, eight years later, she was engaged by David Belasco to instruct the cast of "The Rose of the Rancho" in Spanish customs and accents. She played a part in the piece by way of good measure, and then went back to newspaper writing and playwriting.

MARK REED, author of "She Would and She Did," to which Grace George is bringing her comedy gifts at present, hails from Haverhill, Mass., and is the latest alumnus of Professor Baker's playwrights' prep school to reach Broadway.

Reed has enjoyed a varied career. He has successively been college student, architect, circulation manager of a magazine, torch bearer of a drama in the Middle West, soldier, and now playwright.

For a time life for Reed was just one college after another. He was graduated from Dartmouth, and then went to Boston Tech. to study architecture. He spent a while to make a living as an architect and finding plays and players more to his taste than plans and specifications, deserted the latter for Harvard

and English 47. There he studied playwriting for two years. Then came an offer from The Woman's Journal, the national suffrage paper, and for some months Reed rejoined in the title and securing commitments of circulation manager. Galeburg, Illinois, knew him next. There, in company with two friends with whom he studied at Harvard, he founded "The Prairie Playhouse," and gave Galeburg many productions of Shakespeare's "The Pigeon," together with a variety of one-act plays.

During his year there Reed learned much of the theatre. His duties as a director of "The Prairie Playhouse" were many and varied. He officiated as scene painter, occasional author and constant financial genius, for to him was left the business end of the enterprise. When the Galeburg Drama League took over the destinies of "The Prairie Playhouse" Reed went home to Massachusetts and wrote "She Would and She Did."

Shortly after he had finished the play the war came and Reed enlisted. He was attached to the Camouflage Section, 40th Engineers, saw fifteen months' service in France, and returned home in 1918, to find that Miss George had accepted "She Would and She Did."

IN THE MAIL BAG

To the Dramatic Editor: I was the original Grovernor in "Patience." Stephen in "Iolanthe," etc., in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas produced under the management of D'Oyly Carte at the Standard Theatre, New York. During my association with the Savoy management as a result of Sir W. S. Gilbert's (then plain Mr.) stage direction I absorbed a respect for the librettist which made interpolations and so-called "local" whitewashes, as were permitted in subsequent productions, a gross imperfection. For the sake of a laugh from those of the audiences who were unable to appreciate the delightful wit of Mr. Gilbert, who, I think, may be well regarded as the Shakespeare of the literature of light opera, the clown comedian is allowed to substitute lines and business quite inappropriate to the delicate wit and keen satire of the author. In "The Taming of the Shrew" you say: "Clever people, who, by improvisations here and there, improve tremendously on the feeble lines and lyrics of W. S. Gilbert." Being an Englishman, it may be that, according to our American cousins, I cannot see a joke, which, though the humor seems somewhat obscure, may have been intended as such. "Feeble lines and lyrics." Surely, your thoughts slipped with your pen!

W. T. CARLETON.

New York, Sept. 18, 1919.

WHAT NEWS
ON THE RIALTO?

SOMETHING more than a dozen new attractions are heading this way, exclusive of those announced for the week ahead, and in the recesses of the managers' offices scores of others are being got ready for presentation hereabout in November and thereafter. The most definitely slated are these:

"The Gold Diggers," a chorus-girl comedy by Avery Hopwood, with the Claire in the cast. To be offered by David Belasco at the Lyceum Theatre on Sept. 29.

"Too Many Husbands," a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham, with Kenneth Douglas and Estelle Winwood in the company. To be seen at the Booth Theatre on Sept. 29.

"The Dancer," an adaptation from a foreign play by Edward Locke and others. To be produced at the Harris Theatre during the week of Sept. 29.

"Moonlight and Honeydew," a comedy by George Scarborough, sometime called "The Merry Month of May." It will bring Ruth Chatterton back to town—Henry Miller's Theatre, specifically—on Sept. 29.

One of Mr. Mearns' justly celebrated midnight frolics, to be offered, unless again postponed, on the New Amsterdam roof during the week of Sept. 29.

"A Young Man's Fancy," a comedy, said to be a distinct novelty, by a Philadelphia named John T. McIntyre. George C. Tyler will produce it at the Liberty Theatre on Oct. 5, with Jeanne Eagels and Philip Merivale heading the cast. The scenery will be by Mr. Urban.

"The Girl in the Limousine," one of those farces by Wilson Collyson and Avery Hopwood, to be produced at the Edging Theatre during the week of Oct. 5. John Cumberland will be of the company, as will Doris Kenyon, the film actress.

"Delicade," a comedy by Zoe Akins, author of "Papa" and "The Magical City." Potentially the most important item in connection with this event is that Ethel Barrymore will be the principal player. The production will be made at the Edging Theatre, presumably early in October.

"Seven Miles to Arden," a dramatization of a novel by Anna Nichols. It will reopen the revised Little Theatre early in October. "Hitchy-Koo," 1919 edition. Mr. Hitchcock has been exhibiting this entertainment in Boston recently. The chances are that it will come to the Edging Theatre for the first time, as the production of Thurston—which would mean the second week of October.

"What's the Odds?" a musical comedy based on Henry Blossom's old but popular comedy, "Checkers." It has been produced on the road and will be brought to New York as soon as a theatre can be secured for its production. "Just a Minute," a musical comedy similar in weave to "Listen, Lester." Probably will come to New York early in October, at a theatre yet to be decided upon.

"Fritolities of 1919"—another attempt, seemingly, to woo the prosperity which attaches to the musical comedy. It will be brought to New York about the middle of October.

"Letty Arrives," a comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld. L. Lawrence Weber has announced it for Broadway presentation on or about Oct. 15, but specifies no playhouse.

It now appears more or less certain that one of the aftermaths of the strike, and of the animosities bred thereby, will be the severing of diplomatic relations between the musical comedy and Wynn. Wynn's activities while the strike was on can hardly be said to have endeared him to his employers, and the fact that he did not return or was not asked to return to the "Gaiety" seemed no great surprise. The Shuberts were planning at the time to place him in another attraction, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of St. Regis, but this plan is said to have been abandoned. Wynn, still in accordance with the peace document, has accepted a cash payment in lieu of all claims. No announcement concerning his immediate artistic future is as yet forthcoming.

Arthur Hopkins, who is perhaps the most reticent of all the theatrical entrepreneurs, is said to be harboring a new play by Augustus Thomas. Further reports have it that the work of casting it will proceed at once, but further details are lacking.

The status of the New Amsterdam roof, which has been the object of divers reports and announcements lately, is brief-

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 28, '18
The Better 'Ole	Booth	Oct. 9
Nine o'Clock Revue	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
John Ferguson	Tulton	May 12
Scandals of 1919	Liberty	June 2
A Lonely Romeo	Casino	June 10
Ziegfeld Follies of 1919	New Amsterdam	June 16
At 9:45	Playhouse	June 28
Gaieties of 1919	Forty-fourth Street	July 7
The Five Million	Lyric	July 8
Greenwich Village Follies	Nora Bayes	July 15
The Crimson Alibi	Broadhurst	July 17
A Voice in the Dark	Republic	July 28
Oh, What a Girl!	Shubert	July 28
The Challenge	Solvay	Aug. 5
Chu Chin Chow (revival)	Century	Aug. 8
Those Who Walk in Darkness	Forty-eighth Street	Aug. 14
Happy Days	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
Up From Nowhere	Comedy	Sept. 8
Thurston (magician)	Globe	Sept. 8
Nightie Night	Princess	Sept. 9
A Regular Feller	Cort	Sept. 9
Lumiere	Henry Miller's	Sept. 9
Friendly Enemies (2d en'ment)	Manhattan	Sept. 10
She Would and She Did	Vanderbilt	Sept. 11
Scandal	Thirty-ninth Street	Sept. 12
Civilian Clothes	Morocco	Sept. 12
Adam and Eva	Longacre	Sept. 13
First Is Last	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 17
The Jest (2d en'gement)	Plymouth	Sept. 19
Hedda Gabler (revival)	Neighborhood	Sept. 20
Clarence	Hudson	Sept. 20

LONDON NOTES

THE LONDON TIMES was vastly pleased with "Home and Beauty," the new Somerset Maugham novel which is to be produced here under the title "Too Many Husbands." It reports: "One is tempted to call Mr. Maugham's farce exquisite. It has style, wit, elegance, and at the same time the sheer fun that all farces should have, but fun of the choicest sort, quiet fun, is a little masterpiece of polite marriage."

"When William was reported by the War Office killed in action, Mrs. William wore the smartest mourning for a year, and then married William's best friend, Frederick. 'So we learn as he lies on her sofa chatting with her maid-mourner.' (When did we last see that soft and maudlin scene? It was a French play, and the actress was either Charrlot, or Jeanne Granier.) She adores Frederick, as she had adored William, but always with his composure. Frederick, too, is quite cool when he comes in to report that William, far from being dead, has just announced his return by telephone. It was a thoroughly modern announcement. William said: 'Hello, and Frederick replied: 'Hello. (What a conversation! said Victoria.) How is William to be told of the remarriage? As he has been away for three years the presence of an infant in arms would lighten his. His untried comment: 'You seem to have been busy, Victoria,' and he lights a cigarette."

Harry E. Smith, after a professional silence extending over several weeks, comes forward again as the author of the book and lyrics of still another one. It is rather daringly entitled "The Love Lamp," and the music is the work of Hugo Rosenfeld, director of the Rialto and Rivoli Theatres.

Another musical comedy work departs from titular convention with "Dream Girl" as its name, and will have Muriel Astaire, the film actress, as its star. It will come into New York, or so its sponsors hope, some time before the holidays.

And, while such things are under discussion, there is the news that Lillian Lorraine and Bernard Granville head troupe with Guy Weber has assembled for his musical venture in Clyde Elitch's "The Blue Mouse." In its remote form the play will be "The Little Blue Devil," and will have its premiere in Washington in another week.

Marie Tempest, who set out to tour the remote corners of the world a few years ago, is coming back to America by easy African stages. Presenting some fifteen comedies, most of them well-known in these parts, Miss Tempest has just finished a tour of South Africa, and now about to invade India and the Far East. It will probably be another year before the company reaches America.

George White's "Scandals," which have established that erstwhile vaudeville hoofs as a regular producer, will depart from the Liberty Theatre in another week. The show will take to the road for a season, and a new edition is promised for New York in the summer of 1920.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT. STANDARD—"The Rainbow Girl." SHUBERT RIVIERA—"A Little Journey." BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"30 East."

IN THE LAND OF THE LATE ENEMY

ONE of the first accounts of the nature of present German and Austrian theatrical activities to come out of the land of the late enemy has just been brought to this country by Harry Blasing, an American theatrical man who was for many years stationed in Vienna as the foreign representative of Klaw and Erlanger, and was accordingly thoroughly familiar with the Continental stage before the war.

The greatest post-bellum change, according to Mr. Blasing, has taken place in Germany, and that is the fact that to which most of the German plays kept prior to the war is no more: the theatre is reveling in a period of license, and the most popular plays are those which are frankest in their sexual appeal. There is no longer a censorship of any kind. Widdening, "Box of Pandemonium," which never before was to be published save in an expurgated form, is now being acted to crowded houses, and with no allusions to the original manuscript. Even the theatres of Max Reinhardt, the wizard among German theatrical producers, are falling in line with the spirit of the times.

However, the change is not quite as naive. Shakespeare, as heretofore, is being played more in Germany than in any other country, and "The Gaiety" is having a tremendous run in Berlin, and will go through the winter.

The German audiences have changed no less than the plays. War profiteers and the laboring class fill the theatres; the middle class is financially extinct, and no longer a factor in helping to sustain a high standard. In the musical field the broadest of low comedy is replacing operetta. In the motion picture field it is possible to outdo the legitimate stage in suggestiveness, and it is these films which are the most popular. When Blasing left Germany, however, announcements of forthcoming American films were beginning to come out, and it is probable that some of these are now being shown there.

Theatre prices have increased from 75 to 100 per cent. The performances, also, begin about half an hour earlier than was customary before the war and are over by about 10 o'clock.

In both Germany and Austria Mr. Blasing found labor troubles a plenty in the theatres. In Germany, he declares, the authority of the manager is purely nominal; he is required to submit his plans in details to his actors' society, the leader of the stage hands, and the official delegate of the orchestra union.

In Austria the actor is about to go upon a strike, but he has chosen an inopportune moment since the Government is planning to shut down the Austrian theatres during the months of October, November, and December, owing to lack of fuel.

People of the northern countries, incidentally, are dancing to "Smiles," "Tinkle-Too," and other melodies which we on this side of the water know well only too well. In the cabarets of Vienna, for example, every tune is an American one. From a dramatic standpoint the leader in Copenhagen at present is "Turn to the Right," with "The Little Widows" and "Romance and Arabelle," and several more American plays slated for early Danish production.

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2. The Colorless mind—the mind that is unable to picture or use words. It is the most pathetic of all types, because it is almost wordless.
3. The I-Don't-Care mind—the mind that has become hardened by discouragement.
4. The Timid mind—the mind that lacks self-assertion.
5. The Hazy mind—the mind that is never certain of anything.
6. The Preoccupied mind—the mind that is never at home.
7. The Frivolous mind—the mind that regards all work as useless.

If a boy comes under the first of these heads he mirrors a teacher who works without methods, without purpose, without plan.

If a pupil fits in the second division he reflects a teacher who is always annexed to a book—a teacher who is lost unless he can read a text. Such a teacher hasn't any business in a schoolroom.

If a student can be placed under the third variety he reflects a type of teacher who drives more boys from school than any other—a teacher who is forever dashing cold water on budding hopes and desires. Such a teacher is as out of place in a schoolroom as an iceberg is in a flower garden.

If the learner passes under number four he reflects the misfit teacher—a teacher who has chosen the wrong profession.

If a lad belongs in the fifth class he reflects a teacher with a misty mind—a teacher who acts as if he had a blister on his brain.

If the candidate for college falls into the sixth division he reflects a teacher who always arrives at a railway station after his train has departed. Such a teacher is never able to cover a course in school.

If the boy feels at home in the seventh class he reflects a teacher who hates work, who lacks the power of application, and who is generally a slave to pleasure. Such a teacher is a nuisance in a schoolroom.

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The School Buildings Are In Unexcelled Locations

The Clark School for Concentration occupies the four buildings on the Northwest Corner of 72nd Street and West End Avenue, in which the Girls' School is housed, and the Boys' School Building on the Southeast corner.

Parents can be certain that all appointments and furnishings are as near perfection as possible. No thought or expense has been spared to insure comfort, health and homelike surroundings.

At the Clark School for Concentration the types of mind described above have been carefully studied, and as a consequence, when a student takes our course he or she learns once for all to concentrate upon one thing at a time. The mind of the individual student is analyzed with a view to developing the method of study and work which will be most natural. In this way the rambling mind is turned into an alert mind with the ability to give quick perception and to grasp and master any problem.

The students of the Clark School reflect their teachers through the records they make. The thought that dominates each and every teacher of this school is that every student must make a record. The teacher is not satisfied with the student making a "good" record—it must be one that towers above the average. Failure to do this is taken, not as a reflection on the student, but on the teacher's ability, and there is a constant friendly rivalry between the teachers such as one finds only in an organization where the spirit of team work prevails. Every teacher on our staff is a positive personality and conducts the recitation standing—as a lawyer pleads his case. No Clark School teacher finds it necessary to annex himself to a text book.

The thorough, skillful tutoring given here enables the student to overcome rapidly conditions received in his or her studies and to enter any school or college. Many unusual records made by students at the Clark School, will be shown on request.

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Located at Preston Park Lodge, Penn.

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The Principal will be at the Main Office (Girls' School) from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M. daily and will be glad to interview parents. Write for illustrated book containing information. Enrollments may be made at once.

THE CLARK SCHOOL FOR CONCENTRATION

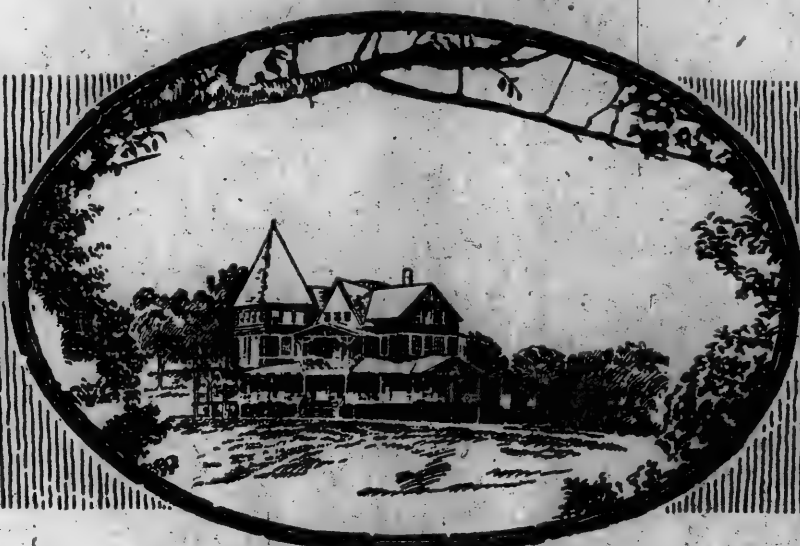
MAIN OFFICE AND GIRLS' SCHOOL,
301 West 72nd St., Cor. West End Ave.,
NEW YORK CITY

BOYS' CITY SCHOOL,
270 West 72nd St., Cor. West End Ave.,
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Columbus 744.

BOYS' COUNTRY SCHOOL,
Preston Park Lodge,
PENN.



GIRLS' SCHOOL
(Four Buildings)
Northwest Corner 72nd St. and West End Ave.
New York City



BOYS' COUNTRY SCHOOL
Preston Park Lodge
Penn.



BOYS' SCHOOL
Southeast Corner 72nd St. and West End Ave.
New York City

A NATION STRIKE-RIDDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

Employees of the J. J. Moran Manufacturing Company and the Hickman Mills Company, Rockville, Md., demand an eight-hour day and minimum pay of \$15 a week.

Painters at Denver, Col.: 200 employees of the Globe Milling and Elevator Company and the Sperry Flour Company of Orem, Utah; ask for \$5 a day.

Operators in the Home Telephone Exchange, Hillsboro, Ohio; want better wages and increased hours.

Bricklayers at Wilmington, Del.; ask wage of \$1 an hour.

Drug clerks at Louisville, Ky.; want increase of wages.

100 cobblers at Elizabeth, N. J.; demand \$15 a week and a forty-eight-hour week.

Flaxers in the Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mo.; demand an eight-hour day.

400 machine men in Miami Paper Company mill, West Carrollton, Ohio; want increase in wages.

Moving picture operators, 3 Illinoisans; demand \$1 an hour.

Stokers in the power plant of the Metropolitan Building, New York.

Journeymen tailors, Louisville, Ky.; demand a minimum wage of \$25 a week, a four-hour day, and the abolition of piecework.

Journeymen tailors of Springfield, Mass.; ask for a minimum wage of \$10 a week.

Employees of the Utah Tower and Light Company, Ogden, Utah.

Linenmen of the Columbus Railway, Light and Power Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Journeymen tailors at Boston, Mass.; demand a minimum wage of \$25 a week and a four-hour day.

Printers at Tacoma, Wash.; demand from \$2.50 to \$3.75 a day for a six-and-a-half-hour day.

3,000 ladies' tailors at Boston, Mass.; demand a four-hour day and increased wages.

Union musicians at Philadelphia, Penn.; in protest against the employment of nonunion men in the Knickerbocker Casino.

800 gamblers in the Brooklyn plants, New York; demand 25 per cent. increase.

400 members of the building crafts at Seattle, Wash.; want higher wages.

Freemen at Seattle, Wash.; ask for \$7 a day.

Barbers at Philadelphia; ask for higher wages.

Plumbers and steam fitters at Idaho Falls, Idaho; demand \$9 for an eight-hour day.

400 coal miners employed by the DeWitt and Hudson Coal Company, Scranton, Penn.

Employees of Chicago, Illinois & Midland Railway, Taylorville, Ill.

Employees of the Chicago & North Western Railway, Milwaukee, Wis.; demand 5 per cent. increase by July 1 and another 5 per cent. increase by Aug. 1.

Molders, Minneapolis, Minn.

200 employees of the Chicago & North Western Railway, Taylorville, Ill.

Blacksmiths, Schuylkill Forge Company, Philadelphia, Penn.

Machinists, Rutenhor Motor Works, Marion, Ind.; demand increase of wages and eight-hour day.

Machinists of Union Optical Company, Trenton, N. J.; ask for \$12 an hour.

Chemical workers of Lanman & Kump of New York City.

Chemical workers of McKesson & Robbins, New York City.

Wire drawers employed by Waterbury Wire Rope Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Strikes Threatened.

1,000 employees of the Central Railroad, Elizabeth, N. J.; want increase of 17 per cent. in wages.

Stromen, Holyoke, Mass.; ask for increase in wages.

150,000 shipworkers on Pacific Coast; want wage increase.

Butchers at San Francisco, Calif.; want \$40 a week.

Stock yard workers at Chicago, Ill.; want wages raised 20 per cent.

60,000 shipworkers in the Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and New Jersey yards; ask for \$12.50 an hour.

Employees of the Central Valley Electric Company, Lake George, N. Y.; hourly rate increased from \$4 to 40 cents.

400 employees of the Hudson Valley Electric Company, Lake George, N. Y.; hourly rate increased from \$4 to 40 cents.

Street and electric railways of Charlotte, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Greensboro, N. C.; granted 240 employees increase of 94 cents an hour.

400 employees of Underwood Computing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn.; hourly rate increased from \$4 to 40 cents.

Employees of the Bay State Street Railway Company, Boston, Mass.; want wage increase.

Employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway; want wage increase.

60,000 maintenance men, and other workers in the United States and Canada; demand an eight-hour day.

4,000 street cleaners in New York City; ask for \$3.50 a day.

Garbage men in New York City; ask for \$3.50 a day.

200,000 steel workers throughout the United States; ask for \$2.25 American.

Employees of Labor demands recognition of the union and collective bargaining through national unions.

Employees of Chicago restaurants at Philadelphia; protest against being sent to Philadelphia City for work.

Machinists of Hamilton, Ohio; ask for nine-hour day and half holiday (Sunday).

1,000 drug clerks in New York City; ask for \$10 a day and 40 per cent. increase in pay.

11,000 miners in Guyana Valley coal fields.

NEW YORK'S STRIKE QUOTA

(Continued from Page 1)

forty-eight-hour week schedule, with an eight-and-a-half-hour day. The printers are demanding a decrease of four hours and an increase of \$14 per week.

Striking Millmen.

The millmen's strike is one of the most recent. Six thousand workers are involved. These are all employed in what is called the downtown section of the trade. This covers the territory from Twenty-third Street south. Those operating above that territory, or what is known as the uptown district, are bound by an agreement to stay at their jobs until Oct. 1. There are 12,000 of these. Whether they walk out or not on Oct. 1 depends on the outcome of the strike of the 6,000. What they are fighting for is, first of all, a minimum wage scale based upon eleven months of guaranteed work. The preparers want \$35, the trimmers, \$38; the copyists, \$30; the open order trimmers, \$35; the cutters, \$40; the packers, \$38, and the shippers, \$40. The second point in their demands is recognition of the union. The third is observance of the legal holidays. The fourth demand is this: "No workers shall be discharged without the consent of the union."

Window Cleaners Twenty Points.

The Window Cleaners' Union has, as far as is known, outlined the general lines of terms of agreement. As far as can be gathered from these terms, the union is the controlling factor in the work to be contracted, with neither the worker nor the man who pays him having anything to say in the partnership. The terms as outlined by the Window Cleaners' Protective Union consist of twenty stipulations including:

First—The said firm agrees to employ only good standing members of the union in its business of window cleaning.

Second—During the continuance of this agreement window cleaners shall be paid not less than \$36 per week; when extra help is required to be hired by the day, such extra help shall be paid at the rate of not less than \$7 per day.

Third—It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that in the event that the cost of necessities of life are increased within six months from the date hereof, both parties to the agreement will meet upon the call of the union for the discussion of further increases in wages of the employees, and in the event that the parties cannot agree upon the matter of an increase or if the firm refuses to make such increase the union may terminate this agreement.

Fourth—It is agreed by and between the parties that whenever any day is required by the firm, with overtime at \$1 an hour.

quired by the firm, the firm will call upon the union for such help; and the firm agrees to inform the secretary of the union regarding all the help that the firm may require.

Fifth—It is further agreed by and between the parties that the firm will employ only such men as shall carry a working card issued by the secretary of the said union.

House Building Trades.

The house building and affiliated trades are also out on strike. Most of these are now settling up. The painters' and paperhangers' branch of this industry walked out on Aug. 13. As far as can be gauged their demands in the way of number of working hours are the most startling. They ask for a five-day, forty-hour week, at the wage rate of \$1 an hour. Two dollars an hour is the overtime rate. Before Aug. 13 their wage scale was 75 cents an hour for a forty-four-hour week.

So great has been the need for work to be done, however, that 600 "home painters," as they are known, signed up with the striking workers during the first week of the walkout. At the present time there are about 150 employees who are still holding out. This represents about 25 per cent. of the total number.

Gashouse Workers.

Over in Brooklyn the workers in the gashouses have been out on strike for the past five weeks. They are demanding a forty-eight-hour week, a 25 per cent. increase in wages, and recognition of the union. Eight hundred and fifty men are employed, and 50 per cent. of the total number are employed, are concerned in this walkout. The types of labor in which they were engaged were gasmaking, maintenance of equipment, fitting of gas leaks and meters, &c. At the present time most of the work is being done by professional strike-breakers.

One of the trades hardly heard of until it joined the ranks of strikers is the one of hard rubber turning. The men employed in this work make telephone receivers, fountain pen holders, &c. They are striking for a forty-four-hour week and a 40 per cent. increase in wages. Up to the time that the strike was called they were making an average of fifty hours a week. These facts were given by an A. F. of L. representative.

The stock runners of Wall Street are thus far one of the most interesting groups to fall in line with the striking workers. Two thousand messengers, it was reported, threatened to hold up the work in the financial district unless their demands for an eight-hour day and a substantial increase in salary were met. Some of the firms through stress of work capitulated immediately. The boys there are receiving a minimum of \$15 a week, with overtime at \$1 an hour.

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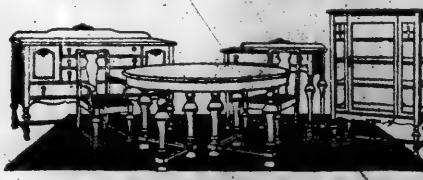
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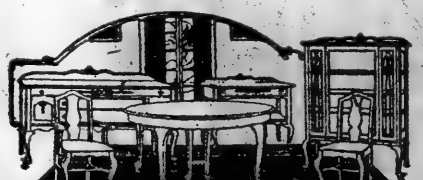
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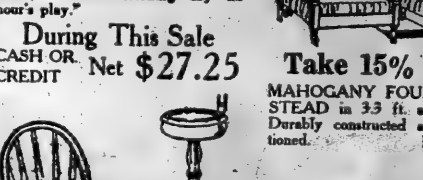
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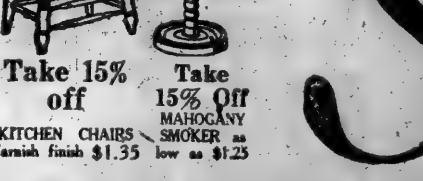
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QUEEN ANNE MAHOGANY ROCKER, or Arm Chair with cane seat and back; each \$30.00



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MAHOGANY FOUR-POST BEDSTEAD in 33 ft. and 46 ft. size. Durable construction and well proportioned. EACH \$45.00



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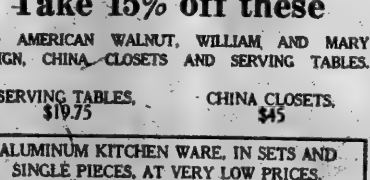
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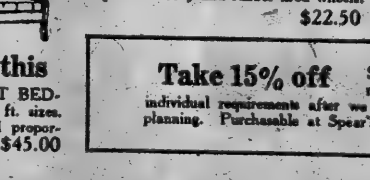
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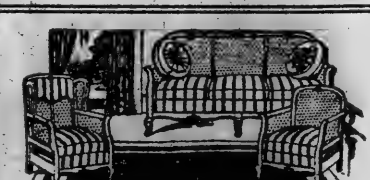
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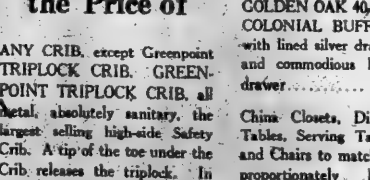
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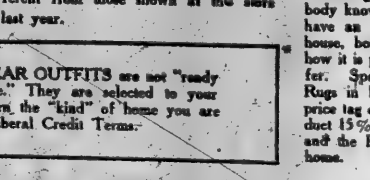
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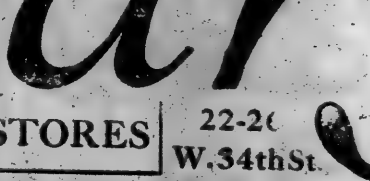
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Suite, finished in Golden Oak, Upholstered in Brown Imitation Spanish Leather. The davenport opens to a full size bed (an extra charge for mattress, according to selection) \$125



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Suite, finished in Golden Oak, Upholstered in Brown Imitation Spanish Leather. The davenport opens to a full size bed (an extra charge for mattress, according to selection) \$125

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This assortment will hurry hundreds of people to make selections of bedding, buying a month in advance in order to take advantage of this special saving.

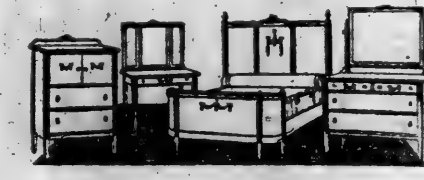
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QUEEN ANNE PERIOD SUITE, of charming style, entirely modern, and shown in American Walnut finish. The suite of four pieces consists of Dresser, Chiffonier, Bedstead and Toilet Table \$310



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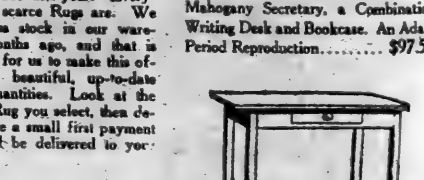
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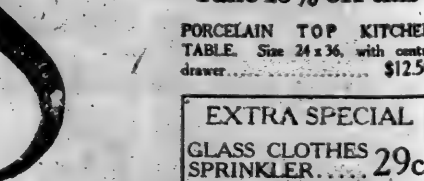
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THE MIND OF THE DOUGHBOY, A. E. F.

His Attitude and Conduct in France, His Behavior Good and Bad, Analyzed by an Army Officer Who Fought in Many Battles

The author of this article, which is an analysis of the relations between American soldiers and French citizens, spent many years in France before the war. He therefore has a knowledge of the French people, their ways, and their point of view. His intimate acquaintance with our doughboys was gained while he was a Lieutenant and later a Captain in the army.

By CAPT. ARTHUR E. WARTKILL, Formerly First Lieutenant 2nd Infantry, 2d Division.

A NEGRO soldier who had been hunted around from one part of France to another since his landing at St. Nazaire, and who in the course of his travels had seen American troops and supplies everywhere, finally met a pal from his home town in Mississippi who was a Sergeant.

"What we all doin' over'n this here country?" asked the traveler.

"Why, don't you know, man? We's payin' back the debt we owes Lafayette."

The private rolled his big eyes around as if looking back over all he had seen in his travels. Then he exclaimed:

"Some debt!"

This story, ridiculous as it may seem, illustrates the attitude of a large percentage of our soldiers returning from France. They think that they went to France to repay that debt and that it had been greatly overpaid. This situation is unfortunate, but nevertheless true. It is particularly unfortunate because the opinions of the soldier who has been overseas will have a great influence on the sentiments of the people at home. The traveled man is usually listened to with respect by the untraveled, particularly so when that man has made himself a popular hero.

It is an analysis of this attitude of the soldier toward France and the French—an attitude which has been frequently reflected in the newspapers and magazines—that I attempt in this paper. To analyze this attitude properly we must study the condition of the soldier's mind when he went to France. We must set down the impressions upon his mind as they were formed, giving the causes in each case, and we must consider the opinions resulting from such impressions.

The American is naturally wrapped up in his own point of view. He has since early childhood been so impregnated with the thought that America is more powerful, more advanced, more civilized, and infinitely better than any other country that all his reasoning begins with this premise. It is national pride, if you wish, but a pride that blinds the individual to anything that we may call for lack of a better term, un-American. It is really the "American fiber" which prevents him from seeing things as they are, and it is this fiber which has caused so much of our late success.

Before the war in a country which was so much more advanced and more powerful than America, the average American is usually looking in knowledge of other countries and other peoples. He hardly knew until the beginning of the war that the Old World existed, or at best he had a hazy idea that somewhere beyond the seas there were strange countries filled with foreigners. The very name foreigner as he used it carried with it a certain degree of apprehension, or at least inferiority. This feeling toward the other peoples of the world is the result of our school training. We are supported in our opinion by the fact that thousands of these "inferior" foreigners come to our shores every year to benefit by the superior advantages of gaining a livelihood offered here. We believed that any one who did not speak English or who did not speak it as we did, any one who did not wear clothes as we did, or any one who did not think as we did, was an inferior, to be looked down upon and even ridiculed.

Of all the countries of Europe, we know more of France and England before the war than of any others. Why? Our school books taught us to love France because of Lafayette and to hate England because of the accused redneck. Our teachers and our novels taught us to believe that all Englishmen were "Bah Jove" individuals who wore monocles, and all Frenchmen were ridiculous in high hats and goatees.

At the outbreak of war there developed throughout the United States a great thirst for knowledge of Europe and the warring countries. To assuage this thirst books on the subject were hastily reprinted and spread broadcast; the newspapers and magazines were filled to overflowing with articles by those who knew a little or thought they knew about England, and particularly about France and Belgium. The latter countries were the first to come to the fore in American thought.

Our interest in Belgium was particularly whetted because our national sense of fair play found its expression here, with the inherent feeling of sympathy and love for France proved a fertile field for propaganda. This propaganda was begun for the purpose of counteracting the insidious effects of enemy propaganda in this country. It was aided greatly by those who shouted loudly from the beginning for our entry into the war. It developed to such a point that the French soon began to look upon the French as the famous crusaders of old, with hearts of gold and arms of steel. We saw them superhuman qualities. We saw them incapable of any of the baser characteristics of the genus man. The overwhelming welcome and reception to Marshal Joffre on his visit to this country typified the general sentiment of America toward France and the French. For behind all the hero-worship lavished upon that genial gentleman and his staff was admiration for the nation he represented, a nation torn and bleeding, yet undaunted and unbeaten, fighting the most wonderful fight in its history.

Now France Welcomed Them.

This was the crest of the wave of American admiration for the French. On this crest the army went to France. Our soldiers were borne on it through masses of cheering thousands; they received the best that a war-wrecked country had to offer; they were feasted and petted, praised and adored until their heads were in a whirl.

For what our troops had done at Chateau-Thierry and on the Marne, they were patted on the back, mothers brought up their children to shake hands with them, and their automobiles were literally filled with flowers by the admiring populace as I tried to make my way through the crowds. In every village and hamlet where the khaki uniform was seen accents similar to this were enacted. The Stars and Stripes meant as much in France that day as the famed old Tricolor.

Think of the effect of all this on the soldier, the young man who had been suddenly transplanted from his home and his friends to a strange land, and in which people speaking a language he did not understand, a people who lived differently, thought differently, and acted differently than he did! He was overwhelmed. People turned the best room in the house over to him, they sat him down at their table, and gave him food that it was forbidden to buy in the restaurants. And they gave him wine to drink, a luxury he had probably never tasted before in his life. If he wanted something stronger he could have that, too, for the asking. The soldier found himself suddenly and suddenly, and he was not alone in his feeling. He was surrounded by a people who were not only kind, but who were also generous.

His Attitude Not Surprising.

Is it astonishing, then, that the American soldier soon became deeply impressed with his own importance? He was told on every side that he was the savior of France, that his coming meant victory and the freedom of the world from a terrible menace. Is it astonishing that he was not long before he began to assert proprietary rights to these comforts which the exigencies of war had placed at his disposal? He was in a perfectly normal manner in assuming this attitude because he was important. He was the most important factor in the war at that particular time. This statement is true from the military point of view as well as that of morale, the morale of the troops at the front and of the civilian population behind the lines. He was the embodiment of a new force whose limits were boundless, and that new force was the necessary element for victory.

Let us see some of the results of this new-found sense of self-importance. The soldier developed a confidence in himself and in the chin-whiskered Uncle he represented that was amazing. Fighting the boche was to him more of a sport or a lark than anything else. He was not fighting to defend his family, his home, or his native soil, but to show the German he could fight, that in competition with his allies, Frenchman and Briton, he could fight better than they could, even though he was new at the game. He did not consider for a moment that the Frenchman and Briton had been at it for over four years, that they were disheartened and war weary, nor that the enemy they had been fighting was considerably weakened in the struggle. Few thoughts of the struggle that had been going on since 1914 entered his head. He merely judged things as he saw them. And he saw middle-aged, slow-moving Frenchmen who took war very seriously, or under-sized Belgians who could not stand up under heavy punishment. He had come to France to show everybody and anybody what the youth of America could do, and he was intent upon doing it.

Here is another result which, fortunately, is not capable of universal application. The soldier, tired of life at the front with all its discomforts and dangers, made his way back without permission to the town where he had first tasted the pleasures of hero-worship. There he pounded on the first door he came to and demanded a bed. He got the best bed in the house. He demanded "coffs" and other delicacies to which he had been accustomed at home. He demanded wine or strong liquor, and he preferred the latter because it fortified his self-confidence. And when he had eaten and drunk his fill he started out to show the people what a real American was like.

Optimism Held by the French.

This is an extreme case, I admit, but such occurrences did happen and with such frequency that the people of France finally began to wonder if they were not characteristic of the race. At one time in the summer of 1918 there were close to 30,000 officers and men in France absent without leave from their organizations. There was, too, a growing list of crimes charged to the Americans, murders and robberies, assaults and rape. A draft army is composed of all sorts, and because of the looseness of our discipline in the early days the worst element came to the fore.

I once asked a French officer whom I knew intimately what were the characteristics of the American soldier as he saw him.

"Your soldiers," he replied, "have three principal characteristics—their youth, their complete disregard of danger, and their love for hard liquor."

I asked him to explain these three more fully. His explanations are very interesting.

"Your army," he said, "is made up of young men; full of all the restlessness and high spirits of youth. Compare your troops as they march along the road to ours, most of whom are old enough to be the fathers of yours. The Americans have a quickness of step and a suppleness of body which to me is typical of young America. The war, to them, is not a serious matter, but rather a sporting proposition. Then, watch the Yank when off duty. He is continually playing with the children. Your soldiers and our youngsters get along wonderfully together. I am at a loss just how to explain it. One explanation, which may seem to you fantastic, is this:

"In the last ten years or so your Wild West moving pictures and stories have had a great vogue in France, so that all the children know them. In fact, it is the American picture as we know it. When your troops arrived many people remarked on their wonderful physique and their general appearance, which bespoke the open plains of your great West. The French boy, therefore, saw the hero of the drama or novel that had particularly thrilled him appear before him in real life. His joy and admiration were unbounded. He could worship his hero in the flesh.

"Your men do not seem to know what danger is. Both your officers and men are given chance at the front, and they vie with one another in bravery. They appear to think it is unsoldierly to even blink an eye when a shell falls near them. Our men have learned differently in the bitter school of experience. In 1914 we went to the attack just as you go to the attack, and we were

our losses have been so terrible that most of our youth lie today beneath the soil of France. The older men who have taken their places do not throw themselves away with such abandon. But your men are wonderful fighters, and, give them experience, they will outfight anything I have seen.

"I can give you no adequate explanation as to why your men show such a fondness for hard liquor. Over here we take our alcohol in small doses, and find that it has no ill-effects. You either go without it altogether, or take it in large doses. The result is that the American's system cannot stand up under it. You have your prohibitionists and your teetotalers; but drunkenness, from my observation, is more prevalent with you than with us."

One can put a great deal of confidence in these observations, for my friend knows America extremely well, having lived for several years in the United States.

The Doughboy's Impressions.

The American soldier all this time had been forming his impressions of the French. He judged them as he would judge people living in the next town or village from his home, by the same standards he had set up for himself. The idea that history or conditions of living that had existed since time immemorial might have any influence on the characteristics of a people never occurred to him. He came from a new country, and he found that he did not fit into the old.

His first impression was that the sunny France of song and story was not there at all, but extremely rainy and muddy. He saw the beauty of the country, therefore, in sombre tints. He found mud everywhere, and because he had to live in huts erected outside the villages or in stables and barn lots in the villages themselves, mud was his constant companion. As one doughboy poet sang:

We have heard of Texas gumbo,
And the mud in the Philippines,
Where, if we had legs like Jumbo,
The mud would cover our jeans.
But never did we get a chance
To feel real mud till we hit France.

Our shoes are deep in it,
We often sleep in it,
We find it everywhere,
It's everywhere,
We have to fight in it,
And vent our spite in it,
We look a sight in it,
But we don't care.

The soldier found, too, that the sanitary conditions he knew at home did not exist in the villages or towns he visited. He came to the immediate conclusion that the French were unsanitary. His idea of personal cleanliness was the porcelain bathtub, and finding no porcelain bathtubs, he was convinced that the French people did not know the meaning of the word bath. He did not realize that in France, where municipal development is slow and impeded by lack of funds and an almost stationary population, only the most necessary improvements could be made.

Not Enough Sanitation for Him.

Here in America each town of any pretensions has the latest sewage system, the most modern lighting system, and the most approved style of street paving. In France the town has grown



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slowly and painfully from the village, the village in turn from the hamlet without the corresponding growth in improvements. There has been no such great increase in wealth as our towns enjoy. Consequently, few if any of the streets are paved, the sewage and lighting systems are of the most primitive nature, and the public bathhouse takes the place of the individual porcelain tub. In France the individual bathtub as we know it is a luxury seldom possessed in the private home. There are public bathhouses in the larger towns, while practically every household possesses some receptacle, a flat sink or a fair or just a plain bucket, in which the usual ablutions are performed. But the fact that the porcelain variety with

nicked faucets is hard to find is not an indication of lack of bathing so much as lack of bathing facilities. There is, here, of course, great room for improvement.

In the villages in the eastern part of France, which saw more of our troops than any other, the street filth is almost proverbial. One reason for this is the great lack of man power due to the war and the consequent neglect of conditions at home. Another reason is that these villages are farm communities in which the peasants have always availed themselves of the protection of the soldier who came from beyond the border. The individual farmhouse is practically unknown in this part of France. The farm community is de-

pendent for its living upon the product of the soil, and the product of the soil of France is in turn dependent upon proper fertilization. Therefore, the farmer treasures his fertilizer, nature's product, as he does his money, and he displays the former much more prominently. What the American soldier saw in all this was merely a village whose main street was lined on both sides with huge piles of manure! This was contrary to all the laws of health he had ever heard, and upon moving into the village he immediately set about moving out the offending substance, much to the dismay of the owners. They complained to the American authorities, as they saw the source of their wealth disappear, and even filed money claims against the army. The soldier could not understand the viewpoint of the villager, and the latter was as completely at sea.

"Bested" Prices Explained.

The soldier next discovered that the village shopkeeper had boosted his prices as soon as the first khaki uniform had put in an appearance. From the soldier's viewpoint it was an outrage. Hadn't he come to France to help these people, to protect their homes, and win back for them the territory which was

in the hands of the enemy? It was a strange way, he thought, to express gratitude, and he resented it.

Let us look at the other side of the question, taking the shopkeeper's point of view. He had always heard of the fabulous wealth of America, where the streets were paved with money and where immense fortunes were made overnight. He had seen with his own eyes indications of this wealth in the tourists that came to France before the war. So when he saw the first soldier with his pockets stuffed full of little pieces of paper which a war Government had decreed represented francs, he was convinced that all he had heard about America was true. When the soldier entered his shop to buy some little trinket or other he held out a double handful of money and said: "Take, take what you want!" The shopkeeper took, and gladly. He saw the American, declining to call it money, roll it up and light his cigarette with it; he saw him give it by the handful to the children, and he saw him spend it in a thousand random ways. And, he argued, if these visitors insisted upon throwing their money away he would be foolish not to benefit thereby. He did not have

(Continued on Following Page.)

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THE MIND OF THE DOUGHBOY, A. E. F.

(Continued from Pleading Page.)

to argue long with himself to set his
scruples aside, to lay them away out of
sight until after the Americans had
gone.

The American soldier was always paid
in France during his stay in France.
The rate of exchange kept shifting
month by month, so that the soldier
never knew how much was due to him
or how much he received. He never
was able to understand the value of a
franc nor could he count his money in English
figures, much less in French. This situa-
tion led naturally to abuse.

The doughboy received \$3 a month,
or more than a dollar a day, for his
services. The French soldier received
5 cents a day. The buying power of
the American, therefore, was twenty
times as great as the Frenchman's.
Under these circumstances the shop-
keepers could not be blamed for cat-
tering to the American. They filled their
shops with anything that might attract
the franc from the soldier's pocket,
and they kept continually raising their
prices because the soldiers always paid
without protest. In France every one
knew that it was the custom of the coun-
try. The American soldier, being ac-
customed to the one-price system, could
not understand why he was always paid
more than his French comrade. When he
finally did realize that he was paying
more for his luxuries than they were
worth he rose up in indignation against
the American shopkeepers and the French
people in general calling them robbers
and money grabbers.

Ill-Feeling Not Justified.

All this could have been very easily
avoided. Owing to the fact that the
greater part of the country inhabited
by our soldiers was under martial law,
the prices of all goods were under the
supervision of the Mayor and the local
military authorities. The Mayor had at
his disposal a list of maximum prices
which he sometimes offered to lay be-
fore the Americans, and he was always
willing to do so if asked. But the
American Army officials seldom troubled
themselves about such little things. So
the resultant had feeling developed.
Prices rose to such a point in some lo-
calities that the French villagers them-
selves found that they, too, had to meet
the increased cost, while the French sol-
dier, with his meager 5 cents a day, could
buy nothing. He blamed the American
for boosting the prices; the American
in turn blamed the shopkeeper and with him French people in
general.

It never occurred to the American that
he had been subjected to the same treat-
ment at the army encampment at home,
that because he wore a uniform he had
been robbed on all sides by the parasitic
profiteers who hung around the edges of
camp. Instead, he vented his spleen on
the Frenchman because he belonged to a
different race. I have often heard
American soldiers brag about the
amount of money they had spent in such
and such a place, and in the same
breath curse the French roundly for
overcharging them.

The doughboy, then, has two distinct
impressions of the French: First, that
they are unamiable, and secondly, that
they are money grabbers. There is an-
other impression not so general nor so
clearly defined, that they are immoral.
He found their moral standards entirely
different from those he grew up under,
and he does not know yet what to make
of them. He came, perhaps, from some
small town noted for its "pillars of the
Church," where the "holier than thou"
attitude in American life is seen at its
worst, and he could not get accustomed
to French frankness—their intellectual
honesty, as Edith Wharton has termed it.
He immediately set them down as im-
moral.

Soldiers Missed Home Life.

He found little if anything to replace
the home life he had enjoyed before
going to France. He could only judge
of French home life by that found in
places where he was billeted—that is,
among the poorer classes. The better
homes were not open to him, principally
because the French conception of a home
is different from ours. A Frenchman
believes strongly in the privacy of his
home; it is to him a sacred place shut
off from the peering eyes of the out-
sider. That is why he builds a high
hedge or stone wall around it. That is
why, too, he prefers to entertain you
at his club or at a café rather than at
his home. At home business is never
transacted. Instead, it is for pleasure,
rest, and recreation.

Better class French people soon saw
that they should extend something more
than an official welcome to their Amer-
ican comrades in arms. They saw that
this new army was made up of young
men, for the most part fresh from home
influences, who would carry away with
them impressions of France gathered on
the streets or in the cafés unless some
effort were made to counteract these
evil influences. So an association was
formed, supported chiefly by Amer-
ican women who had married French-
men or by French people who had
visited America. This society, known
as the French Homes Association, had
for its purpose to throw open the best
French homes to Americans, to entertain
them as they would wish their sons en-
tertained if they were fighting in Amer-
ica; in a word, to give Americans an
opportunity to meet and converse with
the best people of France. The results
of this movement were gratifying. Even
the families which had been the stron-
gest for maintaining traditions took to it
with eagerness and found the inter-
change of thought and experience most
agreeable and beneficial. This associa-
tion had branches in all parts of
France and, although limited in scope,
its efforts were highly appreciated by
those Americans who took advantage
of the opportunities offered.

To the soldier the French m'amselle
was even a mystery. He found her
usually pretty and always dainty, full
of fun, and anxious to understand him.
She found him big-hearted and boyish,
yet calm and somewhat phlegmatic. He
did not know nor care that the war,
taking away such an overwhelming
number of young men, had left her to
fill her brother's or father's place, with
the resultant temptations of life. He
did not realize that it was the immense
numbers of troops of all nationalities
in France that had attracted to the
larger cities the great swarms of what
we usually call adventurers. Instead,
he learned of France from them. This,
unfortunately, is the impression of
French womanhood that many of our
boys brought away with them.

Reactions After the Armistice.

While the soldier was still taking his
first uncertain steps in the language
and while he was still not sure of the

impressions he had formed of the peo-
ple, the armistice came, throwing him
out of a job, as it were. Almost im-
mediate reaction set in, the natural re-
action from war. Nerves that had been
drawn taut for many months and years
suddenly let go, voices that had not
dared utter a whisper suddenly became
clamorous. Each nation which had
had a part in the great common victory
showered its praise upon its own troops.
In France, in England, and in America
the newspapers and magazines at-
tempted to prove that the French, the
British, or the Americans won the war.
There was a great scramble to write every drop of per-
sonal and national credit out of the vic-
tory.

French newspapers which some months
before had been loud in their praise of
the Americans either passed slightly
over our share in the war or ignored
it altogether. The British press thun-
dered ominously about how they had
turned the tide by breaking the mighty
Hindenburg line. American papers
shouted "We won the war!" so vo-
ciferously that it could be heard clear
across the Atlantic. Some of the chiefs
of our army in France appeared to be
doing their best to inflame opinion
among the troops, for they created and
proclaimed unceasingly about how the
Americans, and the Americans alone,
had brought victory to the allied stan-
dards. To their way of thinking, the
beginning in June, when the British
and French had turned to us for im-
mediate help, lost the cause for us.

The effect of all this on the doughboy
was to bewilder him. He had just begun
to get his stride when the enemy cried
enough, and all the feverish enthusiasm
that had been pumped into him sud-
denly found itself without outlet. The
only thing that could have served as a
safety valve, a promise of immediate
transportation home, was denied him.
So he did the natural thing under the
circumstances. He exploded. The ex-
planation was simple enough. He had re-
sented the discomforts he had under-
gone, against his higher officers, and
against those around him, the French.
This feeling was aggravated by the tone
adopted by the French press and the
people generally. They felt a natural
fear that in all the rejoicing over the
victorious termination of the war the
world would forget their part in it.
They felt that they had suffered more
than any other nation, and that they
had borne the brunt of the first and
most terrible years of the fighting.

Too Much Braggadocio.

The armistice became a worse condi-
tion than war itself. The American's
most glaring national failing, braggadocio,
developed to such a point that it
threatened to disrupt the Allies.
He bragged about himself, how he could
lick a number of "Frags" and
"Heinies" put together. He bragged
about his division, which could lick any
division in his own or any other army.
He bragged about his army, which, he
said, had always been called upon to
take this town or that hill after the
French had failed. He bragged about
his country, which could do things so
much better and so much more quickly
than they were done in France. Only
recently a doughboy, watching a fire in
Paris, began bragging to a Frenchman
about the fires we had in America, say-
ing:

"Why, if we had a fire like that in
America, we would light a cigarette
with it and then step on it."

The soldier knew just enough French
to be dangerous, and with a smattering
of the language at his command which
was far from polite, he went about at-
tempting to force his viewpoint down
the throats of every one he met. He
was continually getting into trouble be-
cause he was not always successful in
convincing those to whom he addressed
his remarks. Complaints poured into
headquarters about him.

The chief reason underlying the sol-
dier's irritability and his unrest was
that he was homesick. In most cases,
the American soldier had never left
home until the draft, like a powerful
hurricane, picked him up and swept
him across the ocean to France. There
he found himself among people who
talked a strange, unintelligible language.
He at first tried to talk to them, but

was surprised to find they could not
understand him. Instead of being char-
mied at the failure to make himself
understood, he pitied these people be-
cause of their ignorance of English.
But gradually a sense of great loneli-
ness came over him, and as this devel-
oped he yearned more and more for
those he had left behind in the other
world. He yearned for a sight of the
old home, for his wife and his children,
particularly for his women folk, for he
felt keenly the lack of them. This long-
ing expressed itself in irritation toward
his superiors and toward the people
around him, who, although they tried to
do their best for him, could not fill
the vacancy in his heart.
It may be seen from the foregoing that
the idle soldier soon became a

serious menace to our international re-
lations.
The soldier comes home, at last, with
some of the old resentment still in
his system. Fortunately for him and
the world at large, time obliterates that
which is unpleasant in every experience,
so that the day will undoubtedly come
when of the 2,000,000 men who went to
France a sizable majority will preserve
as their happiest memories the days
they spent "on the other side." It is
certain, too, that in many of the modest
little homes throughout the length and
breadth of the land of unsurpassable
names "notre Américain" is today a
favorite topic of conversation. The
mere mention of his name causes a tear
of regret that he is gone, for he was
"si jeune, si brave, et gentil comme
tous."



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We Are To Blame!

If the Corset Department you are accus-
tomed to patronize cannot supply you with

**Nemo
CORSETS**

do not blame the retailer. He has done his utmost to
keep his Nemo stock complete, but in many instances
without success.

The present scarcity of Nemo Corsets has proven, beyond
a doubt, their necessity to the life and welfare of multi-
tudes of women; and our inability to furnish a sufficient
supply may prove a detriment to their health.

The Hygienic Service of Nemo Corsets makes their use
imperative; and retailers simply state a fact when they
insist that women who have become accustomed to
Nemo Corsets cannot and will not wear anything else.
They refuse to accept a substitute.

This demonstrates sufficiently the urgent need for Nemo
Corsets; and our failure to supply them in quantity,
when and where needed, makes us feel

We Owe the Public an Explanation

It takes time to make Nemo Corsets. They are con-
structed on scientific principles which compel the most
careful, painstaking workmanship. Their hygienic
features are adjusted to the most minute detail, and
only the most expert operators can make them.

Under the most trying conditions the Nemo Standard
of Quality and Hygienic Service has been and will be
maintained.

This has made it impossible to increase production and still maintain
the Nemo Standard of Quality and Hygienic Service. We have now,
however, just added another factory and hope soon to be able to
meet and keep up with the demand.

The fact that Nemo Corsets are a benefactor to womankind makes
our responsibility all the greater. We promise to fulfill our obliga-
tions. Have patience with the retailers and with us.

New York Office

A. J. B. Co.

The Phonograph of Marvelous Tone



THE throat of the Thrush, as he sings his songs of life, scarcely surpasses in musical mastery, the VITANOLA, the marvelously toned Phonograph that has awakened the love of music and brought joy and sunshine into thousands of American homes.

THE VITANOLA plays all records—plays them with a conception no less rare than distinctive. The soul-thrilling tones of noted stars of grand opera are faithfully reproduced by the VITANOLA. The martial music of famous bands, and the softer strains of stringed instruments, find delightful expression through the medium of this “scientifically improved and bettered” phonograph.

THE VITANOLA is a vital force in Harmony-Land, and this page advertisement, appearing today in the leading newspapers of the United States, introduces the “Phonograph of Marvelous tone” to over 29,000,000 people. It is the first national announcement of an instrument that within a short time, has won a foremost position in the Phonograph field through unusual merit alone.

IN the VITANOLA Shops of this city and adjacent towns are now being shown VITANOLA models that embody the most important refinements and improvements devised by scientific effort in the reproduction of recorded music. Every demonstration of a VITANOLA Phonograph proves the marvelous tone and is a real revelation to the music lover.

EXCLUSIVE VITANOLA features give absolutely correct tone values, provide tone control that is remarkable in its interpretative effects, and make possible the playing of *all* disc records of any size or make. The VITANOLA is the supreme achievement in the Phonograph field, a beautiful work of art, mechanically perfect and a master entertainer.

LATEST VITANOLA MODELS
\$100—\$135—\$175—\$200—\$225—\$350

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Chicago, U. S. A.

Go to any VITANOLA dealer for free demonstration of the Phonograph of marvelous tone. Write for beautifully illustrated booklet.

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Tremendous Strides in the Scientific and Industrial Development of United States Tires

The story of Rubber is a history of achievement. It tells of man's mastery over Nature. How Science and Industry march hand in hand transforming the secret forces of the Jungle into active agencies for human use.

United States Rubber Company products represent the net result of the concerted energies of "many men of many minds" enlisted in nearly every branch of modern Study and Endeavor.

An army of Specialists stands guard over every step in the evolution of the milky, sticky latex of the rubber tree into a long line of finished products adapted to modern needs.

Trained Biologists, skilled in the growth and phenomena of plant life, watch over the health of millions of rubber trees on the great plantation in Sumatra.

Expert Botanists lend their aid in the study of the structure and functions

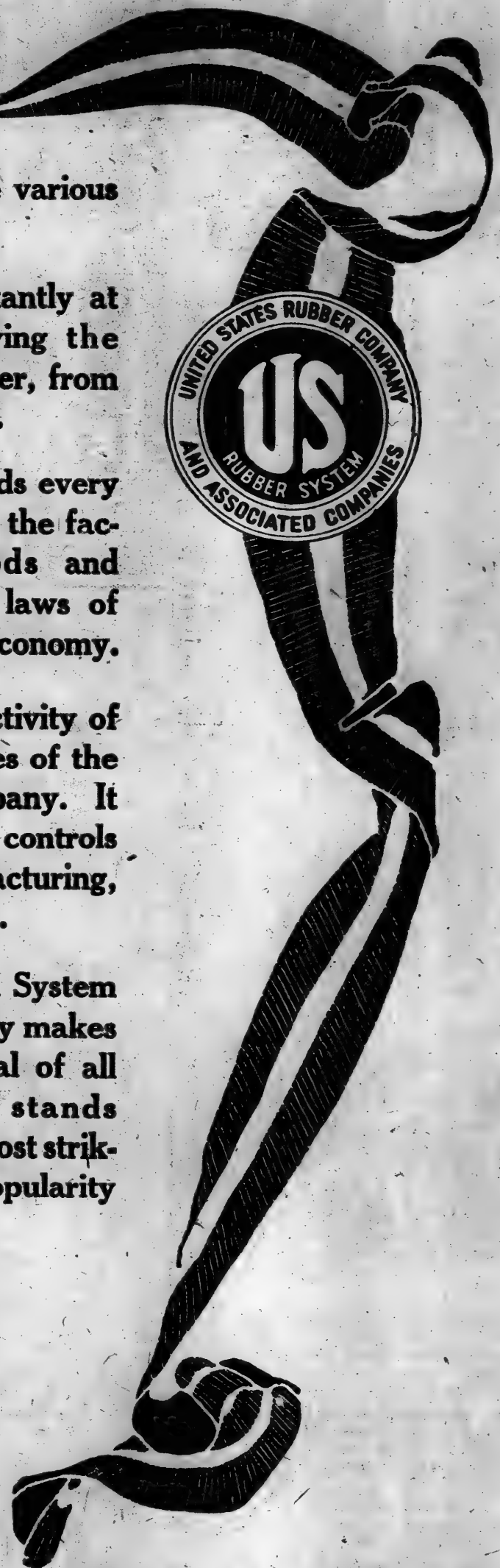
of trees best suited for the various purposes in hand.

Skilled Chemists are constantly at work altering and modifying the physical properties of rubber, from extraction to the final finish.

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Science rules over every activity of the more than fifty factories of the United States Rubber Company. It dominates every factor—it controls every function of Manufacturing, Distributing and Marketing.

Science makes system, and System makes stability, and Stability makes satisfaction. The sum total of all makes the Service that stands *supreme*,—as exemplified most strikingly in the ever growing popularity of United States Tires.



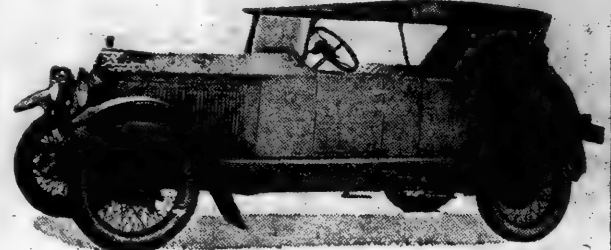
United States Tires are Good Tires

United States Rubber Company

LOW MOTOR EFFICIENCY WITH POOR WATER PUMP

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.,
President Stewart Automobile School.
It will be well to inspect the water pump occasionally, for if it fails to work properly the engine overheats. The first detail is to see that it is working properly. The engine must be running to observe this. Remove the filling cap and look in. If the water is too low it must be replaced. If the pump is working the water will be in motion. If the pump has failed, the water will not be moving. On some radiators this test is not possible owing to certain details of construction, so the pump must not be condemned unless this test is known. A better test is to

it simply runs into the cooling system and does not stay in the bearing where it is needed. It will interfere with cooling and may help to rot the rubber hose at top and bottom of the radiator. The third detail is to repack the stuffing box around the pump shaft after the packing is set up. From time to time this box will leak as the packing wears. It will be sufficient to turn the nut with a wrench just enough to stop the leak, otherwise the shaft will score. If the nut is set too tight. Every time it leaks the box is tightened slightly until the packing is worn out. The cover must then be removed and new packing inserted. Preferably this should



NEW SIX-CYLINDER MODEL.

The 1920 Velle with motor especially designed for low-grade fuel use and new body type. Wheelbase, 115 inches.

hold the hand at the bottom of the radiator. If the bottom is directly hot the pump is pulling the water down. If it is cool the water is not circulating and the pump should be examined. Perhaps the impeller may be loose on the shaft. When replacing the cover, a new gasket will be necessary. The second detail is lubrication, where a grease cup is provided. This is to lubricate the shaft, which runs at a high rate of speed. If you have no grease at the time do not use oil, as

be graphite asbestos. The packing should be forced in evenly and the cover replaced. It should not be necessary to repack for several months. If the cover of the pump leaks, and tightening the screws does not remedy it, a new gasket must be fitted. This may be cut from ordinary wrapping paper. It should follow the outline of the cover and be carefully fastened with shellac to prevent leakage. These are the most important details of care of the pump.

SHIP-BY-TRUCK PARADE.

Brooklyn to Give Object Lesson of Motor Transport on Oct. 13.

Brooklyn motorists are planning to present a striking object lesson of the growing importance of motor truck transportation by holding a ship-by-truck parade on Columbus Day, Oct. 13. The route will take in the principal avenues and the committee is now arranging the course of the parade.

Prominent transportation companies, those who operate rural motor deliveries to points on Long Island, and the various long haul companies who operate to Boston, Philadelphia, and other more distant points, have made entries. Their exhibits will show actual cargoes of different types in transit, together with a display of maps on the sides of the cargo, indicating routes covered and approximate costs of delivery to points on the routes. It is also planned by the committee to include in the procession motor transports from the different farmers' co-operative leagues, showing how the up-to-date farmers have come to decrease the cost of delivery of their produce to the market, and also representation from the Motor Transport Division of the U. S. Army.

Borough President Riegleman, the honorary Chairman of the committee, in conjunction with Commissioner of Public Works Joseph A. Guider, who is a member of the advisory committee, and Philip P. Farley, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, represent the borough administration's activities in the movement, which has also been endorsed by Mayor John F. Hylan and Commissioner of Public Markets Jonathan C. Day.

The Committee on Arrangements consists of A. S. Randall, Chairman; R. W. Sykes, Jr., E. G. Scott, W. R. Couch, C. R. Fox, Charles Ohlmann, M. Ray Stehley, R. S. Locke, Joseph Freeman, F. J. Deane, Alfred J. E. Schupp, V. T. Tooker, D. Corey Adams, E. T. O'Loughlin, N. R. Roberts.

TRAINING FOR ROAD WORK.

Advices Broader College Course for Efficient Highway Engineers.

Professor Arthur H. Blanchard, who has just been called from Columbia to the professorship of Highway Engineering at the University of Michigan, calls attention to the fact that a serious condition will confront the United States and Canada if graduates of our technical schools are not properly trained in highway engineering.

"The phenomenal development of highway transport has created a demand for efficient highway improvement which can only be satisfied by placing highway work in the hands of competent engineers," he says. "Thoroughly trained and experienced highway engineers are needed to occupy the innumerable positions connected with the administration, financing, design, construction and maintenance of the 2,500,000 miles of rural highways and the thousands of miles of streets in the municipalities of the United States and Canada. In order that highways may efficiently serve economic, social, transportation, agricultural, industrial, commercial, and military requirements."

Estimates made by the United States Bureau of Public Roads disclose a remarkable field of opportunity for highway engineers. Investigation showed that for Federal and State highway work alone there are required 122 chief executives and administrators, 340 division engineers of the Federal Government and chiefs of highway departments, 3,800 supervising engineers and 6,350 junior engineers, roadmen, chainmen, and draftsmen.

Taxicabs in Singapore.

According to a prospectus recently issued, a company is soon to be established at Singapore, known as the Singapore Motor Taxicab and Transport Company, the object of which is to provide the city with an up-to-date transport system. It is said that the service will comprise 40 landaulettes, five 1-ton, and five 3-ton trucks. Singapore has a population of 300,000.

UNIFORM TRAFFIC RULES.

Transport Committee Suggests Plan to Decrease Highway Accidents.

Suggested general highway traffic regulations, accompanied by an interpretative bulletin, are being sent out as a part of the campaign inaugurated by the United States Council of National Defense through its Highways Transport Committee to the end that the number

of accidents on the highways may be decreased. Police records in cities throughout the country emphasize the vital need for concerted action looking to the safety of life and limb and intelligent study along the lines of simple and easily understood highway regulations. The key to the solution of the problem of how best to protect those traveling on the highways, especially in cities and towns, is through education of the public. Once the standardization of highway traffic regulations is brought about through co-operation by authorities in the principal cities of the country, this education of the public as to the need for observation of rules laid down in these regulations, it is believed, may fairly quickly be brought about. The regulations being distributed stress the necessity for caution being exercised at crossings, roadway intersections, and junctions where most accidents occur.



Studebaker

THE BIG-SIX

A STUDY of the design, mechanical features and appointments of the Studebaker Seven-Passenger BIG-SIX will convince you that it is a quality car through and through.

60 h. p. motor. 126-inch wheelbase. 33 x 4 1/2 cord tires. Shock absorbers. Genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery. Silver-faced and jeweled 8-day clock, transmission-driven magnetic speedometer, and ammeter mounted on a circassian walnut-finished instrument board.

The New Studebaker Service and Repair Station, 219-23 West 77th Street, is a model of modern efficiency. It was established for the sole benefit of Studebaker owners in the metropolitan district—to make their ownership of a Studebaker Car a matter of permanent satisfaction.

The Studebaker Corporation of America

Broadway at 56th Street

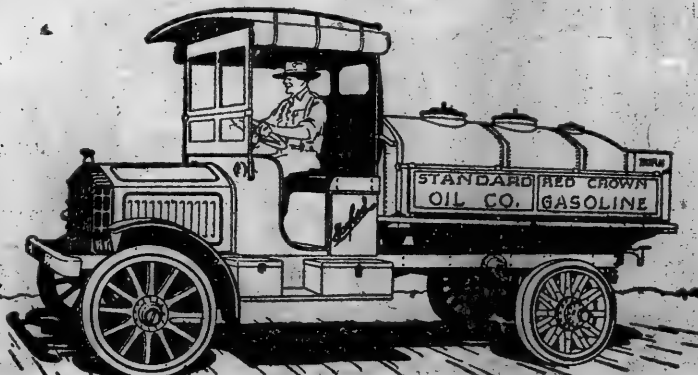
Service and Repair Station: 219-23 W. 77th Street

"Just off Broadway"



GARFORD owners are the surest index to right manufacturing methods.

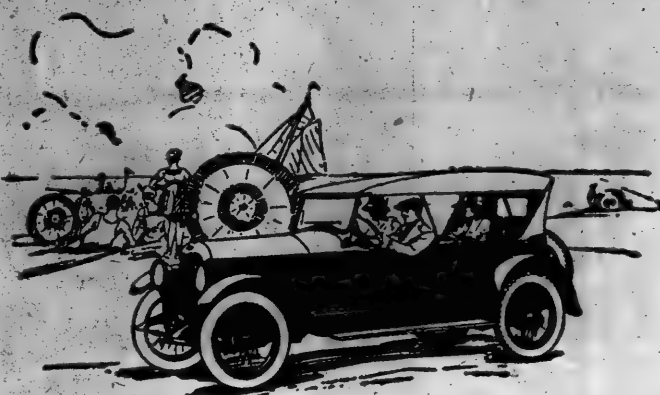
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Good Taste and Originality

The demand for the Paige Larchmont has exceeded that of any other sport model bearing the Paige name.

This popularity is due to the happy combination of Paige mechanical and structural qualities that assure durability and a beauty of design that is refreshingly original.

Good taste and originality without freakishness create the Larchmont distinction that appeals to people of refinement.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Swinehart Tires



They Wear
—and Wear
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One Way to Judge a Tire

The Tire
Without
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Rejection

There is one way you can judge a good tire and that is by its Reputation and the Reputation of the people behind it. Swinehart Tires are known among dealers and users everywhere as a strictly high quality tire. It is known as such because it has been such for more than sixteen years. Swinehart Tires are not the "up and down" kind in quality. They're the same year in and year out. And you can rest assured that no blunder or imperfect tire will ever leave our factory. We will see to it that nothing will ever happen to mar its reputation either here or abroad as the tire of quality.

Made in both Fabric and Cord—Hazardous and Ribbed Tread and Plain.

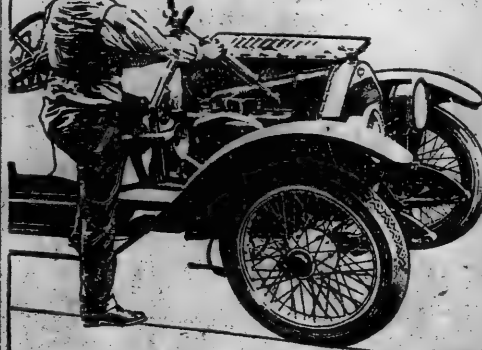
SWINEHART IDEAL CELLULAR TRUCK TIRES

A tire that serves the truck and its load because of its wonderful resiliency: a tire that gives unusual wear because it does not burn itself up. It's all in the cells; they keep the tire cool, make it self-pneumatic, and prevent skidding. Let your next tire be Swinehart or see that the car or truck you buy is equipped with them.

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DEALERS—A Swinehart agency is the banner proposition of them all. Fewer come-backs, glad customers, and an absolutely A-1 tire. Better get our proposition at once.

Test your Motor without Running it.



Just take out the spark plugs, screw in a

**Hempey-Cooper
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and you can locate every cause of poor compression, lost power and loose bearings. Then you can work by test, not by guess, whether you are repairman or owner. Any intelligent man can use it.

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We can care for any make of battery; and our knowledge and experience is always at your disposal. When you decide that the time has come for you to put enduring worth behind your starting and lighting system, we will show you the "Exide" made for your car.

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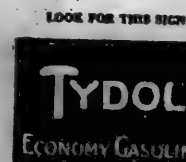
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THE BEETHOVEN OF FRENCH PROSE

A Suggestion for the Forthcoming Flaubert Anniversary

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

It is a holy and a wholesome act to visit the grave of a genius, for the memories there aroused may serve as a consolation and inspiration to our spiritually arid existence. I often thought of this at Rouen when I went there to visit the tomb of Gustave Flaubert, so happily described by François Coppée as "The Beethoven of French Prose." A quarter of a century ago I protested in newspapers and books against the tardy official recognition accorded one of the great prose masters of France— which means the world—and one of the most marvelous among novelists. In the Solferino Gardens at Rouen there is the marble memorial by the sculptor Chapu, and on the heights of the Monumental Cemetery, in the Flaubert family plot—Flaubert's father was a distinguished surgeon—and not far from the Joan of Arc monument, lie the remains of the author of "Madame Bovary." His celebrated pupil, Guy de Maupassant, is also remembered in the Solferino Gardens by a statue; another may be seen in the Parc Monceau. But at the time I began urging some form of a memorial to the master of masters nothing had been done. Since then the Government has made of the Flaubert home at Croisset, a half-hour from Rouen, down the Seine, a worthy memorial. The house in which such masterpieces as "Madame Bovary," "Salammbô," "Sentimental Education," "The Temptation of St. Anthony," "Bouvard and Pécuchet," and the "Three Tales" were created is now a Flaubert museum. Abbé Frevost is said to have written "Manon Lescaut" there.

The old house still stands, though decaying. Flaubert's study is, however, in fair preservation. The paternal home, occupying a part of the little park, was a dismantled manufactory when last I saw the place.

The faithful Colonge, for twenty years servitor in the Flaubert household, kept a café in the neighborhood, and was always ready to tell of his master, of Mme. Flaubert, of the mother. In vain I tried to get a photograph of that lady. Colonge would not sell it, would not even have it reproduced. I have seen the picture of Dr. Achille Flaubert, but I am more interested in the mothers of men of genius, and I can recall no edition of the works containing the portrait of Mme. Flaubert. But I recall her features. A sweet, mild, intelligent face, betraying evidences of sorrow and resignation. The typical mother. Her son was a calligrapher, and, with the exception of Louise Colet, he never gave his mother any worry over women. "And it was that lady, whose portrait was recently exhibited at the Courbet retrospective exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum, who was the disturber, not Flaubert. There had been an affair, and understanding the honorable nature of the man, the wily humbug Louise endeavored to make trouble. She wrote Mme. Flaubert, a deeply pious woman, a letter harried Gustave, who, like most literary psychologists and sounders of feminine souls, was naive in the practical conduct of his love affairs. The epitaph of Louise Colet was composed by Maxime DuCamp: "Here lies the woman who compromised Victor Cousin, made Alfred de Musset ridiculous, and tried to assassinate Alphonse Karr; requiescat in pace." A mean, spiteful masculine witticism this, though well deserved. Of DuCamp a like epitaph might be fabricated: He jested the man who slandered Baudelaire, traduced his loving friend Gustave Flaubert, and who was critically snuffed out of existence by Guy de Maupassant.

I have preserved a card sent to me by Mme. Franklin Grout, dated from Villa Panit, Antibes, in which she expressed her gratitude for several things I wrote regarding the necessity of a Flaubert museum at Croisset; also for the truth in the DuCamp matter. Mme. Grout was the Caroline Commanville of the Flaubert correspondence, the beloved niece of the Master, for whom he sacrificed his personal fortune, a considerable one for a man of letters forty years ago. (about 1,200,000 francs.) Her husband, M. Commanville, had suffered from reverses, and Flaubert, the supposed egoist, cold-blooded, self-centered, an epicurean of literature, calmly deprived himself of his last franc and, nearly 60 years of age, went into harness. His noble act was accomplished without the flaring of trumpets. There were no publishers' "blarbs" then; nowadays this transaction in hearts and bonds would be yepwaded to the thousand winds of publicity; luckily, the sensitive great man was spared that vulgar fate. After the death of her husband, Caroline Commanville remained; her second husband was the Dr. Grout who attended Guy de Maupassant during his fatal illness at the famous Maison Blanche.

It was some time in the late Spring or early Summer of 1879 that I was walking through the Chaussée d'Antin when a huge man, a terrific old man, passed me. His straggling gray hair touched his shoulders. His red face was that of a soldier, or a sheik, and divided by drooping white mustaches. A trumpet was his voice, and he gesticulated to the friend at his side. I did not look at him with any particular interest till some one behind me—if he is dead may be, he is eternally, bleat—exclaimed, "C'est Flaubert!" Then I stared, for I had been enjoying in my garret in the Batignolles quarter the verbal music of "Salammbô," believing that it had been written by Melchior, one of the three Wise Kings who journeyed under the beckoning star of Bethlehem—otherwise, how account for its plantarous Asiatic prose, for its evocations of a vanished past? The name of Flaubert, that magical collocation of letters, uttered in the street, startled me. I gazed at

him. He returned my gaze from prominent eyeballs, the color of the pupil like a bit of faded blue sky. He did not smile. Notwithstanding his almost morbid appreciation of the absurd, he was tender-hearted. Besides, he knew. He, too, had been young and foolish. He, too, had worn a velvet coat and a comical cap, had loved and dreamed. I must have been a spectacle for the gods of irony.

It was my first student year in Paris. My hair was longer than my technique. I was studying Chopin and lunar rainbows, and fancied that to be an artist a young man should dress like a cross between a brigand and a studio model. Yet I was happy—or thought I was, which comes to the same thing, (consult Shreke-speare.) Perhaps Flaubert recognized all this and resisted the temptation to laugh at me. And then he disappeared from my view. Think of it! I saw the great Flaubert in the flesh. I may quote Browning: "Ah, did you once see Shelley plain, and did he stop and speak to you?" Set me down as hopelessly romantic, as a cultivator of the cult of great artists in an age when there are only imitations or pigmies. It's born in me, this species of artistic snobbery. I can't help it. Every now and then some professional rabbit pokes its pink snout from the academic hutch and passionately pipes, "Romance is the ruin of the world!" and retires on gliding paws. After his naughty proclamation I always take down from the shelf "Alice in Wonderland" and read with renewed delight the conversation of the Mad Hatter and the March Hare. No romance in the world? Of that particular professional rabbit Daisy Ashford might say: Render unto Caesar's wife the things that are suspicious! Even academic rabbits are romantic; else their breeding propensities have been enormously exaggerated. Flaubert is my romance.

Nevertheless, to be frank, I was not then so much impressed by the sight of him as I would be today. Earlier in the day I had seen Paul de Cas-

sagnac, the celebrated publicist, duelist, and man of the hour, and as he was romantic-appearing and the color of Croisset was not, I was all eyes for him. When I returned to my own rabbit hutch on the Batignolles Boulevard I related to the concierge the story of my outing. "Ah!" he casually remarked, "Ah! M. Flaubert, M. Paul de Cassagnac—a great man, M. Paul de Cassagnac." But now I only remember M. Flaubert and his eyes like a bit of faded blue sky. Where was he going, Gustave Flaubert, on that sunny afternoon? It was the period when Jules Ferry had appointed him an assistant librarian at the Mazarine, "hors cadre," a sinecure, a veiled pension with 8,000 francs a year; a charity, as the writer often reminded his friends. He was a poor man and it was through the influence of "Turgenev" and no doubt the Princess Matilda, that the position had been created for him. He had no duties, yet he insisted on arriving at his post as early as 7:30 in the morning. He planned that later the Government should be reimbursed for its outlay. His brother, Dr. Achille Cléophas Flaubert of Rouen, gave him a similar allowance, yet he had barely enough to live on. But he was unhappy because lonely. His mother was dead, his sister was dead, and his niece was elsewhere.

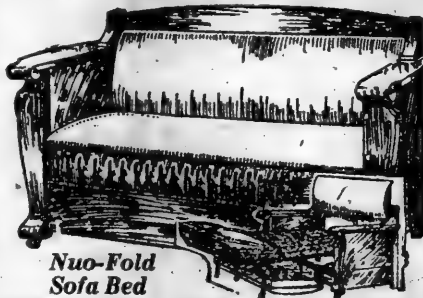
Perhaps the day I saw him passing through the Chaussée d'Antin he was going to the Gare Saint Lazare, there to take a train for Rouen, thence to Croisset. Or, perhaps he was starting on a journey to Carthage—I allowed myself the fancy—to see once more his Salammbô, her supernatural beauty veiled by the sacred Zalmph; or he might have been on the point of departing for Taprobane, the Ceylon of the antique world; that island whose very name he repeated with the same pleasure as did the old woman the blessed name of Mesopotamia. Taprobane! Taprobane! would cry Flaubert to the despair of his friends. He was a man in love with beautiful sounds. He filled his

books with them, as he filled them with beautiful pictures. You must go to Beethoven or Liszt for such rhythmic variety. (I bracket these two names because they are masters of rhythm without parallel in the history of their art.) The Flaubertian prose-rhythms change in every sentence; like a landscape alternately swept by sunshine or cloud-shadowed. They vary with the moods and movements of the characters. They make music for eye and ear. And they are untranslatable. Above all, Flaubert was a musician, a musical poet. His ear was the final court of appeal, and to make sonorous cadences in a language that lacks the essential richness, the diapason undertow of the English, is just short of the miraculous. Until the time of Chateaubriand and Victor Hugo the French language was less a liquid, plastic collocation of sounds than a formal pattern, despite the clarity and precision of the eighteenth century; one must go back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for fishes, more pregnant speech. Omnipresent with Flaubert was the musician's idea of composing a masterpiece that should float because of its sheer style. Lyric verbal ecstasy quite overpowered him. Picture to yourself, then, this green-eyed Norman giant stalking his terrace on the Seine at Croisset and spouting about his adored Chateaubriand, whose sonorous, cadenced pages were engraved in the tablets of his memory. His favorite passage was from "Atala": "Elle répand dans le bois ce grand secret de mélancolie qu'elle aime à raconter aux vieux chénes et aux rivières des mers." You recall Matthew Arnold's love for Maurice de Guérin's "Centaur" and his quotation of that memorial phrase: "But upon the shores of what ocean have they rolled the stone that hides them, O Macareus?" Little wonder that the cockneys on the little steamboat bound for Rouen enjoyed the spectacle of the inspired martyr to style as he paced his garden wrapped in an old dressing gown, and chanting the harmonious prose of Chateaubriand. Gustave Flaubert was born Dec. 21, 1821. As Henry James has said, he is one of the giants of French literature. Doubtless there will be a fitting commemoration of his 100th birth anniversary two years hence, and I hope that America will be represented at Rouen on that occasion.

S. BAUMANN & BRO

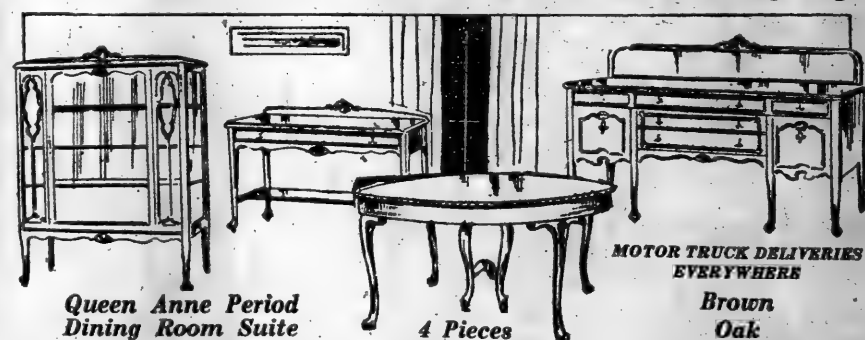
NORTH WEST CORNER SIXTH AVE & 15TH ST.

Open Saturday Evenings



Nuo-Fold Sofa Bed

Mahogany frame, upholstered in imitation leather; makes a full size bed when open; this does not include mattress; at \$59.98



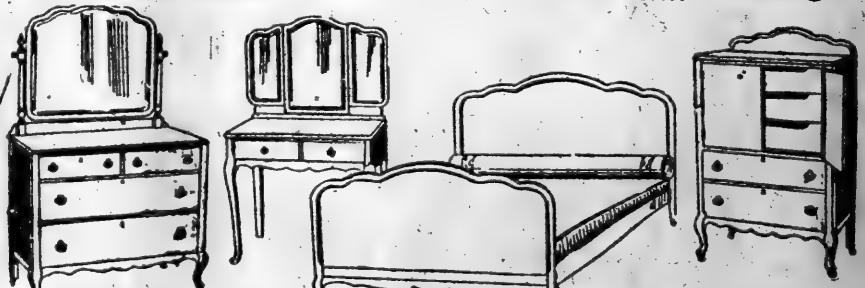
Queen Anne Period Dining Room Suite

Four pieces, consisting of Buffet, 60 inches wide; China Closet, 42 inches wide; Serving Table, 34 inches wide; Dining Table, 48 inches, 6 feet extension; as illustrated; at \$215.00



Three-Piece High Grade Period Living Room or Parlor Suite

With mahogany finished frames; upholstered in tapestry; indestructible springs in seats; three pieces; as illustrated; at \$179.50



Four pieces, consisting of DRESSER, CHIFFOROB, TOILET TABLE and BED in full size; as illustrated; at \$189.50

N.W. COR. 6TH AVE & 15TH ST. Open Saturday Evenings

A Good Investment

When you buy home-furnishings, you are not SPENDING your money. You are investing it. You cannot make a better investment than by buying your home-furnishings HERE where you get only reliable furniture, at the lowest prices, and where

"We Make Terms to Fit"

Plain Figures on Everything

Women's High Lace Boots, \$6.95

Regularly \$8.95
There has been so much talk about the increased cost of shoes that a reminder of this low price does not seem necessary.

They are beautifully made shoes, and absolutely cannot be duplicated again this season at such a low price.

Two very graceful and stylish styles in the high-cut lace boots.
Patent leather or dull finished kidskin with cloth uppers.

Plain forepart, flexible soles, welted and stitched leather; Louis heels.
Second floor, West Building.

THE GOWN SALON

Displays Authentic Modes
The meeting of men from the four corners of the world in Modern Europe has exerted a recognizable influence on the styles of the year. There is no specific "mode," there are Modes—the universal brotherhood of Costuming.

China and Japan are discerned in Mandarin styles. Spain and the earlier days of picturesque Italy fling their grace into wraps and frocks. The utmost refinement of the fibre skirts worn by the girls of Hawaii may be traced in the yard-long fringes. Every distinctive characteristic of a nation or period seems to have been embodied in the modern styles. Women who appreciate "individuality" in dress will find the styles this year's boon.

The A. & S. Gown Salon is interesting to a degree with its remarkable stock of Street Frocks, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns.

Tailored Frocks swing from the mannish modes to the most piquant feminine touches. Severe lines in a fine Serge are as fashionable as the more suave grace of soft-finished Tricotine or pliable wool Jerseys.

Grace, and the entire loveliness of womankind, is expressed in Afternoon Dresses of various silk weaves.

Evening Gowns swing from the extreme of panniers and draperies to the sweeping lines and seductive grace of clinging frocks, heavy with sequins.

Some of the more expensive gowns are individual models, but there are Dresses for all occasions and representing all sizes for the various types of women.
Second floor, Central Building.

Just 50 Smart Fall Sample Skirts \$11.75

Would sell in regular stock from \$14.75 to \$24.75.

All brand-new Fall models—no two alike—an opportunity for the woman who wears a skirt with 27 or 28 inch waist-band.

The ultra "ripple" skirt is among them, as well as lovely pleated modes—and the straight-line skirt for the woman who loves their slim effect.

Wool plaids and Serges and Poplins, as well as smooth, rich satins.

Variety of colors as well as of modes.
Second floor, Central Building.

A Great Sale of the Finest Untrimmed Hats, \$5.59

(Milliners as well as individual customers will be interested)

Duplicates of these Hats from the same maker are now being sold in our regular stock at \$8.95 to \$12.95. Monday brings one of the most desirable offerings of the season in Women's Untrimmed Hats.

These Hats come from one of the very best makers of hats for exclusive shops.

They use these Hats for their models as they have been directly copied from Paris Hats. There are no better hats made. Imported Pame velvet, Duvelyn and Lyon's velvet, and every a mart shape or style worn this season in the newest colors are included.

Made of the Finest of Imported Materials
Dozens and Dozens of Styles Absolutely Incomparable Values
Street floor, East Building.

Rich Velour Portiers, \$18.98 Pair

An Exceedingly Low Price

It is a distinct achievement on the part of the Upholstery Store to be able to offer these handsome Portieres at so low a price.

And we have not seen the quality matched this season at the price.

They are of velour of excellent quality; well-finished and double faced in the following color combinations:

blue and brown green and brown blue and rose mulberry and brown green and green

Damask Portieres \$16.95 Pair

Attractive self-figured design; reversible, in rose, gold, fawn, blue and mulberry.

Linen-Finished Cretonne, 59c Yard
Formerly 75c. to 95c.

Beautiful patterns, for draperies; in a finish closely resembling linen. 10 to 25-yard lengths.

Filet Net Curtains, \$2.29 Pair

Regularly \$2.95 to \$3.45

Plain and figured centres and fancy borders.

Mercerized Damask Portieres \$21.45 Pr.

With a lustrous finish; reversible, in blue-and-ecru, green-and-gold, mulberry-and-ecru.

Window Panels, \$1.39 Each

Regularly \$1.95 to \$2.45

Scrim and filet net; pretty designs; for sill treatments and doors.

Figured Madras 55c. and 65c. Yard

Excellent value for this effective Madras; with its colored figures on ecru grounds. Third floor, Central Building.

Every Station on the West Side Subway Lines in an Entrance to the A. & S. Velour Subway Entrance for a So Fare.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M.

The Season of New Fashions is Fully Launched

The A. & S. Exhibition of Fashions for Fall and Winter received the enthusiastic praise and applause of its two great censors—the Audience and the Fashion Critics.

The consensus of opinion was that the Fashions this year as exploited by A. & S. are the loveliest that have been reviewed for many seasons.

One of the well-known critics and writers of fashions said: "I have been to all the prominent Fashion Openings in Greater New York this Fall,

and I find the styles here not only very attractive, but the most 'wearable' modes as a whole that I have found."

The Millinery from Paris displays excellent variety—and great charm of line and style. Suits are at their best—with or without fur trimming—and in modes of conspicuous correctness. Of course there are many beautiful Coats, from tailored Street Coats to luxurious Wraps. And Frocks have as wide and as delightful variety as can be found from Occident to Orient.

Women's Coats Decide to Become Youthful



\$19.95

Behring Seal Plush is one of the very new fabrics—a Fur Fabric that looks startlingly like real Furs.

Pictured is a Coat of Behring Seal Plush, directly copied from one of the very high-priced Fur Coats of this season. The collar may be arranged to form a deep cape, and the very narrow belt is a bit higher than we have been seeing.

The great coat (illustrated) has excellent lines, well-cut and made of materials of long-wearing quality in navy, black or brown mixtures. The raglan shoulders, the 2-in-1 collar and the severe addition of black buttons make a most serviceable coat for women who get out into the weather. Specially low priced at \$19.95.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Suits In Fashionable Tweeds



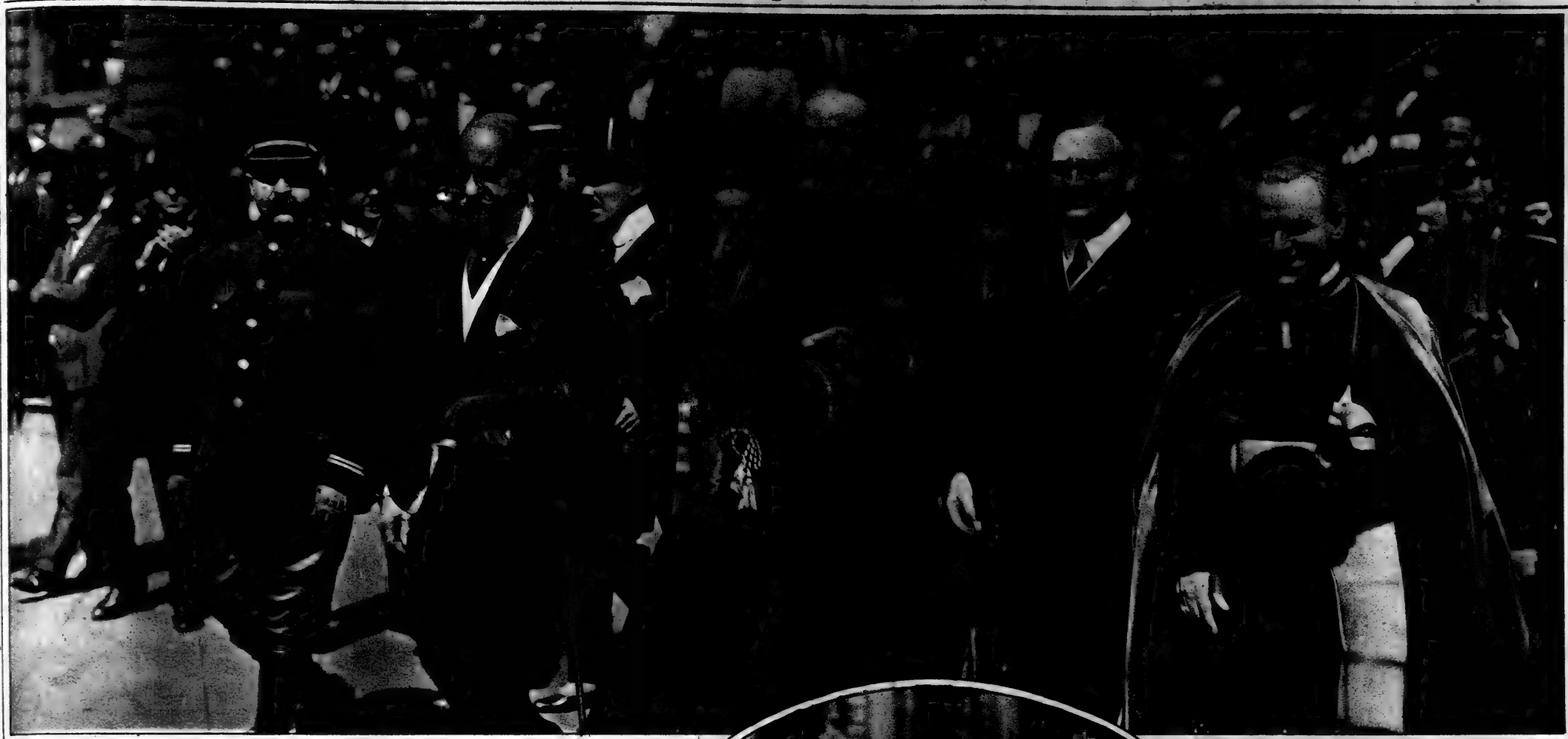
\$34.75

\$42.50

Tweeds are always "good"—but just at present they are exceptionally so.

The tendency of tweeds in women's suits is to lift the belt just enough to give full swing to the loose jacket and freedom to the wearer. The pleats at the front of the jacket (on the suit pictured) are not repeated in the back, which is plain but rather full. The pockets have flaps, and the collar is mannishly notched. Brown mixtures, green or gray, \$42.50.

The second picture shows a suit fashioned of tweed that is slightly more wiry in finish—fine for stormy weather. The loose panel pleats from the belt at the back of the jacket are caught to the hem. A large convertible collar also speaks of comfort and desirability. Oxford-gray or green-gray. \$34.75.
Second floor, Central Building.



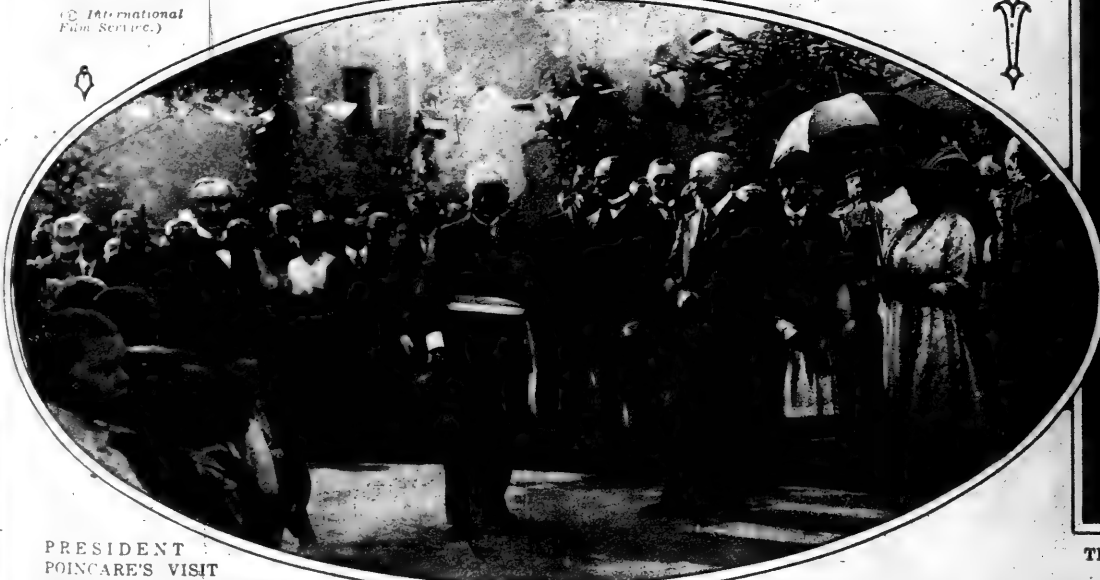
DESIRE CARDINAL MERCIER, PRIMATE OF BELGIUM, LEAVING THE CITY HALL ON LAST WEDNESDAY, WHERE HE WAS FORMALLY WELCOMED AND MADE A CITIZEN OF NEW YORK. With Him. Left to Right, Are: Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on the Reception of Distinguished Visitors; Mayor Hylan, and Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRESIDENT WILSON MIXING ELBOW TO ELBOW WITH THE PEOPLE OF BISMARK, NORTH DAKOTA.

(© International Film Service.)



PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S VISIT OF STATE TO REDEEMED ALSACE: EVEN THE CHILDREN of Altkirch Were Formally Presented to the Head of the French Republic and Mme. Poincaré.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



POLICE-MAN ON DUTY AT THE NEW YORK CITY HALL REVERENTLY KISSING CARDINAL MERCIER'S RING.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE RT. REV. CHARLES S. BURCH, D. D., Elected Bishop of the Diocese of New York in Succession to the Late Bishop Greer.

(Morosau.)



CARDINAL MERCIER RISING IN HIS CAR IN RESPONSE TO THE WARM RECEPTION FROM NEW YORK CROWDS.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



(© Central News.)

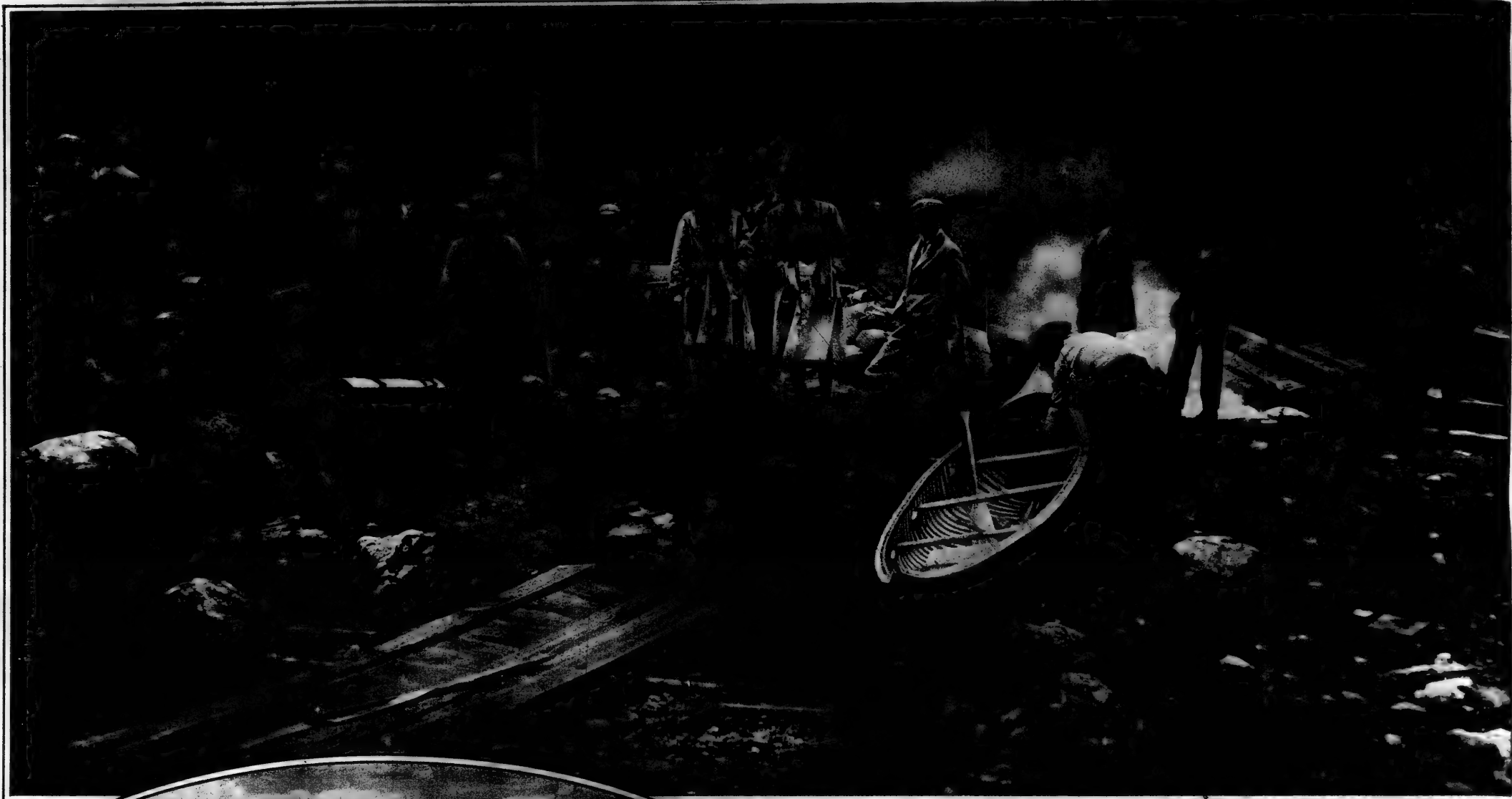
THE PRINCE OF WALES, FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF THE YOUTHFUL ALEXANDER THE GREAT, Taming a Bucking Broncho at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, in the Presence of 20,000 Ranchers, Cattlemen, and Cowboys. He is Here Shown Immediately After the Wiry Little Mustang Had Failed in All His Efforts to Unseat the Heir to the British Throne.



PRESIDENT FRIEDRICH EBERT,

Immediately After His Inauguration as First President of the German Republic at Weimar, Calling for Three Cheers for the New German Fatherland.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PRINCE OF WALES, ON HIS TRIP THROUGH THE WILDS OF ONTARIO, CAMPING AT NIGHT AT CAMERON FALLS, AFTER HIS CANOE TRIP ACROSS NIPIGON LAKE. The Prince, in Slouch Hat, Old Service Coat, and with His Pipe Between His Teeth, Can Be Seen in the Centre of the Picture Surrounded by Guides and Members of His Party, the Fire at Which Will Be Cooked the Evening Meal Blazing Merrily at the Right. (Underwood & Underwood.)



CROSSING
NIPIGON
LAKE:

The Prince of Wales is crouched in the middle of the canoe with his gun lying across the boat in front of him.

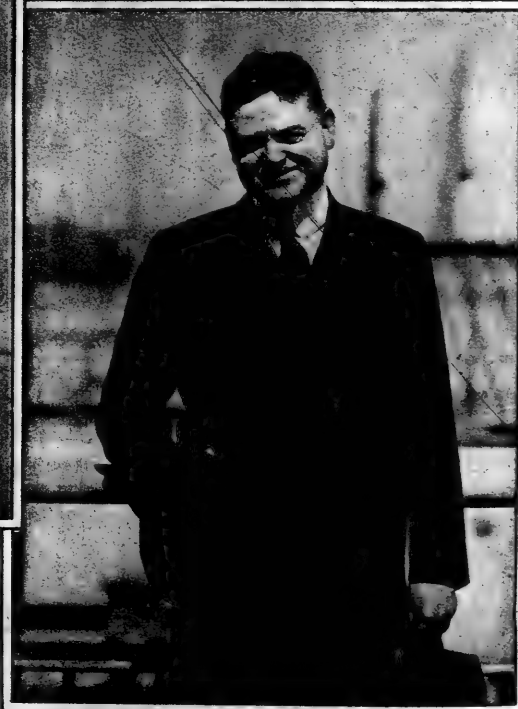
THE PRINCE OF WALES, His Guides and Entourage, on the Shore of Nipigon Lake, the Prince Holding a Duck Which He Had Shot While Crossing.



At the Extreme Right Is Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to the Prince, and at His Right Are Lord Claude Hamilton, D. S. O., the Prince's Equerry, and Sir Henry Burstall, K. C. B., Attached Canadian Officer.



KATHRYN MARTYN, Actress and Official Mascot of the British Royal Air Forces, Who Is Making Her First Visit to the United States. (Times Wide World Photos.)



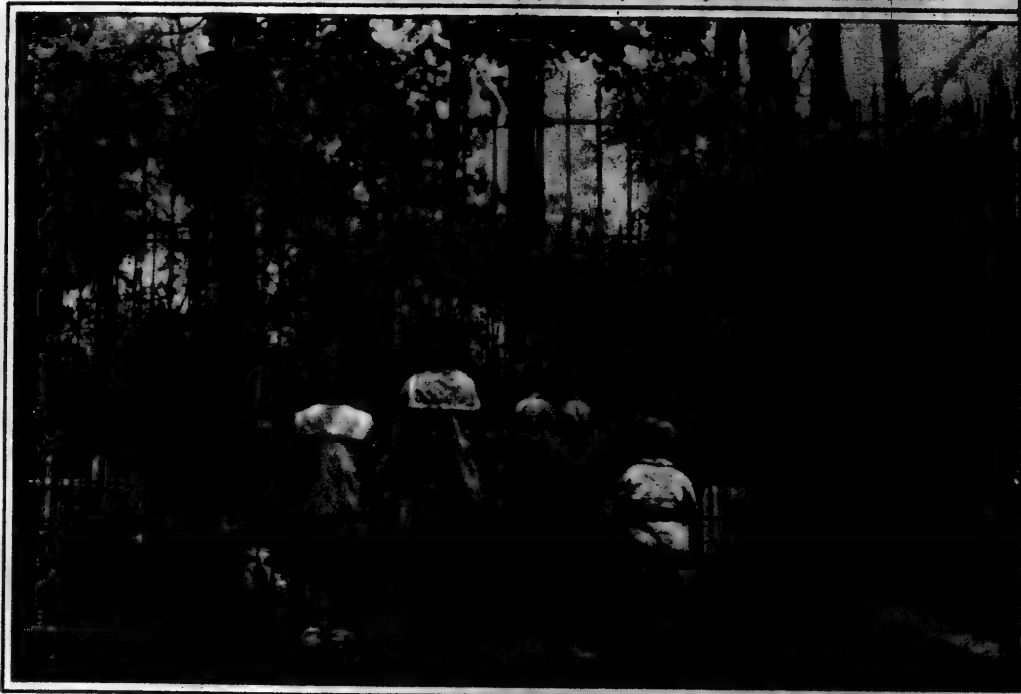
HERBERT HOOVER, Food Dictator, First of the United States and Then of the World, Who Returned on the Aquitania for His First Vacation Since Shortly After the World War Began. (Times Wide World Photos.)



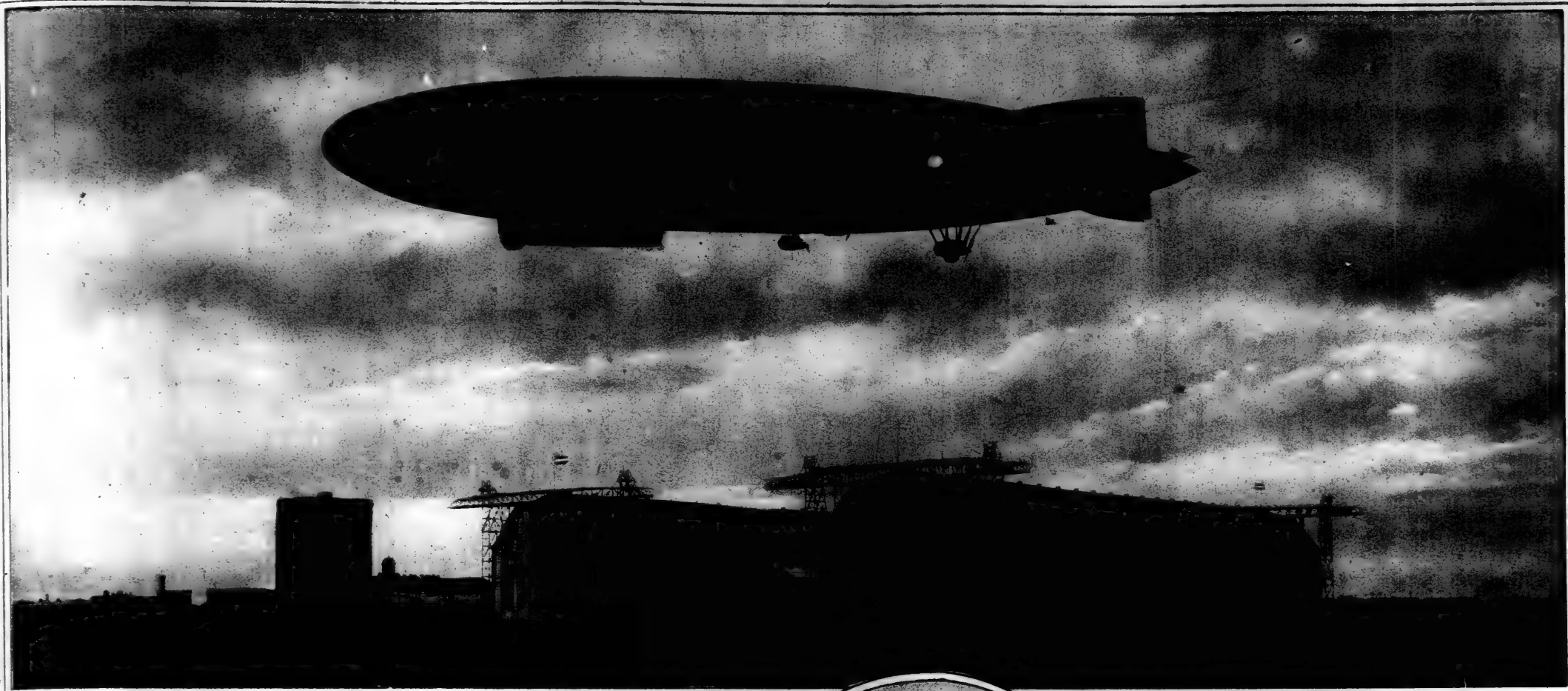
MAXINE ELLIOTT, ACTRESS, Returning on the Aquitania. (Times Wide World Photos.)



LORD AND LADY DECIES, the Latter Formerly Miss Vivien Gould, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Arriving on the Aquitania for Lady Decies's First Visit to Her Native Land in Six Years. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE GRAVE OF COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, at Oyster Bay, Now Surrounded by a High Iron Picket Fence for Protection Against Souvenir Collectors. (© International Film Service.)



THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE'S NEW COMMERCIAL ZEPPELIN, BODENSEE, ARRIVING AT BERLIN, on Her Maiden Trip from Friedrichshafen, an Airline Distance of Approximately 375 Miles, Completing the Trip in 6 Hours. It is with This and Similar Ships of the Air That the Hamburg-American Line, Deprived of Its Steamships, Is Preparing to Inaugurate, Within the Next Twelve or Eighteen Months, a Regular Service Between Germany and the United States. The Bodensee Is 395 Feet Long, and Is Capable of Making More Than Sixty Miles an Hour.
(Photos © International Film Service.)



THE CONDUCTOR AND SOME OF THE PASSENGERS IN THE CABIN OF THE BODENSEE ON HER FIRST AIR VOYAGE TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL.



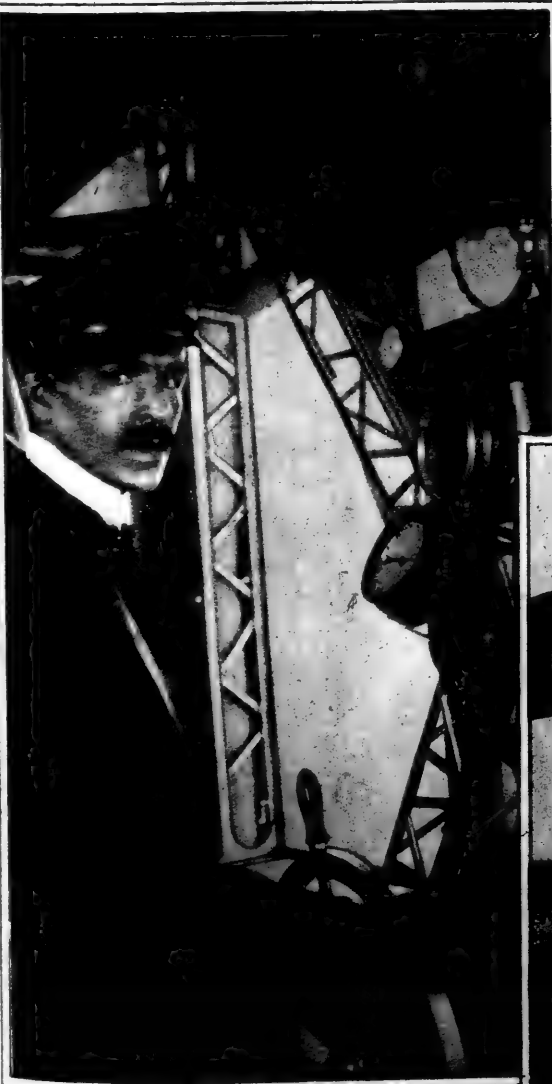
THE BODENSEE, FIRST OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S PROPOSED AIR FLEET, Leaving Friedrichshafen, for Berlin with Two Score Passengers, Exclusive of Crew, in Her Luxurious Cabin.



LAST DAYS OF SUMMER CRUISING ON THE SOUND: PAUL PLUNKETT'S SAPHO LEAVING A SOUND PORT HOMEWARD BOUND, THROWING TO THE SPANKING BREEZE ALL THE CANVAS HER MASTS AND SPARS WILL CARRY.
(Edwin Levick.)



THE BODENSEE IN THE HANGAR AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN JUST BEFORE THE START ON HER MAIDEN TRIP FOR BERLIN.



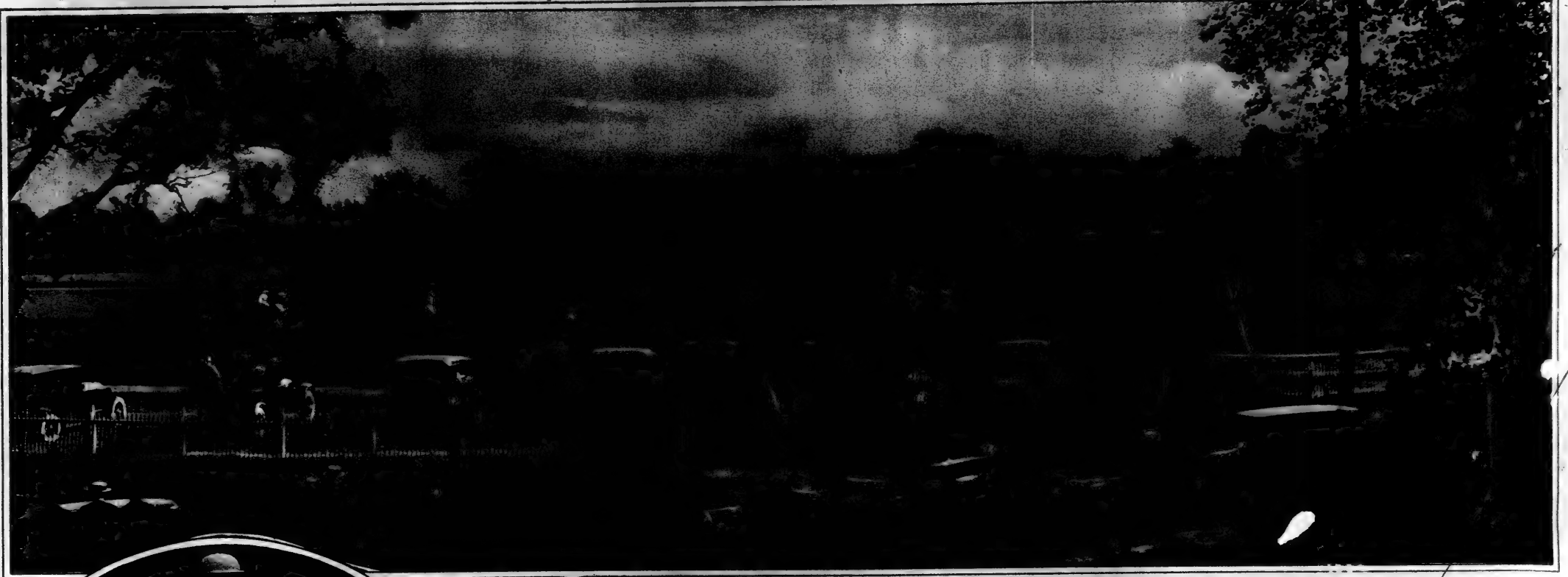
PILOT HOUSE OF THE ZEPPELIN, BODENSEE, WITH THE NAVIGATOR AT THE WHEEL.



ALFRED W. LAWSON, Whose Transcontinental Passenger Airplane Recently Arrived at Mitchell Field, Mineola, L. I., from Milwaukee with Nine Passengers, Receiving the Congratulations of Augustus Post of the Aero Club of America.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—BY JOSEPH SIFREDE DUPLESSIS, Which Has Just Been Purchased in Paris by Colonel Michael Friedsam of New York. This Portrait was Painted in Paris in 1778 While Franklin Was American Ambassador, Was at One Time Personally Owned by Franklin, and is in an Excellent State of Preservation.



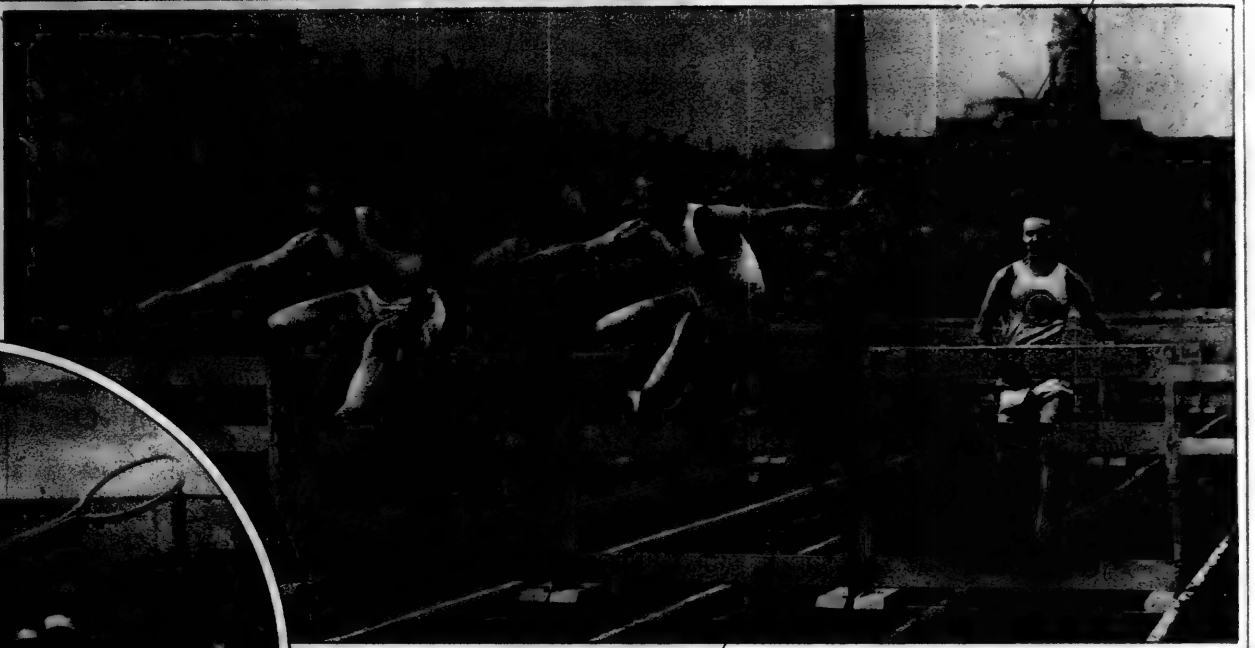
THE MEADOWBROOK POLO TEAM WINNING THE JUNIOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA FROM THE BRYN MAWR JUNIORS ON THE BALA FIELD, PHILADELPHIA.
(Edwin Levick.)



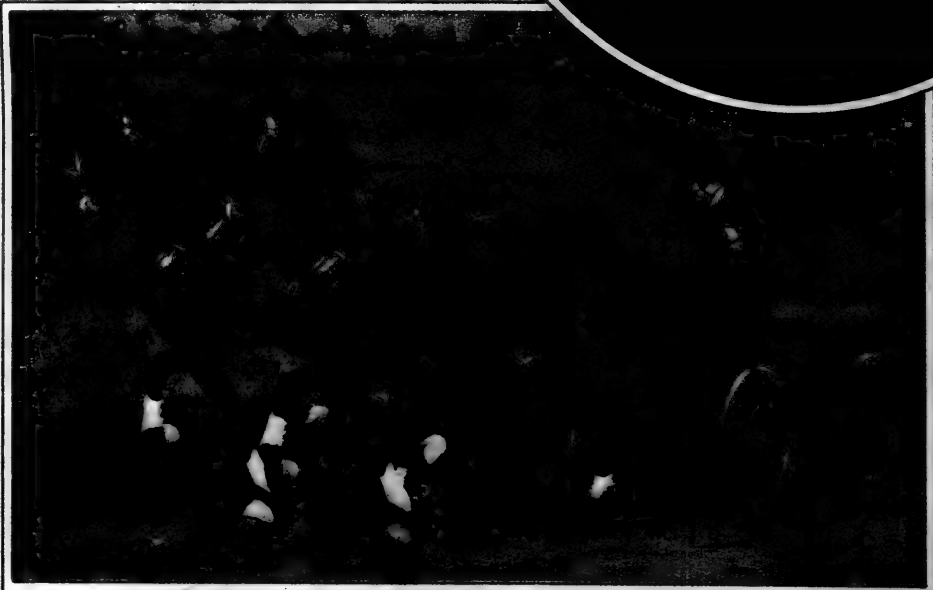
RODMAN WANAMAKER, 2D, of the Bryn Mawr Junior Team, Defeated for the Polo Championship of America.
(Edwin Levick.)



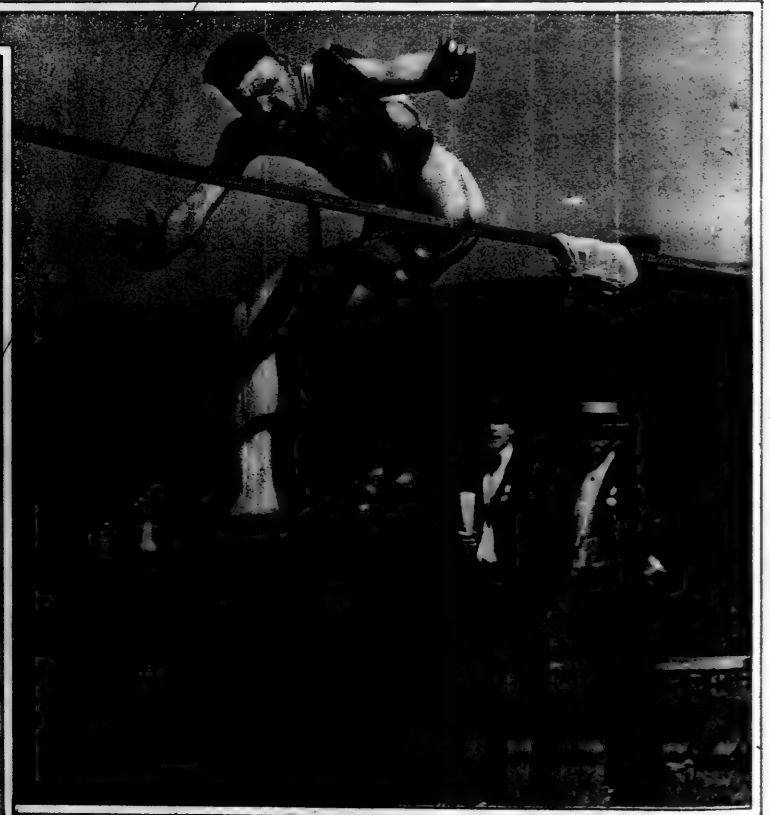
Mlle. LENGLEN, French and English Woman Tennis Champion, Regarded by Many as the Foremost Living Tennis Player of Her Sex, on the Links at Deauville During the Davis Cup Finals.
(Gallien Service.)



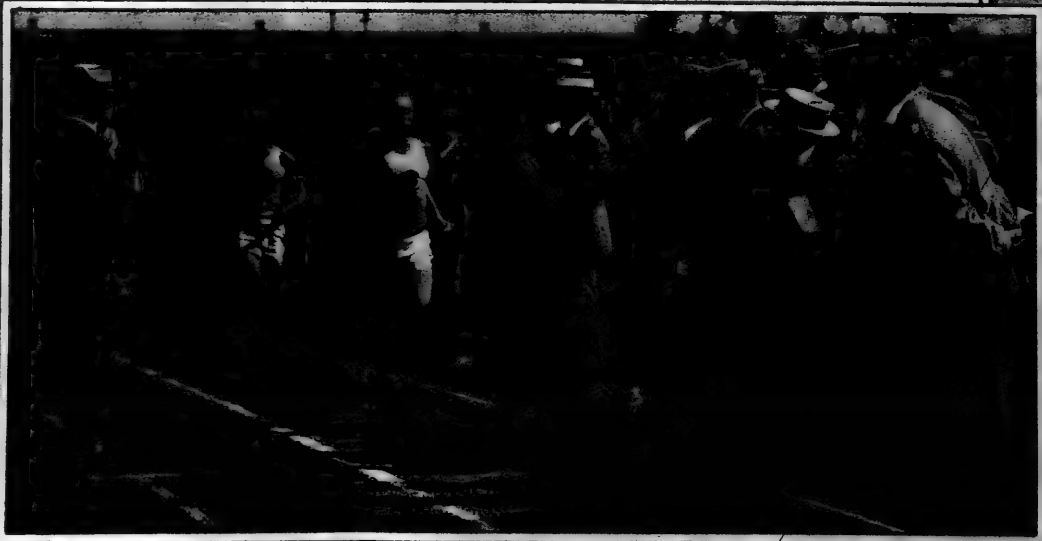
ROBERT T. SIMPSON, ILLINOIS A. C., AND FREDERICK W. KELLY, NEW YORK A. C., Racing as a Team Over the Last Hurdle, Winners in the 120-Yard High Hurdles-Final. Time: 0:15 1-5.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



WALTER WINANS, AMERICAN ARTIST AND SPORTSMAN, Trotting His Famous Horses, Harmony and Discord, for a New World's Record at Farnham Park, England. Time for Two-Mile Stretch: 6 Minutes 44 Seconds.
(Gallien Service.)



JOHN MURPHY, MULTNOMAH A. C., Portland, Over the Bar for a New Championship Record, with 6 Feet 6 3-16 Inches.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



JOIE RAY, ILLINOIS A. C., Breaking All Previous Championship Records for the Mile Run at the Annual Senior A. A. U. Track and Field Championship Tournament on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Time: 4:14 2-5. (Times Wide World Photos.)

F. K. FOSS, CHICAGO A. C., Record Holder for Pole Vault, Over the Bar to a Championship Victory with 12 Feet 9 Inches.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FARM THE RICH, HISTORIC FUTURITY HANDICAP, WORTH \$26,850, OVER THE BELMONT PARK COURSE, WITH JOHN P. GRIER SECOND.
(© International Film Service.)

MAN O' WAR, LOFTUS UP, WINNING FOR GLEN RIDDLE



THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL FLAG, TO BE CARRIED BY RUNNERS ACROSS NEW YORK STATE, TOUCHING FORTY-EIGHT HISTORIC POINTS.

The Event to Consume Thirty-four Days, Ending at Oyster Bay Oct. 19, About to be Delivered to the First Runners at the Home of Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo, Where Colonel Roosevelt Was Sworn in as President, Sept. 14, 1901, Succeeding President McKinley. The Flag Relay Race is to be Preliminary to the Opening of the Five Million Dollar Roosevelt Memorial Fund Campaign.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PEGGY WOOD

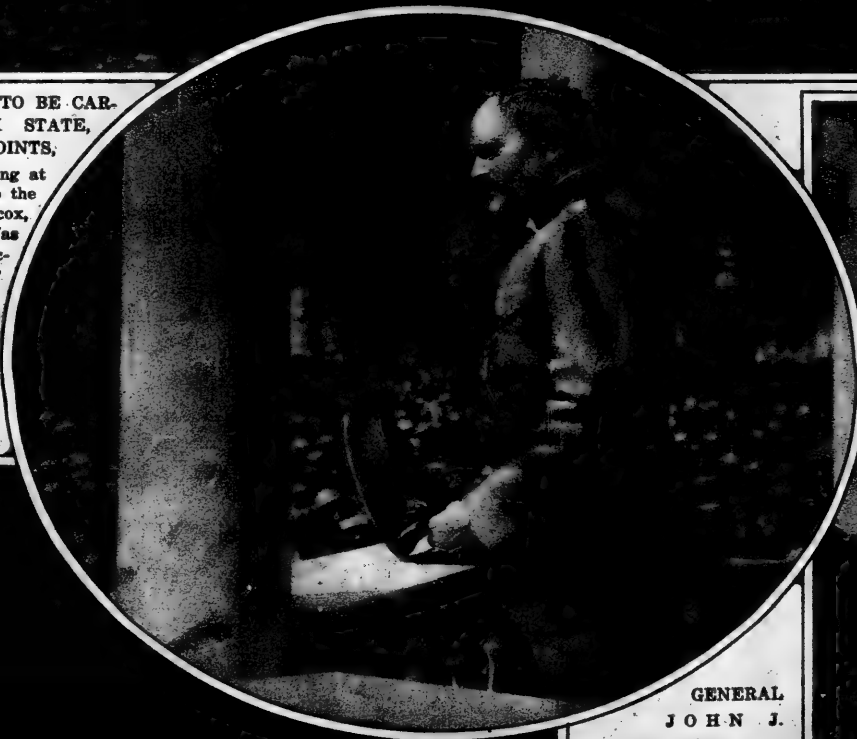
In the Forthcoming Selwyn Production, "Buddies."

(Abbe.)

THE NASH TWINS

In "Happy Days," at the Hippodrome.

(Abbe.)



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

Thinking Deeply for the Proper Word With Which to Express His Feelings When Addressing the People of Philadelphia from a Balcony of Independence Hall.

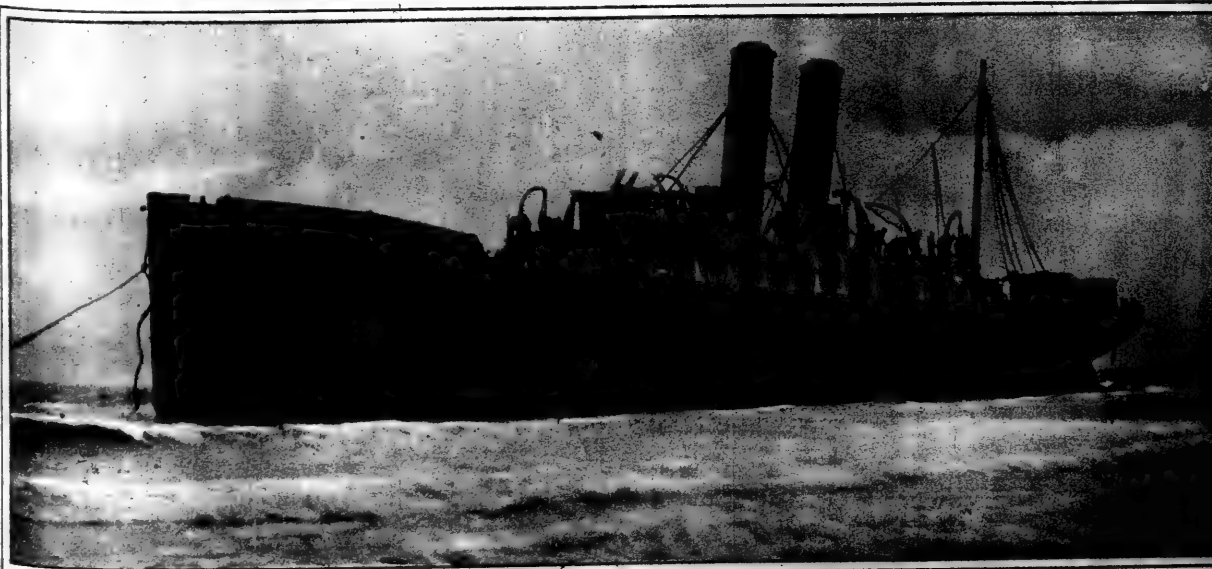
(Lodger Photo Service.)



ISADORA DUNCAN, DANCER.

In the Park of the Bellevue Chateau, Paris, Said to Have Been Offered to Her by a Wealthy Admirer of Her Work as a Temple of Her Art.

(Western Newspaper Union.)



TO BE A TRAVELING MEMORIAL OF CAPTAIN FRYATT: THE S. S. BRUSSELS.

Ship of the English Seaman Executed by the Germans for Having Attempted to Sink a German Submarine, Has Now Been Raised from the Harbor of Zeebrugge, Where the Germans Sank Her, and Will Soon Again Be Put Into the British Merchant Service as a Special Tribute to Captain Fryatt's Memory.

(Central News Service.)



THE JERSEY CITY POLICEMAN'S QUARTET.

Which Entertained Many Thousands of the A. E. F. in France, Singing "Katy" at the Top of Their Voices on the Top Deck of the Aquitania, Which Brought Them Home.

They Are, Left to Right, Richard Sewell, Todd Weinhold, Joe Halloran, and Charles Ross.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



A Lone Asian Traveler

ages ago, fable tells us—preparing for a journey, poured a ration of milk into his canteen—made Eastern fashion, of a sheep's stomach. Having a long, hard road before him, he pressed on till nightfall without halting for a midday meal. Then seeking refreshment, he found, to his amazement, in place of the milk, a mass of curds. No one then knew that the stomach lining of some animals contains a ferment called "rennin," which quickly coagulates milk. In his haste he had selected a stomach in which some of the rennin still was active. Thus, purely by accident, he had discovered one of man's greatest foods. For what remained in the canteen after he had drained the whey, was CHEESE. Surely it's a far cry from that crude product of accident to the scientific triumph in sterilized food—



ELKHORN CHEESE

8 VARIETIES IN TINS

Yet, until the advent of Elkhorn, the fundamentals of cheese making remained but little changed through all the centuries. Even today no two rural factories are producing cheese of exactly the same quality and flavor. And bulk cheese, although originally good, may absorb enough foreign odor or flavor before reaching your table to make this wholesome food a keen disappointment. But the Kraft process, which produces Elkhorn Cheese—in Tins—gives a flavor always uniform and the sanitary protection that a sensitive food should have. It is science producing a perfect cheese in a faultless container.

ELKHORN CHEESE—in Tins—is made of pure, rich milk, in our sanitary factories of Wisconsin. It is ripened to just the right point, then blended and thoroughly sterilized. It's the ripening and blending of the makes of different factories that give the supremely delicious flavor, while the sterilizing, in a sense, predigests it—makes you like Elkhorn, makes Elkhorn "like you." When you open the tin—with a key—and look upon that tempting round of golden goodness, the appetizing freshness and creamy richness is further enhanced by the knowledge that the first hands to touch it are yours.

For each parchment-lined tin is mechanically filled and hermetically sealed—safe from dirt and germs. Stock your pantry shelves with ELKHORN. From fancy varieties to the plainer kinds it suits all tastes. No preservatives, no rind, no waste—good to the last morsel. Take it and you'll recommend it.

J. L. Kraft & Bros. Company
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Send 10c. in stamps or coin for sample tin of Kraft plain or Pimento flavor, or 20c for both. Illustrated book of recipes free. Address 365 River St., Chicago, Illinois.



8 Varieties

Each of national favor

Kraft
Pimento
Chile
Swiss
Rarebit
Camembert
Roquefort
Limburger



The ABC Super Electric Washer Pays for Itself

United Electric Shops
OF THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.
130 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

PURO TALKS

Thousands of Families in New York have the PURO System in their homes. They have an unlimited supply of drinking water and The Cool Cools.

Send for Information to Dept. 9C, Centadink Filters Co., 1440 B'way, N. Y. C.

ALSO MAKERS OF
No. 51, Savon au Cold Cream (Solidified)
No. 48, Royal Thridace, "The Officer's Soap."
Finest Toilet Soaps in the World.
\$1.00 Per CAKE.

TROUT'S JEWELRY SHOP

Wedding Rings
Hand Carved Orange Blossom Design Platinum, \$31.25; White Gold, \$9.50; Yellow Gold, \$9.50; Green Gold, \$9.50.

Wedding Gifts
Write for Catalog of Wedding, Groom and Bridesmaid's Gifts. At wholesale prices you save one-third. No middlemen. Buy from the factory. Silverware, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Ivory, Ebony. Ask for free Catalog and compare prices Charles L. Trout Co., Second Floor 170 B'way, 2 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Real fruit flavor makes it the most delicious dessert.

At your grocer.

GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOES

FALL DRESS SLIPPERS

Neat Model Round Toe Short Vamp One Strap BRONZE KID BLACK KID

Spplid Qualities BROWN BUCK Esp rt Workmanship with Cuban Heel

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A most acceptable gift as a record of friendship and affection. Arrange for early sitting to ensure timely delivery.

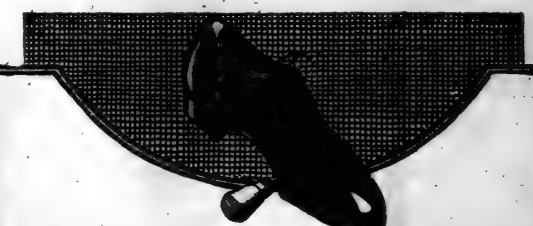
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Table Lamp, carved wood, 23 inches high, finished in dark blue and gold, completed with carved tassels pull chains, fitted with 16-inch Parchment Shade, covered top.

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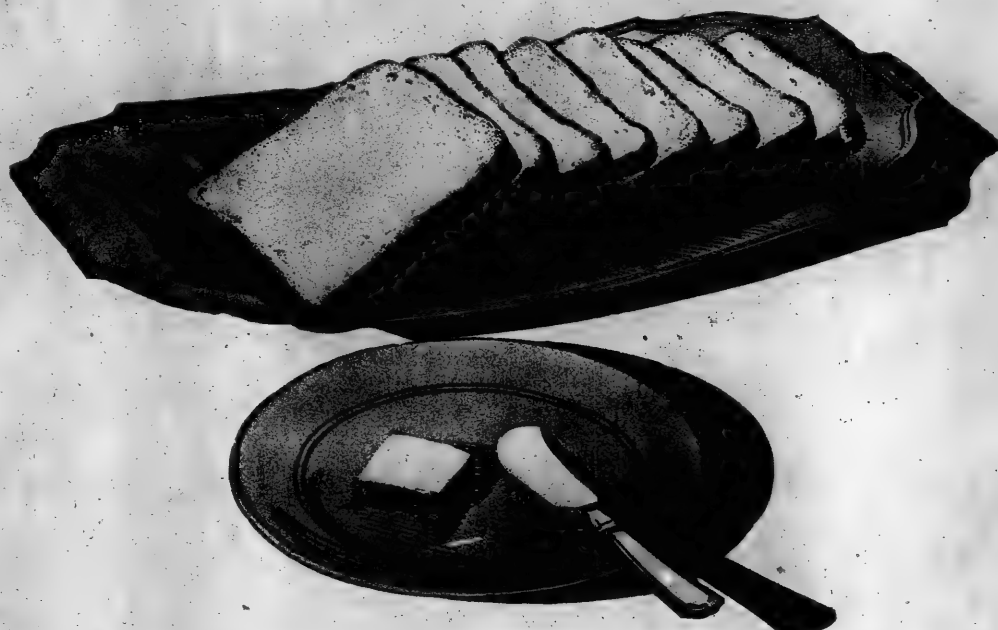
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Imperial Granum Truism

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There's no Royal Road to Baby's Health.

Infinite Care and the Right Food are the Essentials.

When Imperial Granum comes in at the Door

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Moral:-

Never put off till Tomorrow, Baby's Imperial Granum Needs of Today.

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The difference in vigour and health of the Imperial Granum baby will prove its superior food values.

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Imperial Granum prevents the formation of the large, hard curds in baby's stomach that occur with unmodified milk. It adds nourishment, making a well-balanced food that retains the original, vital elements of milk. Its simple preparation kills any possible germs, making it absolutely safe for babies.

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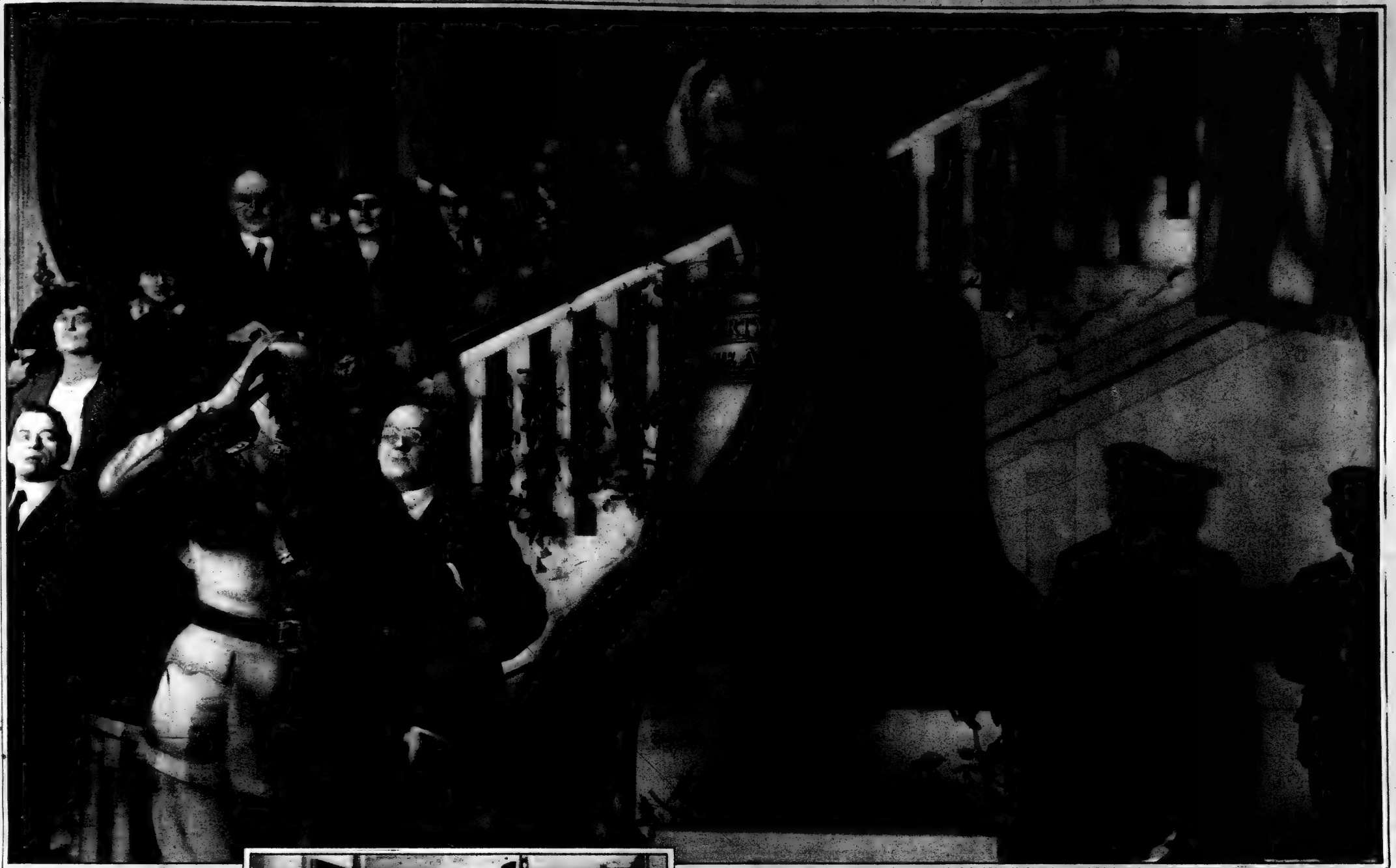
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More economical because
there are

"More Cups to the Pound"



"IT FILLS ME WITH DEEP EMOTION TO BE ON THIS SACRED SPOT": GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, the A.-E. F.'s Commander in Chief, a Guest of Philadelphia While on His Way to the National Capital, Saluting the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall.
(© International Film Service.)



IKE E. TIBBEN, 84 Years Old, of Philadelphia, Wearing at the Fifty-third G. A. R. Reunion at Columbus, Ohio, the Exact Equipment with Which He Marched Away to the War with the 71st Pennsylvania Regiment in '81. Only the Umbrella Now Replaces the Rifle, Long Ago, Like Rip Van Winkle's, Crumbled with Rust.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



GENERAL PERSHING ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL.

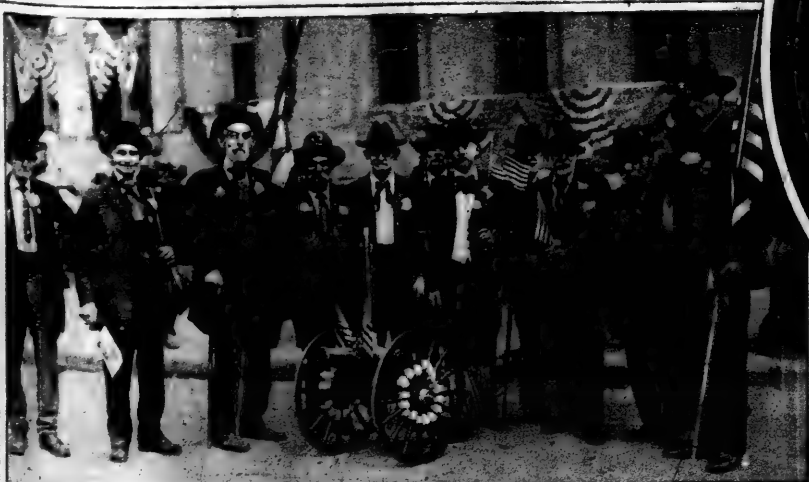
First All-American Assault on a Grand Scale in the World War, Floral Tributes of the Nation's Representatives Lying at His Feet.

Standing on Either Side of Him Are Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, Who Greeted Him in the President's Name, and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, While Immediately Behind Appears the Symbolic Figure of the Statue of Liberty.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



GUARDSMEN TO BOSTON'S AID WHEN HER POLICE FAILED HER: MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA, at the Point of the Bayonet, Rounding Up

a Great Company of Hooligans and Street Gamblers, Plying Their Games About the Great Fountain on the Boston Common.
(© International Film Service.)



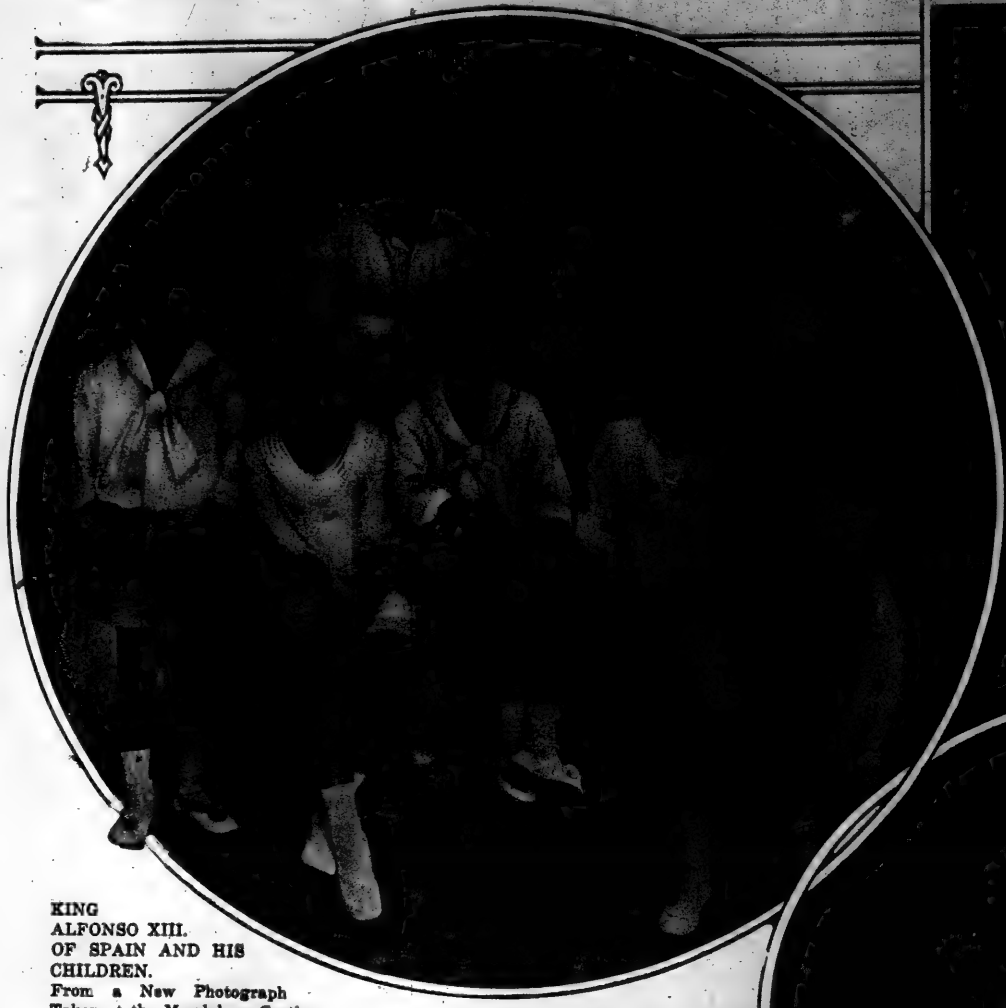
THE LAST REMNANT OF GENERAL GEORGE CUSTER'S COMMAND GATHERED AT THIS YEAR'S G. A. R. REUNION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO. Their Memorial Cannon Made from Bits of Brass Picked on the Field of "Custer's Last Fight."
(Times Wide World Photos.)



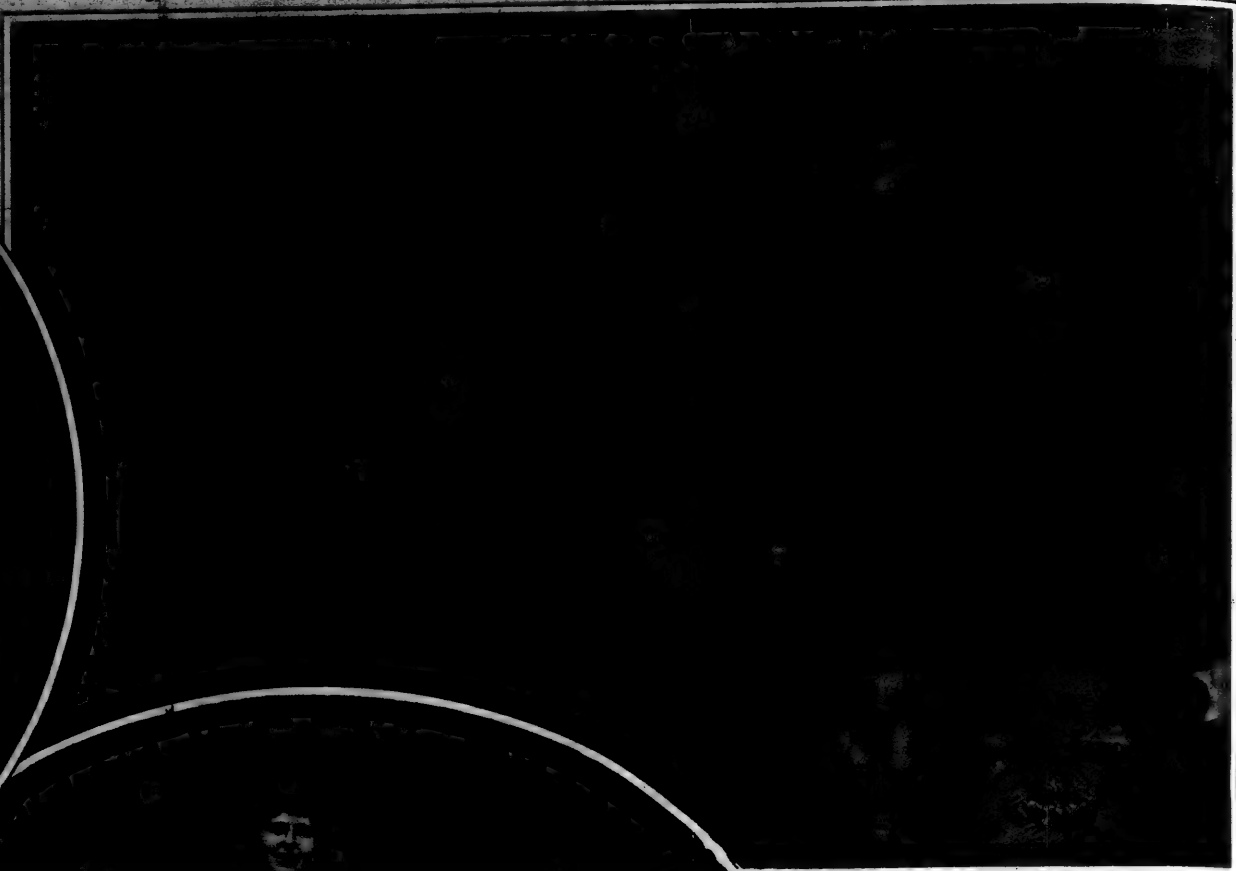
FORMER PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT Putting on the Links at Pointe-a-Pic, Quebec, Canada, Where He Is Spending the Early Autumn Days.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)



TWO OF THE WORLD'S BEST-KNOWN PRINCES OF THE CHURCH: CARDINALS MERCIER OF BELGIUM AND GIBBONS OF BALTIMORE, AT THE HOME OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.
(© International Film Service.)



KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN AND HIS CHILDREN.
From a New Photograph Taken at the Magdalena Castle, Santander, Where the Spanish Royal Family Have Been Spending the Summer and the Early Autumn Days.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ADMIRAL EARL BEATTY, WAR COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET,
a Member of Captain A. Stanley Wilson's Grouse Shooting Party at Holwick, Yorkshire, England.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

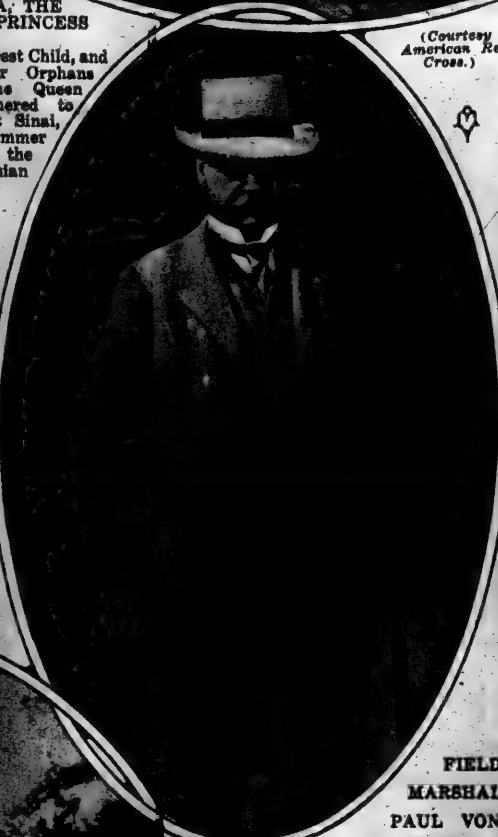


BUCHAREST CHILDREN ASSEMBLED AT ONE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS RELIEF STATIONS IN THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL TO RECEIVE THEIR DAILY RATIONS.
(From Times Wide World Photos.)

QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA, THE LITTLE PRINCESS ILIANA, Her Youngest Child, and Four War Orphans Whom the Queen Has Gathered to Herself at Sinal, Her Summer Home in the Transylvanian Alps.
(Courtesy American Red Cross.)

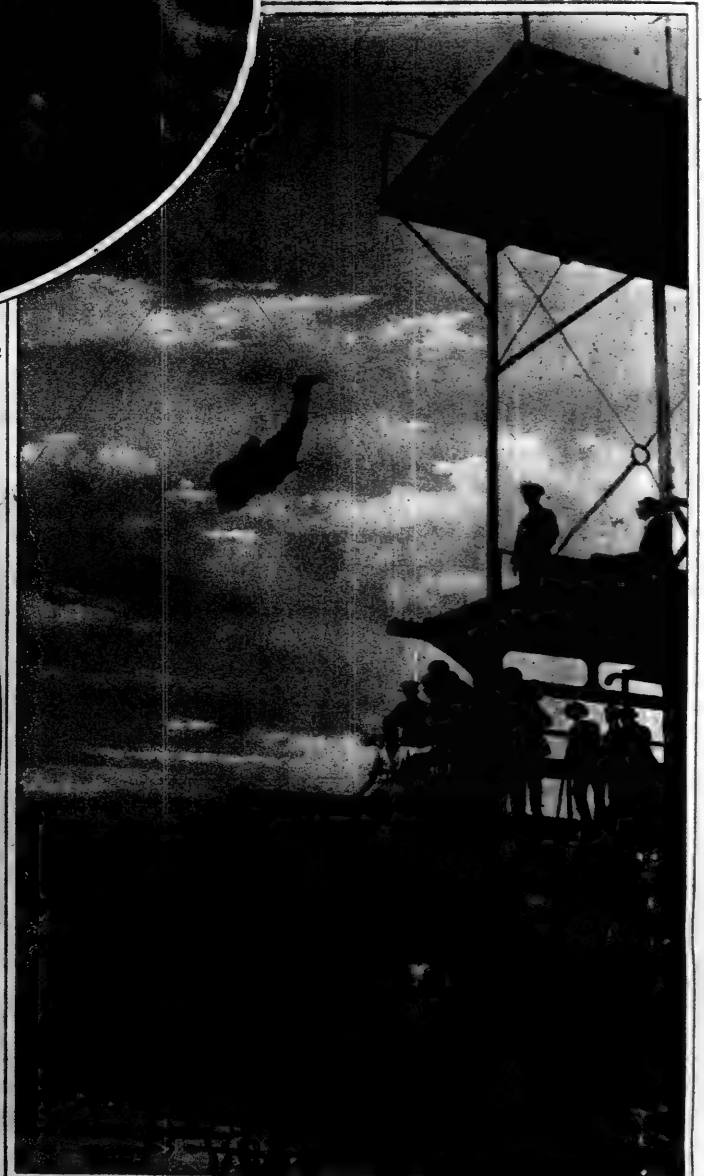


VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON, K. C., GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



FIELD MARSHAL PAUL VON HINDENBURG

In "Civics," Now No Longer a Soldier, on One of His Daily Walks Through Berlin.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE NEW GERMAN ARMY'S FIRST SPORTS TOURNAMENT AT THE BERLIN STADIUM: PRIVATE SEIFERT Making a Head-First Dive of Thirty-five Feet, Wearing His Full Marching Equipment. (Times Wide World Photos.)



MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, Berlin Editor, Recently Spoken of in Germany as a Possible Ambassador from the German Republic to the United States, in the Garden of His Home at Grunewald.
(Western Newspaper Union.)



IN THE GARDEN OF THE VILLA CUNNERSDORF NEAR HIRSCHBERG, GERMANY: GENERAL FRIEDRICH VON BERNHARDI, Germany's Most Noted Military Writer and War Advocate; Frau Bernhardi, Karl H. Wiegand, and Professor von Bernhardi, the General's Brother.
From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ENGLISH THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES ON THE TENNIS LAWNS AT BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA.
They Are, Left to Right: Gerald du Maurier, Laurette Taylor, the Original "Peg o' My Heart," Her Husband, the Playwright, Harley Manners, Miss Elisabeth Irving, Granddaughter of the Late Sir Henry Irving, and Sir Squire Bancroft.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



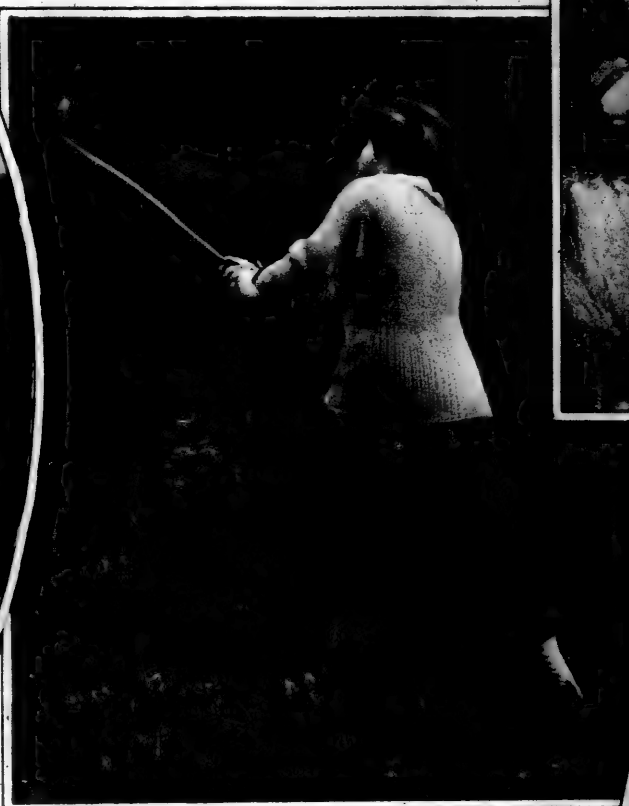
NATIVE HAWAIIAN HULA HULA "QUEENS" GIVING AN EXHIBITION OF THE DANCE ON THE FAMOUS BEACH AT WAIKIKI, NEAR HONOLULU, FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF SAILORS OF THE AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.
(© International Film Service.)



ADMIRAL RODMAN AND STAFF SURROUNDED BY A HULA HULA DANCE at the Dedication of the Ince Aviation Field at Venice, Cal., from Which the Contemplated Transpacific Flight for \$50,000 Is Expected to Start.



MRS. S. A. HERZOG of Oak Ridge, Winner of the Golf Tournament of the Women's Invitation Tournament Over the Sleepy Hollow Links.
(Edwin Levick.)



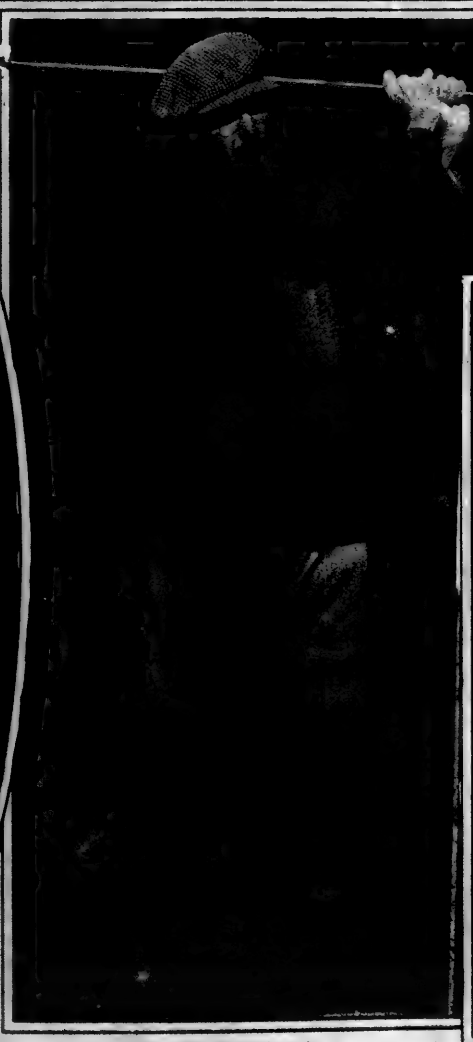
MRS. E. S. BAYER of the Deal Club, Runner-Up to Mrs. Herzog in the Invitation Tournament, Getting Out of the Rough on Her Way to the Twelfth Green of the Sleepy Hollow Course.
(Edwin Levick.)



AMERICAN TEAM IN THE ANNUAL SENIORS' GOLF TOURNAMENT OVER THE APOWAMIS COURSE. They Are, Left to Right, First Row: William Clark, M. M. Shedy, George H. Barnes, Frank Presbury, W. E. Truesdale, Alex. H. Revell, Edward J. Hass, and James A. Tyng; Standing: H. Wendell, F. A. Wright, J. E. Smith, D. P. Kingsley, C. J. Waldo, W. F. Morgan, and William O. Henderson.
(Edwin Levick.)



WILLIAM CLARK, Winner in the Seniors' Golf Tournament Over the Apawamis Course, with a Score of 169 for the 36-Hole Play.
(Edwin Levick.)



BRAND WHITLOCK, American Minister to Belgium, Now on Vacation, on the Links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, N. Y.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS PAMELA POOR, Daughter of the Late Henry W. Poor of New York, to Whom Has Been Awarded by the Queen of Rumania the Cross of Queen Marie in Recognition of Her Services in the American Red Cross Clinics at Bucharest.

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Dissolve 4 level tablespoons of these dry, flaky milk crystals in one cup of water. One cup of Krystalak makes one quart—add the Krystalak to the water and it dissolves immediately.



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When Kayser set about making knit underthings for women, they went right to the bottom of things—even to the kind of yarn used for the knitting. Combed cotton entirely—the softest, the whitest—makes Kayser Knit Underwear a little lovelier than ordinary knit underwear.

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KNIT UNDERWEAR
Marvelfit
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Soft and snowy—freshly laundered—daintily ribboned—Kayser Knit Union Suits and Vests are things of beauty and joy forever!

Not like any knit union suit you have known, but a new thing—one with the fine, slender lines, the trim tailored band tops Kayser SILK Union Suits have! And its Marvelfit seat makes it so comfy!

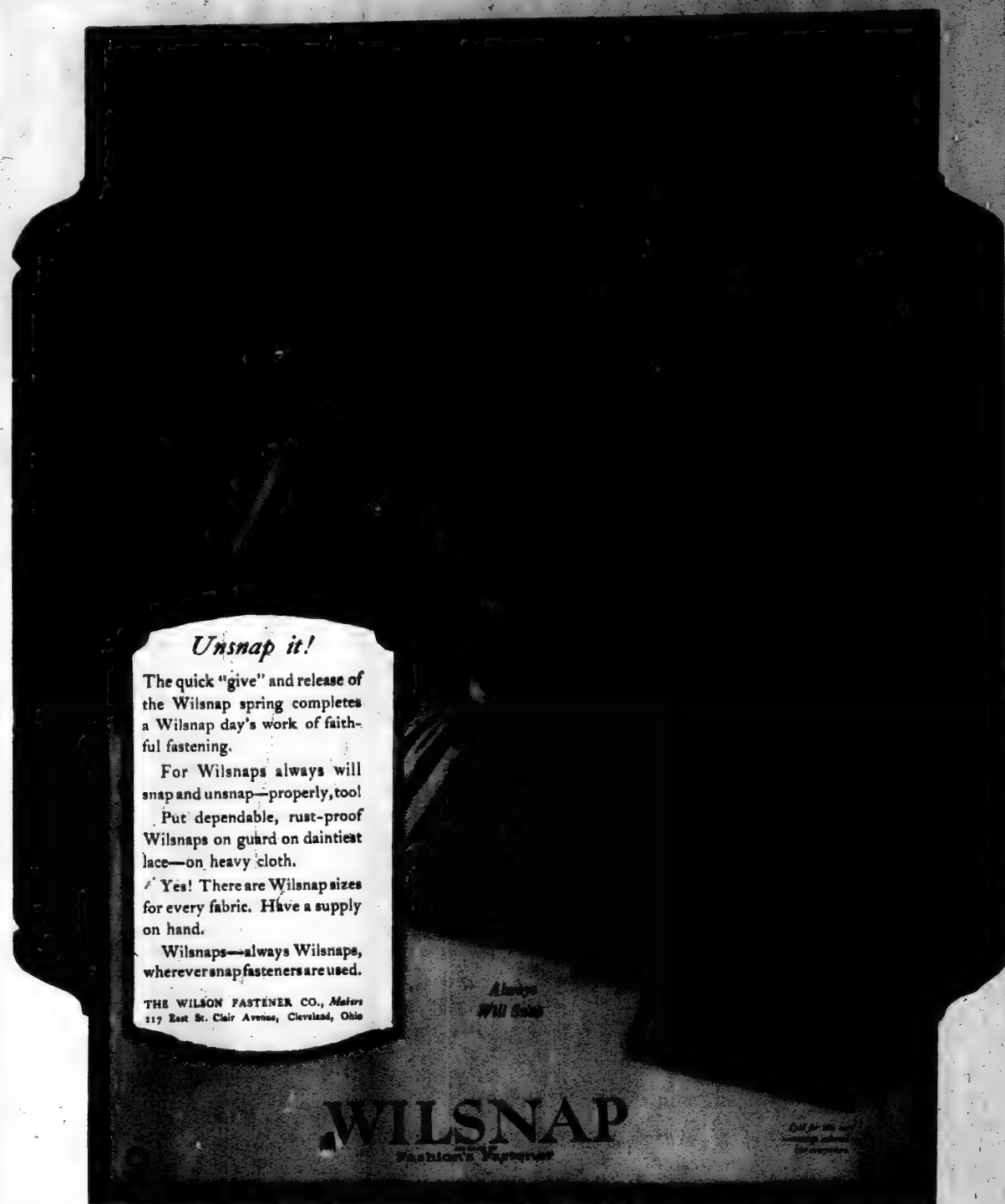
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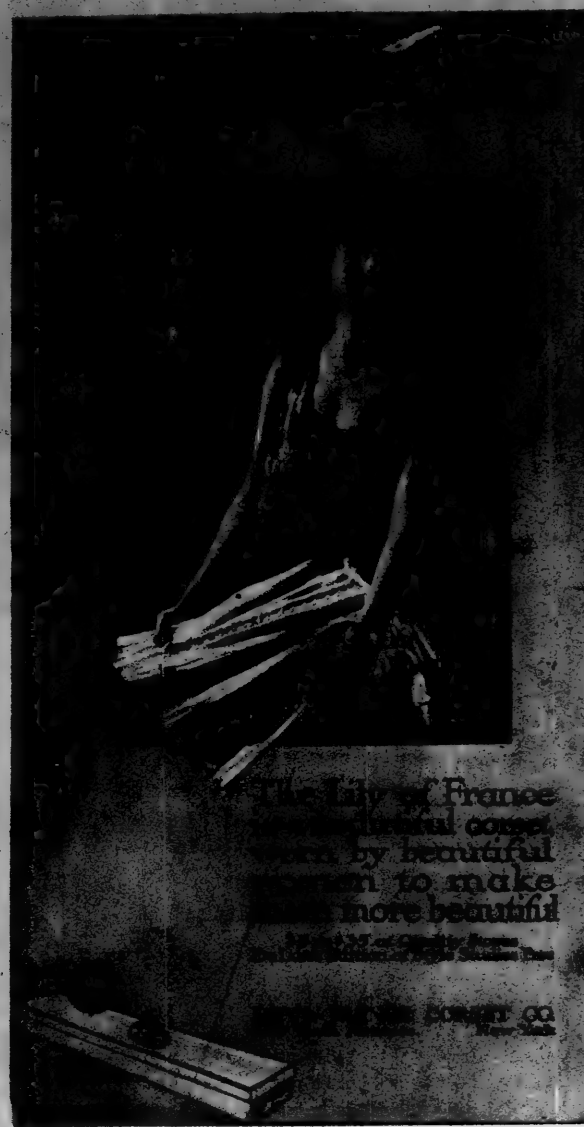
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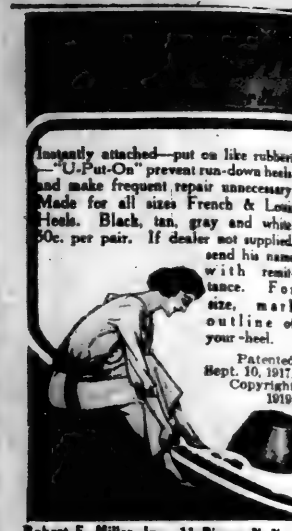
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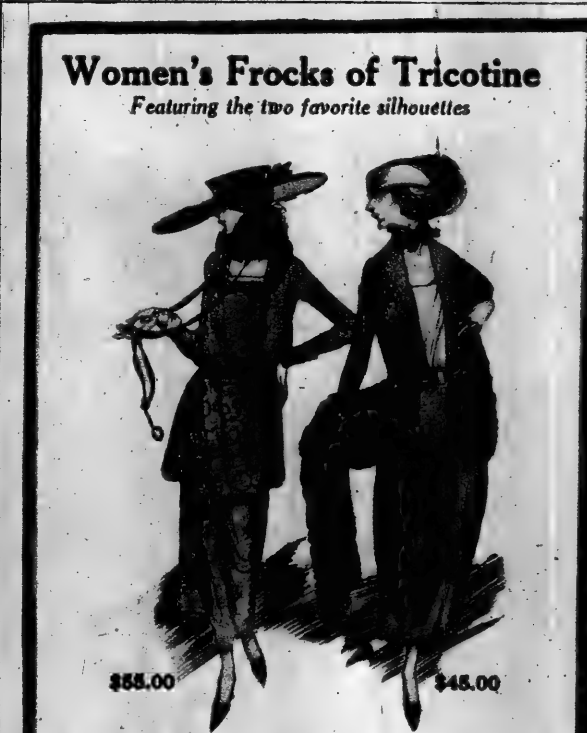
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starchy rice powder or dangerous white lead to make it adhere. White lead is a deadly poison and rice powder turns into a gloopy paste that makes enlarged pores, blackheads and rice powder irritations. Because La-May is so pure and because it stays on so well it is now used by over a million American women. All dealers carry the large box, and many dealers also carry the small trial size. Be sure to try La-May. Then you will really know a perfect face powder. You will be sorry if you take a substitute. When you use this harmless powder and see how beautifully it improves your complexion, you will understand why La-May so quickly became the most popular beauty powder sold in America. Save this notice.

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EVERY cable from Paris reports that the fashion of the season is the Breton-bloused silhouette. The coat is long, with a full skirt, and a high collar. The sleeves are wide and the back is full. The coat is trimmed with fur and has a belt. The skirt is full and has a train. The coat is made of a heavy material and is very warm. The price is \$145.00.



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"Betty Wales" Dress

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The Betty Wales dress is a new creation. It is a long, full dress with a high collar and a wide skirt. The dress is made of a heavy material and is very warm. The price is \$145.00.



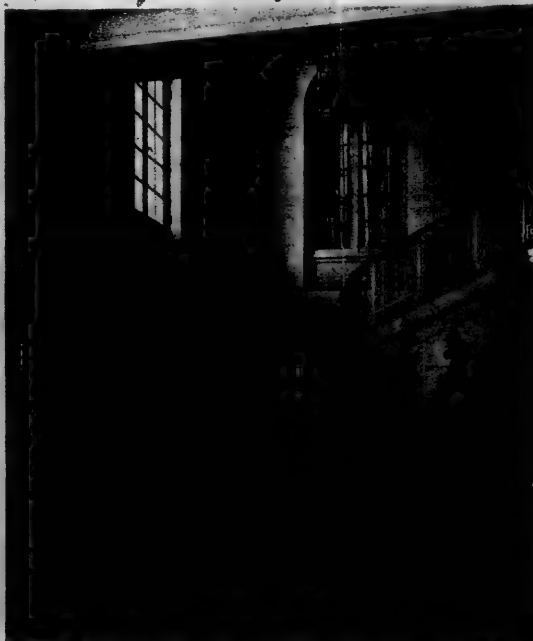
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Clothes for expectant mothers—smart new Fall fashions—no maternity look—conceal the condition—expand as required—may be worn after baby is born. Therefore not an extra expense.
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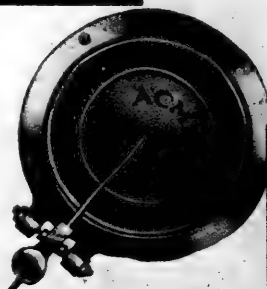
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THE HEATHER COMPANY

100 W. 4th St. New York

How We Stopped the Leaks That Kept Us Poor

How Howard Lindsay and His Wife Discovered an Easy Way to Save One-Third of Their Income. A Secret That Applies to Any Income

By HARRISON OTIS

WHO should walk into the room, but Howard Lindsay! Of all men perhaps he was the last I had expected to find as the president of this great new company. They had told me that Mr. Lindsay, of the Consolidated, was looking for a fine country house and was interested in buying the Dollard Place in Englewood; as an executor of the Dollard estate I had come to discuss the terms with him. But Lindsay! Surely some miracle had happened. For it was the very man who had come to see "dead broke" about four years back and had asked me to help him get a new job.

"You are surprised, Mr. Otis, I can see that without your telling me. Let that real estate matter rest for a moment while I tell you how the change happened. It won't take five minutes. It all seems simple as A B C, as I look back on it now."

How It All Began

"Our new life began when we discovered how to stop leaks. That happened soon after I started in the new job you helped me secure. And it all came about right in my own home. Our sole source of supply was my salary of \$3,000. That first year we didn't save one cent. Besides that, we woke up on New Year's day to find a big bunch of unpaid bills to be taken care of somehow or other out of future salary checks.

"When I asked myself the reason for all this I found that I did not know the reason, and so more did my wife, because we hadn't the faintest idea what our money had been spent for.

"Then we looked around among our friends and learned a great lesson.

"The Woods, I knew, were getting more than \$5,000 a year. They lived in a modest apartment, did not wear fine clothes, seldom went to the theatre, did little entertaining, yet we knew they barely had enough money to pay current bills.

In the case of the Wells, I found a very different story and one that set me thinking hard. Their income was \$2,000 a year, yet, to my amazement, they confided to us that they had saved \$600 a year ever since they were married. They didn't have any grand opera in their program—except on their little Victrola—but they did go to the theatre regularly, they wore good clothes, entertained their friends at their home and were about the happiest and most contented couple of all our married friends.

"The difference between these two families was that in one case the expenditures were made without any plan—while in the other the income was regulated by a weekly budget system.

"We sat down that evening and made up a budget of all our expenses for the next fifty-two weeks. We discovered leaks galore. We found a hundred ways where little amounts could be saved.

"In our short month we had a 'strange hold' on our expenses and knew just where we were going. In one year my wife proudly produced a bank book showing a tidy savings account of \$800.

My New Grip on Business

"In the meantime an extraordinary change had come over me in business.

"I didn't fully realize this until the president called me in one day and said, 'Lindsay, you have been doing exceptionally well. I have been studying your work for the last year and you have saved the company a lot of money. We have decided to give you an interest in the business.'

"So there you are. It is wonderful, isn't it? I often wish I might tell my story to the thousands of young married couples who are having the hardest time of their lives just when they ought to be having the best time."

So now I have the opportunity and you are lucky, if only you will act on the wonderful message this story contains.

HARRISON OTIS.

The Magic Budget Plan

The Ferrin Money Making Account System is built on the experience of Howard Lindsay. This system, which is simplicity itself, comprises:

- The Ferrin Money Making Account Book.
- The Ferrin Kitchen Calendar (for the household).
- The Ferrin Pocket Account Book.
- The Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register.
- The Ferrin Household Inventory and Fire Insurance Record.

Compact information is given on Making a Budget, Keeping Expense Accounts, Making Safe Investments, Making an Inventory of Household Goods.

There is no red tape or complicated bookkeeping in this system—it is so simple that anyone can keep it—so convenient that you will not notice the few moments of your time required to make entries. The Pocket Account Book (price when sold separately 50 cents) contains printed slips so that you have only to jot down the amounts of your daily expenditures. The Kitchen Calendar (price 50 cents) keeps track of household expenses. At the end of each week or month these amounts are transferred to the Money Making Account Book, which contains 112 pages, size 6 1/2 x 10 1/4 inches, and is bound in half blue Silk Cloth Back—Cadet Blue Cover, Paper Sides—Turned Edges, semi-flexible, stamped in gold on Front Cover. This book has been prepared by an expert to fit any salary from the smallest to the largest. Incorporated in it is a recapitulation for every month of the year, which shows at a glance the Budget and the amounts paid out during the month for the various classified items of expense. It is the only book to our knowledge which has a Budget column for every month. Special columns are provided for items on which an income tax does not have to be paid, so that these amounts may be deducted at the end of the year.

One Money Saving Feature

A war tax is now levied on almost every kind of article you buy. Few people know that the amounts so paid on daily purchases may properly be deducted from their income tax report. By keeping track of these war taxes on the pages for daily expenditures, and transferring the weekly or monthly totals to the Money Making Account Book, you will effect a saving on your income tax that will surprise you and that will pay the small price of the System many times over.

The Ferrin Investment Insurance Register is designed to keep an accurate record of your investments, insurance policies, etc. Contains 32 pages, size 5 1/2 inches, price

separately, 50c. The Ferrin Inventory and Fire Insurance Record will enable you to make and keep a complete inventory of every room in the house; also provides for record of your fire insurance policy. It is an absolute necessity in case of a fire. It may save you many thousand times the cost, which is 50c when sold separately.

Two Minutes a Day

The Ferrin Money Making Account System takes only two minutes a day. Any bright grammar school boy or girl can keep the accounts. This method is not a hard task.

Now you need not worry about the money you spend for clothes, food, rent or the theatre. You will spend it freely because you will know how much you can afford to spend.

The Ferrin Money Making System is a most practical gift to any newly married couple. Many people see that for Christmas gifts.

Send No Money

See how magically the Ferrin Money Making Account System works, no matter how much or how little your income. We know what you will think of it when you see it. So we are willing to send you the complete system without your sending us any money in advance. Just send the coupon, and back will come the system by return mail. If you feel that you can afford not to have it, simply send it back and you will receive nothing.

But when you have seen what big returns the Ferrin System will pay you, you will surely want to keep this wonderful aid to money-making, especially as we are now making a special, short-time offer of only \$3 for the complete system.

You will appreciate what a remarkable offer this is when you consider that other expense account books are sold for \$3 and cover a period of only two years. The Ferrin Money Making Account Book covers four years, and therefore has twice the value, \$6. And in addition, you get the Ferrin Kitchen Calendar, the Ferrin Pocket Account Book, the Ferrin Investment and Insurance Register, the Ferrin Household Inventory and Fire Insurance Record, each worth 50c, or \$2.00. You have the opportunity, therefore, of securing \$8 value for only \$3.

But we can make this special combination offer only for a limited time. We expect to place this System in our limited thousand home this year. We want you to have it to be one of them. You are therefore urged to send the coupon now—to do so costs nothing and does not obligate you in any way, and it may be a revelation to you of how much more you can get out of your income.

What follows is not a revelation of

READ!

Letter from Head of Federal Reserve Board to President of United States, September 10, 1919. (The United States Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.)

"I consider your account book a valuable contribution to the people of this country at this time."

"In our country we have 100,000,000 people and it was a revelation to me to find that you had any intelligent idea of the money and the living expenses."

"The simplicity of your system and the way you have made it so easy to use is a revelation to me. I will say to you that I am going to use the Ferrin System for my own family expenses, and consider it will make money for me right from the start."

(Signed) W. H. BURROUGHS

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Publishers of The Independent Weekly

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Please send me the Ferrin Money Making Account System (the entire five books) for Free Examination. I will send you \$3 in full payment within 5 days after receipt, or return the books.

Name Address N. Y. T. Mag., 9-21-19.....

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION Section 7

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1919.

SIXTEEN PAGES

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THE REVEL OF LUXURY

Summer Season's Record of Money-Spending by Americans Who Can Afford the High Cost of High Living



Crowd Hecting Broadway in Its Attempt to Enter a Movie Theatre—Not One of the Cheap Places, but a Show That Costs \$1 or \$2 a Ticket. Brown Bros.

By REMSEN CRAWFORD.

WITH the national debt climbing toward the thirty billion mark and the cost of the necessities of life 80 per cent. higher than

before the great world war, seven million dollars worth of diamonds are pouring into the country each month and are being rapidly purchased by a gaping trade; millions of dollars are wagered daily at the race tracks; automobiles are sold far in advance of the factory output; Summer hotels, at rates ranging from \$7 to \$25 a day, have reaped the richest harvest of their existence; amusement resorts are making plutocrats of their promoters; theatres are booking in advance, and "the pursuit of happiness," so innocently fostered in the Constitution of our forefathers, has become hysteria with the luxury-loving part of our population.

What follows is not a revelation of

American prodigality. That is no new thing. It is simply a record of the high cost of luxury in connection with the high cost of living; a plain, straightforward annual of the dying Summer, the most extravagant season ever experienced on American soil.

The Vice President of the United States began this story a fortnight ago, but was interrupted by his interviewer, Mr. Marshall said with a delicate thread of sarcasm that he had often felt tempted to go on strike because the pleasures of life now cost too much for a man in "a lazy job" like his. Apparently, he said, the only remedy would be for a Vice President to strike for an increase in salary.

If luxury and leisure have conspired to set a pace of money spending hitherto undreamed of, this dissipation hitherto ascribed so exclusively to New York society has become diffused and general.

There is nothing sectional about the exuberance of today. Vacationists from the smaller cities of the South and West have vied with the men from Wall Street in the distribution of costly acquired wealth. There is nothing in it to rekindle class hatred, so effectively of fered during the period of the war, for the reason that there is "class" now among the masses. Railroad wage-earners boasted a two-million-dollar relief fund before hinting of a strike. The men from the forge are buying diamonds; clerks bet a cool thousand on the race, and the farmer who has not already bought an automobile is planning to do so with the savings of the next harvest song.

Where does the money come from? That's a question that borders on somebody else's business. But there will be millions of Americans, young and old, male and female, who will be

saying good-bye to their Liberty bonds. Indeed, the activities of these papers in the bond market during the last few months have already been taken by astute and circumspect financiers as furnishing the explanation of the source of the rivers of gold which have been flowing about the pedestal of pleasure.

More than 300 splendid hotels have been planned for construction before next Summer in all parts of the country. The building of many of them is already under way, the cost ranging from \$7,000,000 down. Not a few of these luxurious establishments will cost a million dollars, or thereabouts, each. It is in this field that much of the money has been and is being spent. There is no better authority upon hotel conditions in America, perhaps, than Jack Ball, editor of the technical section of the Hotel Review. Mr. Ball has just returned from a tour of the country from coast to coast;

he attended on his outward journey the Greeters' convention in Portland, Ore. the Greeters' being an association of hotel clerks who stand "out front" and greet the guests. Returning eastward, he was present at the hotel men's show and convention in Chicago. He called upon hotel men in St. Paul, Banff, Lake Louise, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Grand Canyon, Albuquerque, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Manitou, Wichita, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, and Rochester.

All over the country Mr. Ball found a condition of prosperity for hotels never approached in the past. Particularly have the fashionable resorts of the West prospered, for there have been no rainy periods there to interfere with the business as in the case of the Eastern hotels. "Although the hotel rates have been steadily advancing to keep pace with the high cost of living," said Mr. Ball "the leading hotels of the country have found it difficult to find rooms for the tens of thousands of guests that have been coming in an unprecedented stream all Summer long in every section of the country, and particularly at the Summer resorts."

In many parts of the country the activities of motorists have resorted to a plan of accommodation over night which is a novelty in the hotel business, known as "the auto-camp." On pleasure bent, they take with them tents and cots for themselves and families, and, finding no rooms at the hotels of a resort, they are directed to the nearest auto-camp. There they find a shed built in the woods for their automobiles, and a secluded place for pitching their tents. They sleep in their tents and use the hotels for their meals and other necessities and pleasures like regular guests.

It would be impossible to estimate the fortune that have been won at the American Summer resorts during the season. The profits would be so bewildering if put in strings of numerals they would be well nigh unbelievable. Let it go at this—American hotels have experienced their highest records of receipts and profits, despite the high cost of living.

But the unparalleled elasticity of private fortunes has perhaps been more wastefully revealed at the race tracks this year than elsewhere. It has been no uncommon thing for the attendance at the races to run above 25,000 a day. The price of admission at Saratoga was \$3.50 for the club seats, \$2.50 for the grand stand, and \$1.50 and \$1.10 for the field. This meant that the receipts would run from \$65,000 to \$100,000 a



The Automobiles Which Took to Sheephead Bay This Season Only a Small Proportion of the Crowd.

day. The tax on this sum was 10 per cent. But the gate receipts, great as they were at Saratoga, form the smallest part of the evidence. It was the money that was wagered on the races. One of the foremost operators at the track was asked to estimate the amount of money that had changed hands one day when the betting was free. He put the figure at more than \$2,000,000.

And this is not all. To visualize the great American gambling scheme, one must be familiar with the fact that there are telegaph wires at the track which connect every important city in the country with the sport. Each race is reported in detail over a great circuit of telegraph wires, and the tickers of the big cities chatter busily all the afternoon. Agents of handbook makers are ubiquitous to those on the "inside."

The extent to which gambling on races has grown during the last Summer would shock the reformers responsible for having racing "outlawed." There is scarcely a sky-scraper, or office build-

ing, or store of great size in the largest cities of the country that is not visited every day by agents of the unseen and unseeable bookmakers. By the thousands, clerks and stenographers who cannot go to the track place their wagers with these visiting agents of the betting ring, and sometimes the trick is turned by telephone. A true sport's word is as good as another man's writing. There never has been any way of definitely estimating the amount of money that is bet on the races daily.

There has been a lot of other gaming, too, at Saratoga this year, apart from the races. Not as conducted in the old way, it is true—not as it was when Canfield's temple of chance was in full swing. But hundreds of thousands of dollars have been pivoted upon the turn of the cards, or upon the illusory conventions of the little roulette ball. Bridge and poker, likewise, have lost none of their charm at the Summer resorts because of the high cost of living. Don't fancy for a moment that the players are exclusively from among the affluent and conspicuous families of New York. The truth is, that it has been a new crowd of unfamiliar faces at many of the resorts this year, people who have come from various towns and cities, and even from the farms, just as the old Southern planters used to gather at Saratoga each Summer and bet their bales of cotton or barns of tobacco. The higher the cost of luxury, the deeper is the plunge, and this year there have been plungers from every walk of life.

Something has already been told through the press of the increase in the sales of jewelry since the war. Even now when remedies for the high cost of living are being sought by the State and Federal authorities it is perfectly bewildering to view the crowds of purchasers of high-priced jewelry in the leading shops of this hitherto exclusive trade. People are buying diamonds who never bought them before and who know little of their standardized value. "It has been one continuous Christmas season all Summer," said T. Edgar Willson, editor of the Jeweler's Circular, official organ of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, alluding to the trade. "Nobody in the business has ever seen anything like it before. It is nothing short of hysteria, the way everybody is buying jewelry. And it is not cheap jewelry, either. It is the real jewelry—jewelry that enables one to carry a fortune in one's hand. As all jewelers know, there have always been two main sea-

sons of sale, Christmas and Easter, but there has been no let up at all this year. Men, women, and children of all conditions of life are putting money in diamonds and other precious stones. Frankly, I do not believe it is entirely due to the vanity of wearing jewels. I believe many of these people who are now purchasing real diamonds are doing so with a view to investment, or saving. They have been made acquainted with the fact that a diamond will always hold its value and pass current as cash. They know that a diamond can be pawned for cash on the spur of the moment to bridge over a tight pinch. Economy during the war, perhaps, is putting its savings in jewelry instead of into the banks."

Not many of the yachts which were lent by men of wealth to the Government during the war have as yet been put into commission. This is one luxury which has been handicapped by the high cost of everything. It required from \$3,000 to \$20,000 a month for upkeep of a yacht before the war, depending upon the size of the craft and the number of the crew. The wages demanded by sailors since the war are around \$100 a month. One of the larger yachts, like J. P. Morgan's Corsair, requires about forty members in the crew. The cost of feeding the crew, too, has increased three times over the former cost, while the cost of fuel and other necessities of yachting must be added.

A good many of the smaller yachts appeared at Larchmont and other meets, however, this season, and it is very important to note that it isn't the mere matter of cost that has kept the yachts out of this great game of extravagance. Orders have been placed with the designers for building new yachts which will keep them busy for more than a year to come. Included in these orders are specifications for some very large and luxurious ones. Every yachtsman is making ready for the international championship races next year, and the money he would otherwise have expended on upkeep this Summer is being put into preparations for extended indulgence in the sport next year.

Pleasure, pleasure! Who can turn churlishly from all these contemplations of luxury and give heed to the cry about the high cost of living? Who can take seriously the wail of hard times when blacksmiths are joining the jeweled ranks?

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Fact and Fancy of War Profiteering in France

Ex-Premier Painlevé Answers Charge That the French as Individuals Have Grown Rich While Their Country Has Been the Billet and Bivouac of the Allies

In all the countries affected by the Great War the question of the large profits of the few at the expense of the many has been closely entangled with the uppermost question in all of them—for the masses—the question of the high cost of living and its remedies or mitigations. Even in France there have been profiteers and still more rumors of profiteers. In the following article M. Paul Painlevé, who was President of the Council of Ministers during some of the darkest days of the war, explains that in France at least the wealth of those profiteers is more apparent than real, and the cry of spending which could be waiting foreigners in Paris is a symptom not of prosperity but a feverish sense of the insecurity of fortunes founded largely on war power.

By FRANCIS DELAURE

NEAR the old Sorbonne, beside an eighteenth century hotel, in a quiet and studious quarter, lives Paul Painlevé, a former Premier of the French Government. This reminds us that he is first of all a scholar: a celebrated mathematician at thirty years of age; member of the Academy of Sciences at thirty-nine—which is a record. He was one of the first to foresee the immense possibilities of aviation. In 1907 he flew with Wilbur Wright, and for a long time held the record for two-seated machines with seventy kilometers an hour. In 1910 he laid the foundations of the development of military aviation in the French Army. Elected as a Deputy from the district of écoles, he was, from Oct. 26, 1915, to Dec. 12, 1916, Minister of Inventions; then from March 20 to Sept. 12, 1917, Minister of War; and finally, from Sept. 12 to Nov. 12, 1917, President of the Council of Ministers. He had the responsibility of the destiny of France during the darkest days of the war.

"It was I," said he, "who had the honor, as Minister of War, to welcome the entrance of the American troops into the war. I shall never forget that afternoon in June when I went to the station to meet General Pershing and the tremendous reception which Paris improvised for him. We studied the organization of the ports of debarkation together, the means of transportation to the great camps, and I can say that no such magnificent undertaking has ever been accomplished in so short a time and with such perfect harmony."

"What do you think, M. le Président," I said, "of the future relations between France and the United States?"

"They should be as close and as harmonious as during the war, only their nature is going to change. Economic questions are now predominant. Above all, at present, we have need of the financial and industrial support of America. Each of the two countries must apply itself to understanding the exact situation of the other. A great misapprehension exists in America concerning our financial situation."

I suggested that many of our American friends—even the most sincere of them—imagined that the French State was bankrupt and that individual Frenchmen had got rich.

"What a paradox!" cried M. Painlevé. "For five years the greater part of the man power of our country was mobilized at the front; five million men, between the ages of 18 and 45, produced nothing. Industrial activity behind the lines was employed in making cannon, munitions, poison gases, and other things which not only sterile but destructive—things which served to destroy French towns and their property values. The rest of our production was only enough to nourish the country. It was necessary to import food and raw materials,



Paul Painlevé.

Helm News Service.

since our mines, our foundries, and our mills were in part demolished, or were in the hands of the enemy. Consequently, for five years France produced nothing which represented real wealth. Her exports fell to insignificance in comparison with her enormous imports. She underwent frightful ravages of war in the invaded regions; she was forced, for want of man power, to leave a part of her hinterland untilled.

"And do not believe that the war is ended, today or tomorrow. It will take many months before the war industries are converted so as to turn out once more products necessary for times of peace. It will be many months before the demobilized soldiers have found useful employment, and during all this period of transformation we must expect very serious economic and social disturbances."

I said that no one in the world could deny that French production had been seriously enfeebled during these five years, or that it would remain relatively feeble for many years hence. "But," I asked, "how does it happen that one has never seen so much money in the country, in the hands of a few people, and that they have been able to subscribe to 150 milliards in war loans? That is what strikes foreigners and makes them believe that our wealth is still great, only concentrated in the hands of a small class."

"That," said M. Painlevé, "is an illusion which we must dispel. These loans represent, in reality, a wealth which is quite fictitious. Follow me carefully. And, as he drummed on the black table with his fingers, he developed the following proposition: "Suppose

have been very unequally divided and have piled up in a few pockets."

"Why not seek them out and expose them, as our English neighbors have done?" I asked.

"There," M. Painlevé replied, "comes in the difference between the two countries, not only in their customs, but in their economic structure. Let us suppose a country of great commercial and industrial concentration. The ten milliards in loans have fallen into the hands of a small number of individuals, or corporations. They would be easy to lay hands upon, and as the tax would be radically progressive, it would bring a huge return. But if, on the contrary, you suppose a nation of small manufacturers, small merchants and small farmers, the milliards, even though unequally distributed, would still be divided among several million individuals. The war profits would then be very difficult to get at, and as each individual would have only a small profit, the percentage to pay as war tax would be very low and the yield in money very small."

"It is in this condition which explains the difference between the tax yield on war profits in England and France, which has shocked our friends so deeply. Our country is a country of small enterprises. The majority of our great factories having fallen into the hands of the enemy following the invasion of the region in the north and the east, it became necessary for us to concentrate our attention upon the small enterprises in the interior to stimulate the production of small landed proprietors. And it is thus that the capital sent into circulation by the demands of war has been scattered among a very great number of possessors. In short, even supposing that the total of war profits had been equal in France and England, and that the tax scale had been the same, the return would not give the same result."

"You know," M. Painlevé went on, "that our budget which was five milliards before the war, is going to be increased to twenty milliards. But if the earnings of the people have apparently tripled, it does not necessarily follow that the taxing power increases in the same proportion. You must not forget that, as a matter of fact, all the increased earnings in France are wiped out in advance by the heavy toll taken by the high cost of living."

"So far we have reasoned as if all the war loans had been made in France, and as if all the milliards pumped and repumped by the State from the people had remained in the country; but it is not so. More than thirty milliards have been borrowed abroad, which represents an absolute impoverishment. And we have not taken account, besides, of the enormous inflation of currency arising from the circulation of notes, which is actually six or seven times greater than before the war, and still growing because of the custom of employing national defense bonds and loan certificates as a means of payment."

"This excessive multiplication of fictitious wealth would not have been very alarming if the commodities in circulation had increased in the same proportion, but these commodities have instead diminished terribly, particularly here in France, not only because of the enormous expenses of the war, but also because of the actual destruction on the field of battle and the despoiling of our industrial power in the north and the east. When money tokens multiply as the true wealth they represent diminishes, the purchasing power of the money goes down—and down. It is for this reason that the enrichment of a few people, which appears greater, perhaps, in France than anywhere else, is in reality

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N. Y. T. 9-21-19

An Instructive Sculpture Exhibition

THE sculpture exhibition that has just opened at Hartsdale is more than a collection of sculpture; it is a lesson in the art of showing art. Many people who were visitors to the World's Fair at Chicago have forgotten the date of the exposition, its authentic title, and the commemorative function assigned to it; but no one who saw the White City that rose as though by magic on the shore of Lake Michigan will forget the beauty of its aspect or the impression it made upon the astonished public. The public was astonished because nothing in the way of a city plan had before been applied to an exhibition in this country. Artists had had nothing to do with such matters, and the uninitiated person would not suppose it made much difference whether artists were called in or left out. The difference it made has not been dimmed in the public mind by the quarter of a century that has passed since the city was destroyed and its beauty turned to dust. Much of the beauty was not beautiful. The architecture had very weak spots; the sculpture was not of the finest; but the individual works were placed in an appropriate setting, and with a more or less exacting consideration of the relation between the parts of the whole plan. In a word, it was a plan and not an accident, an artistic plan and not a commercial advertisement. Its fame as a picture survives the remembrance of any individual exhibit within the grounds.

In 1901 Buffalo did it, but not quite so impressively. Buffalo's fair was a Pan-American Exposition, and geography somewhat interfered with art. It was appropriate from a geographical point of view to have the decorative elements of the scene "Latin American" in style, inclining to Spanish Renaissance. Instead of a White City we had a "Rainbow City," and colonnade and minaret affirmed themselves somewhat insistently against the northern background. But the exhibition was even more consistently a plan than its forerunner, and its subordinate sculpture plan lent to the grounds, adorned by more than a hundred sculpture groups, a dignity that could not seriously be impaired by failure in some of the individual exhibits, and that certainly could not have been gained by a haphazard arrangement.

The exhibition at St. Louis so much delighted Henry Adams that he thought it would not have been hurt by the total absence of exhibits. This is the lesson of three great exhibitions and of those more recent that have followed in the same path: An exhibition is successful in proportion as it is built upon a fine design. If it is beautifully designed it can do with a minimum of beauty in the objects to display which it exists, but if it is fortunate enough to include only such objects as are worthy of their setting it is doubly secure of the tribute of remembrance.

The artist who plans an exhibition has the same problems as other artists. He has to consider a general effect in which a certain part is played by given details. If he has a mind equal to space composition, if, that is, he is an artist and not merely a craftsman, he will command his details and not permit them to command him. How often in religious pictures of the fifteenth century we see how the artist has yielded to prejudice and tradition and spoiled his beautiful composition by placing the "Madonna and Child," or the saint he is trying to portray in the most conspicuous place in the foreground, instead of letting them play into the design without endangering its organic unity. And how often, from a very different motive, in our gallery exhibitions individual works of art are forced into a prominence that not only impairs the effect of the exhibition as a whole, but actually detracts from the impression made by the object itself.

In spite of the obvious advantage to the Chicago, Buffalo, and St. Louis, and other large exhibitions of the one group

Art at Home and Abroad



"The Joyous Pan," by Edmond Quattrocchi.

to the design, the small occasions that recur each season in the field of art seldom have been accorded a similar advantage. The Hartsdale Exhibition is a promising exception, having been planned as a whole with the background as important as any element in the picture, and with a happy variety of appeal. It is a remarkably pleasant background of trees, grass, and flowers, and the exhibition is not confined to the sculpture contributed, but includes plants, vegetables, fruits, and cut flowers, which have an equal share in the significance of the occasion, bearing out the title "Floralia" that has been chosen for the pretty festival. There is a formal pool on the grounds and a brook or little river with bushy banks, also a natural pond, the most appropriate setting possible for the garden groups to which American sculptors are turning as one of the most rewarding forms their activity can take.

About thirty sculptors are represented at Hartsdale, and many tendencies in contemporary art. The sculpture done for the country place of Charles M. Schwab, which has not before been shown publicly, emphasizes the neo-classic feeling prevailing among the young men who studied in Rome. The Hercules sundial by Paul Manship and his stately

John Gregory, are among the works springing from the deep roots of Greek influence. The skill of the artists and the attractiveness of the work, with its bland echo of the vigorous music of the past, are not to be questioned, but it is doubtful whether archaistic tendencies will have any important place in the American art of the present period. It is a period too conscious of the modern problems and too rich in emotion to be satisfied with the reconstruction of any other period of art, even the greatest.

It is interesting to note, however, how the best of the work shown still exhibits this dependence upon antique models. It is seen in the proportions and style of Edward McCartin's fine groups and single figures. In his group of a seated Pan looking upward from his perch to a nymph who is holding away from him a cornucopia of fruits, the muscular development of the greedy god and the heavy figure of the nymph speak of the sculptor's interest in early Greek work at the moment when it was emerging from archaism into the ripe splendor of the fifth century, and in the figure of a girl with a goat, one of the most graceful compositions achieved by its author, we might see the work of a modern Stephanos struggling for his idea of Greek purity against the more juggling

with technical difficulties that has marked the decadence of art, wherever the ebb and flow of its tide are found. But with all its eloquent admissions of the sculptor's worship of the fresh spirit of the early Greek, Mr. McCartin's work has a fresh spirit of its own that prevents our resenting its intrusion into an American landscape.

Brenda Putnam's "Pigeon Girl" is an example of energetic independence in the treatment of a subject that might have been chosen by a sculptor of any period or race. The nude figure of the girl holding the bird like a falcon on her hand is buoyant with life and youth. The simple, clear line of the body is like the stem of a flower, and the gaunt young back, with its prominent shoulder blades and flat planes, is delightful in its eloquent statement of supple strength and physical soundness. The straight legs, the powerful gesture of the upstretched arm, and the easy play of the muscles contribute to the general impression of an athletic type which has been understood and interpreted with a corresponding energy of mood. It is a sculpture well suited to the American scene with its promise of fulfillment, its vigor and wholesomeness, its technical adequacy, and, above all, its freedom from self-consciousness.

To see how definitely it embodies a certain American ideal formed in the youth of the nation and persisting through the innumerable modifying agencies of the different races pouring in at our gates, we need only to turn to the ingratiating "Joyous Pan" by Edmond Quattrocchi that possesses the facile gaiety only an Italian hand can evoke. It is very charming garden sculpture of a kind, however, that calls for perpetual sunshine and for southern slopes. The laughing face betrays temperament and mood to a lavish degree; the graceful figure is soft in contour, and, in spite of its alert pose, rather lacking in force. It bears somewhat the same relation to the "Pigeon Girl" borne by a luscious banana to a Spitzberg apple—the original, not the "type" Spitzberg.

Other exhibits are Eugenie Shonnard's "His Majesty the Heron," a new version of her favorite bird, with a rocky base of almost too uniform divisions; a sundial in glazed terra cotta, and a Pan fountain by Chester Beach, a sundial and a fountain by Harriet Frishmuth, the "Cupid Sundial" by Thomas Shields Clarke, Lentelli's "Water Sprite," the caryatides and "Shepherd Boy Fountain" by Henri Crenier, Louis Hinton's "Frog Fountain," Carl Heber's "Abundance," Ulrich Ellerhusen's "Solitude," panels in relief for garden walls by Frederick G. R. Roth, and a garden wall relief by Lindsay Morris Sterling, a "Dancing Nymph" by Clio Bracken, a fountain group, "Primitive Fishers," by Harriet Hyatt Mayer; cascade figures by Anna Vaughan Hyatt (for Mr. Schwab's grounds), the "Peacock," by Gaston Lachaise, and work by Elsie Ward Hering, A. Sterling Calder, and others whose exhibits were not yet determined upon at the time of writing.

It is not, in this instance, the character of the individual exhibits or their novelty for the public that is of first importance; it is the manner of their showing which is a step in the direction of more logical and effective work in the exhibition field. It is impossible to estimate the harm done to works of art by the ordinary exhibition environment, and all artists should be grateful to the committee arranging this departure from routine.

The sculpture exhibit is under the auspices of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, James Fraser, and Frederick MacMonnies, and prizes are given by Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey. The Gorham Company offers as a third reward the casting of that piece of sculpture which is selected by vote of the exhibitors.

much less. The enormous quantity of notes in their hands is the precise proof of impoverishment, and not of wealth; it shows that we have had a collapse in France more serious than in other countries. The growing depreciation of our exchange in America and England is adequate evidence of that!

"Business goes on simply because the confidence of the public in the credit of the State is unshaken, but if a social or moral crisis occurred a situation would result analogous to the crisis of the assignats during the Revolution. Make no mistake about it, the spending and luxury which is observed by foreigners passing through Paris, far from indicating wealth, indicates rather a 'distress' crisis. People spend their notes in haste because they are not very sure that they will be worth much tomorrow. This sort of prodigality, which has taken hold of the thriftiest people on earth, is an index of insecurity and perhaps the most alarming sign of the real poverty of the nation."

The suggestion was made that there had been for France one source of wealth, to which our friends attached great importance—the vast sums spent by the allied armies in the country.

"Certainly, they are not negligible," replied M. Painlevé, "but you must not forget that a great part of the things necessary to maintain the English and the American soldier was furnished him by his own country. And if his purchases were still considerable, what are they in comparison with the purchases of equipment, food, and other necessities which have been made by us in America since 1914. The misfortune, you see, is that these French purchases strike the imagination less. If one million foreign soldiers spend a hundred francs per man in a few weeks in France this only makes a hundred millions which enter the country. But each one of these men, if he judges that the prices were too high, takes with him a bitter memory which he communicates to friends at home. Millions of Americans are heard speaking about our profits. But nobody speaks about the market given to America by the French Government at enormous cost by reason of our urgent need. Of the hundreds of millions which have passed from France to America, none but a few of the initiated takes much account. Hence there is little enough talk about 'American profiteering.'"

"Our friends in the United States

are precise and practical. Let them take the trouble to consider the difference between the money spent by their soldiers in France and the sums spent by France in America, and they themselves may judge if the American Army has enriched our country."

M. Painlevé touched also on the charge that the French during the war paid too dearly for war materials; paid workers too much wages; bought wheat and cattle at too high a price, and thus contributed to the financial crisis which menaces us today.

"That reminds me," said he, "of the schoolmaster's moral advice to the drowning child. Certainly, if in 1914, the Germans had given us six months to organize our war production we would not have incurred so great an expense, but when, on the 13th of September, 1914, we perceived that instead of thirteen thousand shells a day demanded by the high command, a hundred thousand, and soon two hundred thousand would be necessary; when we saw that instead of making war on the existing output of explosives it was necessary to manufacture hundreds of tons of such explosive daily, and that without losing a single week under pain of succumbing

immediately, a single thought dominated the French Government: to adopt a method not less expensive, but more rapid, a method which would assure us, immediately, what was necessary to save the country.

"To engage our industries in an undertaking which seemed almost madness in its magnitude, it was necessary to win their consent with tempting offers; to obtain the maximum production from the workers it was necessary to pay them well, especially since conditions of life were already becoming difficult because of the mobilization of so many men for military service. When other workers were called back from the front we could not treat them otherwise than those in the rear for fear of creating, in the same industry, jealousies and dissensions, which would react unfavorably on production. Certainly, if at this moment, we had had six months' leeway we would have requisitioned artisans, laborers, managers, and we would have been able to place them all at the service of the nation by virtue of patriotic necessity. But we would have needed an organization prepared a long time ahead

(Continued on Page 14)

Photographing a Harem

American Lieutenant, Courier of Peace Conference, Took Pictures of Garden and Interior of Sultan's Seraglio

IF Moslem women veil their faces, how much more secret the harem! To but few Occidental eyes has been vouchsafed a glimpse of the colonnaded quarters where dwell the wives and concubines, the odalisques and ikbals of Mohammed VI.; but Lieutenant William F. B. Koelle, diplomatic

was commissioned to take a secret message last April to the American Embassy in Constantinople, where Rear Admiral Bristol was in charge, and made his quarters aboard the yacht Scorpion, moored all during the war at the dock there; and it so happened that the day after he arrived an invitation was re-



Gardens of the Sultan's Palace as Seen from a Place of the Harem.



Within the Sultan's Harem. At the Right Is Seen His Throne, to the Left the Lounges for His Favorites.

courier of the American Peace Conference at Paris, not only saw that seraglio—he photographed it.

Lieutenant Koelle's missions took him into all parts of Europe, and into strange adventures. He saw the barricaded streets of Berlin when the Spartacists made a shambles of them. He was in Vienna when Karolyi was in power, and he bore a message to Paderewski soon after the musician-statesman made his triumphal entrance into the recaptured State of Poland. He outwitted a beautiful German spy, and once a girl saved him from drowning. But he counts none of those experiences as strange as the twist of fate by which he was permitted to photograph the Sultan's seraglio.

It so happened that Lieutenant Koelle

received from the Sultan bidding the entire embassy to be his guests one afternoon.

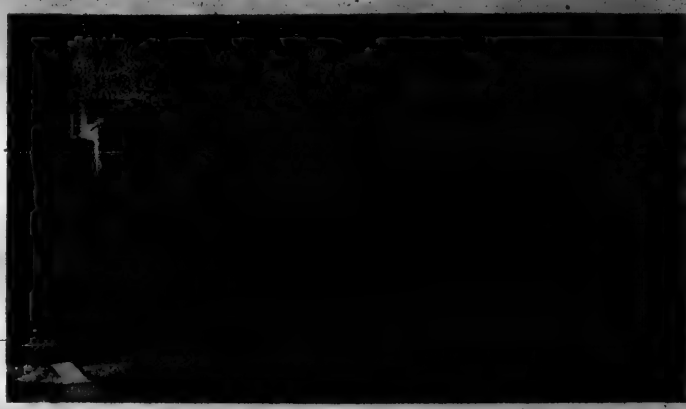
Admiral Benson did not accompany the party, but Lieutenant Koelle did. And he took along with him that camera which had imprisoned for him strange scenes in many towns of distracted Europe. It was a time when Turkey was especially anxious to curry favor with America and Americans. The plea was being made that Germany was solely to blame for the atrocities practiced by Turkish troops, and that the Ottoman was not nearly so bad as he was painted; and perhaps that was why, when the party of ten reached the Sultan's palace, the Moslem monarch was particularly gracious. He had coffee with the party, and supplied them with some of his own cigarettes, extraordi-

narily long and beautifully tipped with gold, wrapped with his monogram. And then he directed an attendant to show them over the grounds.

The seraglio, where the Sultan's rare collections of pottery and beaten silver were on display, did not nearly so much interest the Americans as did the haremlik, where dwell the women of the Sultan's household, and the coffee room and other buildings near by.

How many women there are in the present Sultan's harem is a matter of conjecture. It was commonly said that Abdul Hamid maintained a thousand, but since his day the Sultans have fallen on evil days, and it was supposed that not more than half that number were sheltered in the palace of Mohammed VI. Not one did the visitors see. Evidently the Padishah had given warning that barbarous feet were to enter the garden outside the haremlik. Not even a veiled face was to be seen at the window.

The attendant, apparently under orders to show the visitors every courtesy, offered no objection when Lieutenant Koelle began making pictures of the buildings and the garden. Perhaps he did not know what was being done.



Coffee Room of the Sultan's Palace.



A Matlier Crowd—

Conspiracy of Silence Against Jazz

Exponents of the True Poetry of Motion Seemed to Agree with That Young Author, Daisy Ashford, That Least Said Soonest Mended

By ROBERT J. COLE

CAN anybody destroy what does not exist? Assuming the non-existence of dance in the first step in certain cases. Maybe it will have some effect on that negative of rhythmic sound and motion called "jazz." An interview with high authorities found at the recent New York convention of the "Masters" and "Professors" of dancing strengthened the hope.

Certain athletic forms have risen up—or got down on their knees—and begged the leaders of the classic and the social dance to help them out. This is to be done partly by "influence" and partly by showing the brightest ones how much more joyful the artistic steps really are.

Among the high priests and priestesses of the art gathered in the Hotel Astor were Vernon Vestoff, a former champion of Pavlova and Mordkin, and his wife, Miss Serva. These two graciously undertook to answer questions as to the campaign of the allies of jazz against that crown prince of rhythms—jazz. But somehow the original dance proved elusive. The difference developed in this fashion:

"Your convention has decided to put down or drive out or kill off, or otherwise smother the offensive type of social dancing now in vogue?"

"We are here to handle the classic dance."

The term "handle" in this connection puzzled the ignorant listener. "Pedal" or "steal" would seem to be more apt. But these official criticisms are always wrong. For Miss Serva went on to explain that the foot was only a detail in a comprehensive view of the art.

"As the Russians have developed it the classic dance involves the whole body. The Italians were their teachers, but the Italians are too much inclined to stop at mere external arm or leg movements."

It seemed to glide into the desired theme like a gas seal into a faux pas, as the initiate might say.

"Do you believe that gradual education of the people will tend to eliminate false practices, such as the jazz?"

"Of course those are social dances, but they are really unsocial in their nature." This began to look like a discussion of the subject to be discussed. But alas for human hopes!

"We did put on a popular modern dance at the end of one of our programs and the people went wild over it."

"It was in rhythm," added the almost completely silent Vernon Vestoff.

Rhythm! Respectable, conservative rhythms, about which learned men are writing solemn essays to prove that it is America's great contribution to the world's rhythms. The frantic jester of today has forgotten it or, if he remembers, he calls it "old stuff." But to your true devotees of the classic art it is still in the doubtful stage. As for jazz, it doesn't exist. Well, that may be the true method of extermination. The attempt to start a conversation on the thing that is not was abandoned. After that, talk flowed smoothly on. The morning session of the convention was just ending.

To the strains of an old-fashioned dance, a coryphaea flew down the hall.

"I love the dreamy walk!" cried Miss Serva.

"Can't you bring it back?"

"People won't take the trouble to learn the old steps now. The two greatest enemies to the spread of good dancing are laziness and the love of money."

"What has love of money to do with it?"

"Teachers can make the quickest profits by forming classes in the newer steps and they drop serious work. The trouble is not with American temperaments."

"Americans are very quick and clever at learning the true art," assented Vestoff.

"It is our ambition," went on his wife, "to found a great theatre devoted to the pure art of dancing, like the Royal Theatre of Moscow. Then we could present the dance as it should be presented, without compromise."

In a further discussion of the professional ballet dancer as a familiar figure in Europe, reference was made to the paintings of Degas.

Degas has helped by showing the public what hard, serious work has to be done to prepare for the result that looks so easy. But he has done harm by taking away some of the glamour. Glamour is the essence of classic dancing. It must be guarded jealously. I was at a country house not long ago and they insisted on my giving something to amuse the guests. I finally yielded, but I felt all the time that it was wrong.

The audience was all about me. To preserve glamour there must be distance."

At last the answer had been given. If there is one thing the dance of the moment lacks it is distance. Distance, enchantment, glamour. And without these it can never hope to share the favoring attention of those to whom the dance, in spite of all the hurry-burry, yet lives a glory and a gleam in the ideal vision of art.

The turn of the taciturn Vernon Vestoff came in the afternoon, when he gave the assembled music teachers a few exercises in classic motion. This is a language he knows. It cannot be reduced to words. Glissade, chassé, capriole, pirouette—these are only the actor's cues; the motion is the thing.

Behind the teacher as he went through his wreny poses were the assembled "masters" and "professors." They followed the leader with eye, body, and limb. The effort upon an observer was curious. It would be impossible to bring together, save perhaps at an old-fashioned county fair, a motley crowd. They ran up and down the scales of age, type, size, and costume, from one little girl out of the second reader class to a broached and slipped graybeard who looked for all the world like Rodin.

Near him was an elusive slip of a Greco-American girl who might have been one of the great sculptor's models. She wore a few more clothes than he demanded, but very few.

Here was the languishing, willowy Southern type of girl, the kind one sees by the rosebush in front of porticoed white houses in romantic magazine illustrations. Beside her the mappy business man in a severe sack suit. A brother of old Jack Falstaff was there, too, yet as light on his feet, for all his bulk, as the late "Diamond Jim" Brady. There were New England schoolmarmes of the traditional mold among the dancing pedagogues. And sad-eyed, unfulfilled poetesses of motion, very like the pathetic, rejected hauntings of the literary purgatory.

Yet here, incongruous as were the elements, an irresistible force drew the strange particles together for the magic moments while the pianist played. They danced. Some with a heaven-born grace and others in spite of hindering flesh. They danced. There was a flash of such glamour as would transform the jasper into an artist if he could feel it in his soul. But maybe the jasper has no soul.

As for jazz, it doesn't exist.



As for Jazz, It Doesn't Exist.

Beating Their Swords Into Plowshares

School of the 44th Coast Artillery Where Soldiers Enrolled for War Training Are Being Equipped as Well for the Profitable Arts of Peace

WHAT American army organization was the first to land a shell on enemy territory in the last war? Historians may be left to fight out the answer in their battle of the books which always follows the other kind of warfare. The 44th Artillery, C. A. C., now stationed at Fort Totten, L. I., makes a pretty strong claim for that honor. But a stronger present claim upon public interest is the vocational training the regiment is giving its men—training which prepares them to fight for a living after the period of enlistment is over.

"Do you think a boy will have any trouble in getting a good job after he learns to drive our tractors?" asked Colonel A. L. Rhodes, the regiment's commander. Then for answer he offered his latest party of visitors a demonstration ride on one of the machines that pulled the big guns to the front in time to deliver that famous first shot at the Germans. The visitors accepted. Yet unusual courage need not be ascribed to them, for their ideas of the devilish potentiality of any soulless medium of motion were limited to such childish toys as the Coney Island shoot-the-chutes or loop-the-loop railroads. An artillery tractor begins where all such things leave off.

The chauffeur, explained Colonel Rhodes, had had only two months' training. He added that the practice ground was ideal, because it possessed such a wonderful assortment of inequalities—otherwise known as bumps, thank-you-marks, mudholes. What he did not explain was that his innocent-looking "practice" at the helm knew how to give these obscure geographical ups and downs the full dynamic value of the Grand Canyon and Pike's Peak, shaken together. Shaken is too homeopathic a word, but let it pass. Every square yard of ground might as well have been graded specifically to create a passenger panic. If the road were comparatively smooth for a few paces and signs of relief could be heard above the rattle of the iron caterpillar, the animal would suddenly spin around on one hoof, buck and come down in a dense impenetrable wood, headed straight for two trees just far enough apart to see through. But somehow those trees would stop aside the instant before the tractor's tread struck them. How did that boy know they were going to stop aside? Well, that's one of the things they teach at Fort Totten.

The war interrupted the training period of a good many young men. Some of these are staying on in the army and the Government is assuming the responsibility of carrying forward their development. They will be better soldiers for it during the process and better civilians afterward. Moreover, regiments like the 44th that have room for more men must hold out to possible recruits the assurance that time spent in the army will not be lost. A soldier can begin practically at whatever level he may have attained—and go on climbing.

Some of the boys can scarcely read or write. Fort Totten offers courses in penmanship and the most intimate daily association with the A. B. C's. History and geography are taught, and, above all, mathematics and astronomy. For the whole science or art of big gun shooting consists in figuring out how to hitch your muzzle to a star.

"We have as instructor," said the Colonel, "Captain John Wilson, who before the war was chief of the geographical division of the United States Geological Survey." He can shoot Polaris any time of day or night. Polaris sounds like some kind of mineral water, but it isn't. And Captain Wilson's ability to draw a bead on the sky was the reason why his battery never had to wait for a "line of sight," as the Germans found out. The party of visitors passed him in the act of giving a lesson to a squad of men gathered about a tripod supporting a complex arrangement of mirrors and lenses.

The plain man from Harlem could appreciate better the mobile machine shop with its lathe and vice and chests of tools of every type, all ready to be transported to any point where construction or repair was needed.

"It was these traveling shops that kept the rest of our mechanical equipment in condition to be used," said the Colonel. A lot of boxed automobiles had just arrived and, with the aid of these tools, the mechanics were assembling the parts. When they came out of their boxes the motor cars looked like Humpty Dumpty after his fall. But the Colonel's men beat the "King's men," for they could and did "put them together again."

It was easy to see how that kind of experience would enable anybody to earn good pay after leaving the army. This field practice is supplemented by indoor classes in automobile operation and repair conducted by the Knights of Columbus.

"We find it works very well," said Colonel Rhodes, "to co-operate with an outside organization of this kind. The Government can easily furnish the building. But suppose I were to try to put an instructor of that type on the army payroll. There would be no end of red tape. The Knights of Columbus, being the money raised in their recent drive, can go into any good machine shop and hire the practical man they want. Listen to that fellow now—the party stood at the door of a classroom. He talks their language, not book talk. And what he happens to be saying I know is true, for I've noticed the same fact about automobiles used in France."

In the same building are well-equipped plumbing and carpenter shops. Attention was called to one boy who looked hardly old enough to enter the army.

"He got a Croix de Guerre," said the Colonel, in passing. He stopped by another young "prentice."

"Ever do anything like this before the war?" he asked.

"Only rough work, Sir, I never tried to make a mortise." And he made a skillful pass with his chisel, which had opened a trench in a pine board. One of the commander's own staff was working at another bench.

Every day just before noon all the officers gather at headquarters for a pow-wow. Their chief brings up any matter of general interest and they volunteer subjects for brief discussion. There happened to be some question of a soldier's pay. Reading over a report from some outside bureau, Colonel Rhodes explained the error that had been made by a clerk.

"But we won't add to the delay by simply showing him where he is wrong,"

was the comment. "We'll show him how to make it right."

The guns that helped to win the war have been called and painted till they look as though they were just out of the factory. They are eight-inch howitzers of the British type, made in America. Here they rest on solid foundations, but in action it is not always possible to build anything permanent.

"Certainly enough," said the Colonel, "and in an excellent foundation. It takes the recoil in good shape, and with every shot the gun is more firmly embedded." To the owner of a family automobile getting stuck in the mud might not seem to be a joyful experience. But there came in the tractor already mentioned. For, after all, they do possess a few virtues that would almost make a lame ex-passenger forgive their wider ways. One of these is the ability to yank a heavy gun out of the mire. Another is the power to go on pulling an endless chain of assorted material—guns, "spades," ammunition, kitchens.

For side by side in the field with the big guns are placed the moving cook-shops. And it would take a discriminating ear to note the difference in enthusiasm between the Colonel's talk of these and his affectionate description of the howitzers.

"It was the German mobile kitchen that made possible their first drive," he said. "And at the end of the war, no other army of the Allies had anything like them."

But it was the tractor that pulled them all to the front.

The Crownless Crown Prince and His Island



New Oosterland, Where the Former Crown Prince Lives—Five Miles from the Landing.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Swine, near Stettin, slept on some of these beds, and told me that they used to curse the German prison camp regularly every night and then cursed the beds filled with the Zuyder Zee seaweed separately. The island is six miles long and three wide, and has 3,000 inhabitants living in eight villages. The largest is Hippolytusboef, which has 1,200 people, two hotels, an electric light plant and two garages. Americans who are fond of taking long walks along straight, dusty, white country roads would enjoy themselves enormously at Wieringen.

The country is so flat that any tall object like the steeple of the village church stands out so clearly that it does not look more than what is popularly termed a stone's throw away. Acting under this belief, I started to walk from Hippolytusboef to Oosterland in order to see the former Crown Prince, whose

house stood beside the church which towered above the plain. It was three miles in a blazing sun and three miles back, all on foot, because there were no automobiles to be had in that village and the post cart had gone.

The people of Wieringen are the cleanest on earth, I believe. The way in which the servants dust and hustle in front of the houses in the early morning is enough to make the ordinary man tired just to look at them. They not only scour the white doorsteps, red ocher the bricks at the side, wash down the sidewalk, and polish the brass knocker and door knobs until they could be easily used as mirrors for shaving purposes, but they get a long-handled mop with a pliable bamboo extension which enables the active Dutch girls to wash down the front of the house as high as the second story. If it is a store they wash the blue and white enameled zinc signs, too.

American who arrive at Ewijkshuis

in automobiles and ship them across to Wieringen on the post boat are regarded by the Dutch officials and the islanders with suspicion, as they believe that a plan has been made to kidnap the royal exile from Oosterland and they do not wish him to leave. It is the first time they have ever had a celebrity on the island, and on holidays and Sundays the post boat is crowded with young Dutch people on their way to see what the ex-Crown Prince looks like. The journey to Wieringen has become quite popular as a wedding trip during the summer, for the hotels at Hippolytusboef are clean and comfortable and fairly reasonable compared with those of The Hague and Amsterdam.

When he is not motorcycling along the roads or sketching on the beach, the ex-Crown Prince plays handball against the wall in the garden of the pastor's house, which interests the villagers but is slow for him, he said.

An American at the Chinese Court in 1794

Andreas Van Braam, Acting as Ambassador from Holland, Was First Foreigner to be Received by the Emperor—His Observations on Shantung—

By GRACE V. MOORHEAD.

THE mere mention of the word "Shantung" in these days puckers the mouths of certain Americans, (notably in the Senate,) as though it were a green specimen of those perissomms for which the Chinese province is famous. Nevertheless the interest in China, especially in that spit of land that thrusts itself out into the Yellow Sea, is so keen that it is almost the proverbial "psychological moment" for the discovery on a forgotten shelf in a Philadelphia library of the account of the trip of the first Caucasian to visit the province; who was also, it may be added, the first "foreigner" to be given an audience by a Chinese Emperor. What is more—he was an American!

For though this traveler, Andreas Everard Van Braam, went as head of the Dutch East India Company and as Ambassador from Holland, he was at the time a naturalized citizen of the United States and had been living here for some years. His book, compiled at the suggestion of George Washington and dedicated to him, is in the form of a diary and was published for Americans to show them the "golden opportunity" which China offered. The slyness and double dealing of certain Canton mandarins and merchants are denounced as being the one great barrier in the way of international commerce, but it was his belief that England and America must bring China to the fore as a great commercial nation.

It is possible, of course, that other copies of this quaint old diary of a century and a quarter ago are in existence, but inquiries among his descendants fail to reveal another, which makes the book (published by Phillips of London and put on sale by Dutton) of as much interest to the bibliophile as to the student of the Shantung clauses in the Peace Treaty.

It was in 1794-95 that Van Braam made his trip, but much that he says of the Celestial Kingdom is equally true today, for the country has long been static, and the traveler saw it in a fashion which few Americans, even missionaries, have been able to achieve.

Andreas Everard Van Braam Houckgeest (the last word a title, I am told) was born in the Province of Utrecht, Holland, in 1739, not far from that town where William Hohenzollern hopes to spend his remaining days. He first served his country in the Dutch Navy, his being a naval family, and two of his brothers being Admirals, but Andreas, preferring commerce, went out to China in 1758 as supercargo for the Dutch East India Company, and lived in Macao and Canton until 1773, when he returned to Holland and settled in Guelderland.

It was, however, primarily as an American that Van Braam jotted down the thoughts and accounts of his experiences, for he returned to this country in 1794, landing at Philadelphia on April 24, and it was not until 1798 that his book came out.

Van Braam built himself a house near Bristol, Penn., which he called "China Retreat," and which is still standing; and here he gathered together such of his Chinese treasures as he wanted to preserve, though he gave many of the most valuable to the French Republic.

"To conduct us," writes Van Braam, "we had three mandarins of distinction. The first, called Van-ta-loye, wore the dark blue button and was versed in political matters; the second, named Ming-ta-loye, wore the blue transparent button and was a military man; the third, called Sam-ta-loye, was of the white transparent button and a great mandarin of letters. Each of them had under his com-

mand several inferior mandarins carrying gold sticks. The military mandarin was a Tartar and the two others were Chinese."

Despite a great company and the pomp of their journey, the members of the Embassy encountered many discomforts. The intense cold, the poor accommodations, and the carelessness of the coolies all added to their troubles, while upset palanquins and jolting Chinese carts jarred the dignity of the Dutch and French gentlemen, and on many occasions, as Van Braam plaintively points out, supplies were so slow in reaching them that they had to go for weeks with nothing to drink but water!

In their journey across the country to Peking to pay their visit to the Imperial Palace they traveled a route never before seen by "white men" crossing Shantung, and upon their return penetrated still further into what was then an "unknown land" to Europeans.

Van Braam began the trip as second in the Embassy, though he shared all honors. As it happened, however, the head of that body became ill during the journey, and so it was Van Braam who was first received in audience by the aged Emperor Kien-Long. Van Braam also met the seventeenth son of the Emperor, who was to succeed him in 1796.

Royal audiences were decidedly early affairs in Peking. The Dutchman, to his great disgust, had to rise at 4 A. M. and wait in the cold for an hour or more while the Emperor did homage to his ancestors before the audience began.

The outside of the palace, coated as it was with plaster, painted a pale red and

elaborately gilded, delighted the eye of the Hollander, as did the ceremony of the skates which he witnessed, and which was, so he learned, a yearly celebration, the Chinese never donning the familiar Dutch "ice shoes" at any other time.

The inside of the palace, however, he found less attractive; the winding canal that wandered through it, the long cold corridors like dark streets; the smallness of the rooms, all disgusted him, though the Emperor's own apartment was large with a huge window made of a single sheet of glass through which he could survey his kingdom.

"After the Mongul and Korean Envoys had performed the salute of honor to the Emperor," he says, "I was likewise presented to the aged monarch, and in my turn went through the ceremony of prostration. He was sitting on a sofa [sofa] with his legs crossed under him according to the Chinese custom. On his right hand was the Vee-teh-tang, and on his left the Fok-tio-tayen, who, upon their knees and prostrate, were speaking to the Emperor, as well as I could judge, about me. The Prime Minister then rose and ordered the Lingua to tell me, on the part of his Majesty, that he had attained his eighty-fifth year, and that I was the first Dutchman that had ever had an opportunity of approaching so near to his person. I addressed my thanks to his Majesty for this signal favor in the most respectful manner, and repeated the salute of honor, after which we rose.

"We were then placed a little to the left, as were also the Envoys I have just mentioned, and were all told to sit down upon the ground on carpets that had been spread on purpose, in two ranks, one behind the other. As I was not accustomed to that mode of sitting, it was to me a real penance."

Of Shantung Van Braam spoke with contempt, as being merely the birthplace of Confucius, and a province of no account, since it did not yield great harvests of rice or silk or of that popular naankee. In the minds of the Dutch Embassy, Shantung, whose stored riches of coal, gold, silver, straw, and what not, had not then been discovered, was forgivable as a roadway only because its chief mandarin presented to them rich furred coats of red and smaller pelisses to all the men of their staff.

One might go on indefinitely painting the China that Van Braam depicts in his book. His long visits with the Emperor; the strange ceremonies of the moon and the sun; the dance of the sons of mandarins; the feasts and the wonderful fireworks that at least won enthusiasm from the Dutch. His account of the marvelous temples; of the Chinese custom of burning the dead with ceremonies filched from ancient Greece and Rome; his story of the fields of buckwheat; the great barges laden with rice; the Emperor's pools of goldfish, "fifteen inches long and of rare coloring"; his description of the scenery and the private rooms of the Imperial palace, where no European or American had ever before set foot. All these make up a wonderful picture of the China of the past.

A land of contrasts, always, for while on one page he speaks of the rough carts, "such as are used in Holland for manure," being the main type of conveyance and horses few in number and badly cared for, on the next he describes the heating of the houses, showing that furnaces, with hot air pipes extending to the different rooms, were installed in the mandarins' homes. The furnaces were not built in the houses, but in cellars excavated just outside.

"Tubes go branching off from these furnaces in every direction," he says, "under the bricks of the floors, and under a kind of platform or estrade on which the Chinese sleep. They even pass through the walls which divide the different rooms, so that the heat diffused by these tubes produces in the apartments the temperature desired."

The fire was kept up night and day by coolies, and the houses were comfortable even when winter winds blew. Their ingenuity (and this especially in Shantung, where the mighty river and many harbors made all men sailors) in contriving ropes of bamboo, masts of bamboo, tools and houses and ornaments of bamboo, surprised and won praise from the Ambassador, who also devotes some space to the men who "fish with-out hook or line," having birds trained to dart into the water and seize their prey and bring it to their master.

The pearls of Shantung were another delight to him, some of them, he says, measuring fourteen inches around and being very juicy and melting. But throughout his book the main theme is the wonderful opportunity which China offers to the world. Its beauty, its mystery, its art and its people all make their appeal to him, but essentially to him as the man of commerce.

He speaks with amusement of the crowds that gathered to stare at him, at the excitement of men and women when this strange company of white men came along the roads, and of the high honors paid them by soldiers and mandarins; honors paid, as it happened, to America as well as to France and Holland.

The Wife and Daughter of Van Braam, the First American to be Received at the Chinese Court, Painted by One of the Artists of the Imperial Court in China Upon Glass. The Secret of the Burning in of the Delicate Colors Upon the Thin Glass is Now a Lost Art, but This One Specimen of It is Still in the Possession of the Great-Great-Granddaughter of Van Braam.

Two City Women as House Builders

From Fifth Avenue to the Berkshires for Week-Ends and Holidays at Carpentry on "The Residence," an Artistic Rural Home

THIS is the true history of the building of "The Residence," No. 13-by-the-Pool, Stockbridge, Mass. Its name, mark you, registers the importance it holds in the minds of its owners. An altogether charming log cabin, situated in one of the prettiest spots in the Berkshire woods, it is chiefly interesting because it was built by two New York women, Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, President of the Vacation Association, and Miss Miriam Oliver, another officer of the same organization.

Donning overalls and working week-ends, twelve hours a day on Saturdays—and, yes, Sundays—they spiked the big beams, sheathed the sides, and put the shingles on the steep roof in just thirteen weeks, amid admiring comment of previously doubting relatives and uncertain friends.

"Wasn't it hard work for women? Aren't you worn out?" are the questions that are asked even now, and "The Residence" has been completed a full month.

"Yes, it was hard work," says Miss Robinson-Smith. "Just laying that double floor, paper-lined and of hardwood, was a terrific task. We used to get dead tired, but do we look used up?"

Miss Robinson-Smith is of the outdoor type, a crack chauffeur, driving her own automobile, more of the outdoor woman than Miss Oliver, whose slender hands apparently could not drive a nail straight, to say nothing of spiking a beam.

It is a story, the way "The Residence" came into being, in these days when many of us are dreaming of a farm, a camp, a bungalow, or even a little suburban place to raise a few flowers and vegetables. Mr. Robinson-Smith, the father, had purchased a 150-acre place two miles out of Stockbridge, where a big house had been put up in old-time style, with all modern improvements grafted on to the little old-time farm buildings. "The Residence" started as a wild-flower garden, which Miss Robinson-Smith and Miss Oliver thought it would be fun to plant.

"Why, yes, you can do it," agreed Mr. Robinson-Smith, casually, when asked about it. "Only choose some out-of-the-way spot, where it won't be seen and where you won't spoil my place."

This impression, with its uncomplimentary consideration of the gardening talents of the two young women, they accepted. The spot they selected was as lovely a corner as could be found in the Berkshires, and every one knows how lovely that may be. It was a place of pine, hemlock, spruce, birch—a wide variety of trees—and great clusters of laurel bushes, rocks and ferns on a low hillside, and a brook several feet wide through the centre.

The new tenants accentuated the beauty they had found. They discovered the man who cultivates wild flowers, and they set out 4,000 plants. There was a little marshland in one low place near the brook, and as filling it did not seem to be successful they made a pool. With stone and cement they built down into

the ground a three-foot wall, forming a big circle, half one side, half the other side of the brook. This they dammed at the lower line of the circle. The pool filled and a pretty little waterfall ran over the dam. They filled in around the outside of the pool, and planted cardinal flowers and forget-me-nots. It was all lovely. In the afternoons the setting sun, the trees, and the hillside were mirrored there. People began to take notice. The gardening talent of the amateurs rose to somewhere around par in the opinion of relatives and friends.

Friends of Miss Oliver sent up lilies of the valley from her old home in the South, and they were planted in the woods. There were many roses, too, but all of them wild roses.

"It was the hardest kind of work," says Miss Oliver. "There were rocks everywhere. We did not work with lady-like little garden utensils. We took pick-axes and crowbars. You never knew whether you were going to dig down to some big rock or to innumerable little ones."

The garden was a success, as has been indicated, and last April one of them said: "If we only had a house there! Wouldn't it be fun to build a house ourselves?"

Leslie Oliver, the part owner's brother, designed "The Residence," and went up one Saturday and Sunday and worked on it. The two young women thereafter worked every week-end, and Miss Robinson-Smith took a whole week off in June for the job. There were a few things they could not do. They could not lift heavy beams and joists, nor the big bark-covered alaba, twenty-five feet long, that covered the outside. So they got one carpenter, who was their guide, guardian, and friend throughout the work. But the main task was theirs.

Monnot, "an adorable Frenchman," Miss Robinson-Smith calls him, who had worked on the big house, did the heavy work, lifting and carrying, while they acted as second men. There were four Italians who put up the big chimney, made from stones gathered near by; also the mantelpiece, seven feet long, of bluestone. The firestones inside came from an old furnace in Vandusenerville. The extra men worked eight hours and went home. The women worked twelve hours.

There were other differences in their work from that of the union labor men. Every day at 5 o'clock the butler came over with tea and bread and butter. But they built the house—or most of it.

Everybody in the region was interested. The lumberman who furnished the material for "The Residence" came himself from Great Barrington to deliver the lumber, and brought his wife and daughter. Monnot's wife and daughter came, and the Stockbridge people wandered out each week to see how the work was progressing.

The house has one large main room, 18 by 25; nine windows, exclusive of two tiny ones in the peak of the roof for ventilation; two doors, and a long piazza running the full length of the building. It was intended to have only one room originally, but the women found, as builders usually do, that their ideas grew with the development of their house. The big room was too good to cook in, so a small 10 by 12 kitchen was added at one side, and into this was brought water from the brook.

Over the inside walls of boards the owners, before the sheathing was done, put burlap. Over this went the sheathing, then a paper before the final rough wood slabs were put on. The floor, which Miss Robinson-Smith pronounced a "terrific task," was made first with a layer of boards put on diagonally, then paper, then straight hardwood. The

beams and rafters were toned to a soft old color with concentrated ammonia, and the inside of the peaked roof itself got a soft-colored stain. The roof was made with sheathing and paper under the shingles.

Every one who is interested in putting a new house into shape will like to know what is in this one. The brass andirons in the fireplace are old ones, which had been in Miss Oliver's family for 200 years. Their brass ball tops are as big as a baby's head. A central candelabrum of wrought iron from an old house in England has deep orange-colored candles in it, and there are sconces on the wall to match. Lenox furnished eight old, hand-painted, wooden chairs, which had been in the Worthington family from the days of the Revolution. The mahogany table in the centre of the room is 150 years old. There is an old haircloth and mahogany sofa. A quaint maple desk stands near. Three little bedside tables are alongside three comfortable couches. Old leather Chinese cases or trunks, lacquered and gilded, take the place of bureaux, with layers of lavender at the bottoms to kill the leather odor. Smaller Chinese boxes on each stand hold—and conceal—toilet articles. One corner is called the dining room. There are shelves, with the china and pottery, Wedgwood, lustre, and some of the first old New Jersey glass of an aquamarine shade. Fine old Italian fillet decorates the dining table when there are guests, but the painted alabaster is for family use.

The kitchen has an ordinary four-burner oil stove. The only deal table in the house is there. Two cedar closets are lined with tin to keep out field mice and other marauders. All the doors of the house are of the double Dutch style, and they have the old strap hinges and old-time latches of wrought iron. There are rag rugs on the floors, and an old lamp cloth tells the tale.

The establishment is not without the live stock necessary to make a real home. Miss Robinson-Smith has a black Aberdeen terrier, "Heshe," and Miss Oliver a snow-white Bealyham terrier, "Silly." A pair of kittens complete the list of occupants.



This House, Built by Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith and Miss Miriam Oliver—All with Their Own Hands, Except Placing the Heavy Beams and Erecting the Chimney—Is at Stockbridge, Mass.

Straws from the Aftermath of Armageddon

Picked Up Mostly in Crowded Railway Carriages in the Enemy Countries of Europe
Between the Rhine and the Danube

By CHARLES J. ROSENBAUM.

TRAVEL, on the Continent of Europe, in the days between the armistice and the termination of the treaty of peace involved hardship, often severe, but it also furnished rare opportunities for getting into intimate touch with individuals who were fresh from strange and moving experiences. The usual formalities and abstemious spoliations broke down on trains which moved regardless of schedules, which might be night and reach their intended destinations, and on which the travelers were guided with little regard to luxury, much less comfort. After one had had the experience of the one-and-twentieth time for stopping on one neighbor's foot and for poking another in the stomach, and had received respectful apologies from them, the necessity of providing others of introduction or even visiting cards less force. Misy is said to love company; it certainly becomes company.

Nowhere was this more abundantly substantiated than on the train on which I traveled through the Central European. People with heavy, solemn faces, from whom one never would have expected a word of interest, became astonishingly pleasant under the impulse of imparting their opinions to the strange train and seeing experiences from which they had just emerged. For there were no ordinary travelers in those days. People did not wait to see through whole days and nights to buy tickets for pleasant excursions. There were no gay friends to see them off and no smiling faces to greet them at the end of their journey. Travel, the life itself, was a serious



Typical Crowd on a Station Platform Seen from the Orient Express Between Vienna and Constantinople.

affair, to be regarded constantly with anxious eyes and fearful heart.

An extraordinarily pretty girl, with large blue eyes and a lot of dark reddish golden hair, came into the compartment of the train to Berlin. It was crowded, but the conditions of travel had demonstrated in individuals how and marvelous powers of shrinking. No compartment was so close-packed that it could not admit another step of humanity. In this case there was united effort to diminish our proportions and a space was opened

beside me into which the newcomer was able to squeeze.

Not only her beauty, but her features, her carriage and the way she wore her clothes aroused a mighty interest in me. I had never seen the like outside of my own country. Yet what could bring an American girl into the heart of the enemy country? The only Americans supposed to be there—or who had any right to be there—were those on official business, and women, even the old ones, had not been chosen for this. I was relieved when, in answer to a matronly neighbor, she spoke a few words in pure, unadorned German, but a moment later she spoke equally flawless French to a young woman who peered into the compartment. My curiosity could not be constrained longer.

"Fräulein," I remarked, speaking the language of the country, "pardon my curiosity, but you look like one of my countrywomen."

"I am," she answered with a smile, speaking American English. "I was born in Chicago."

A remarkable story followed my request for an explanation. She had been born in Chicago during the visit of her parents to the World's Fair in 1893. They had carried her back to their home in Petrograd and her birth as an American girl was regarded only as a curious incident until the Bolshevik upheaval, and the subsequent assault upon the well-to-do, gave it a seeming importance as a possible means for obtaining the protection of America's representatives in the Russian capital. Unfortunately, these representatives were having all they could do in getting out of the country Americans respecting whose nationality there could be no dispute. They felt unable to take up a claim of citizenship from one who had never advanced it before, even though she looked and, because she had had an American teacher of English, talked like an American.

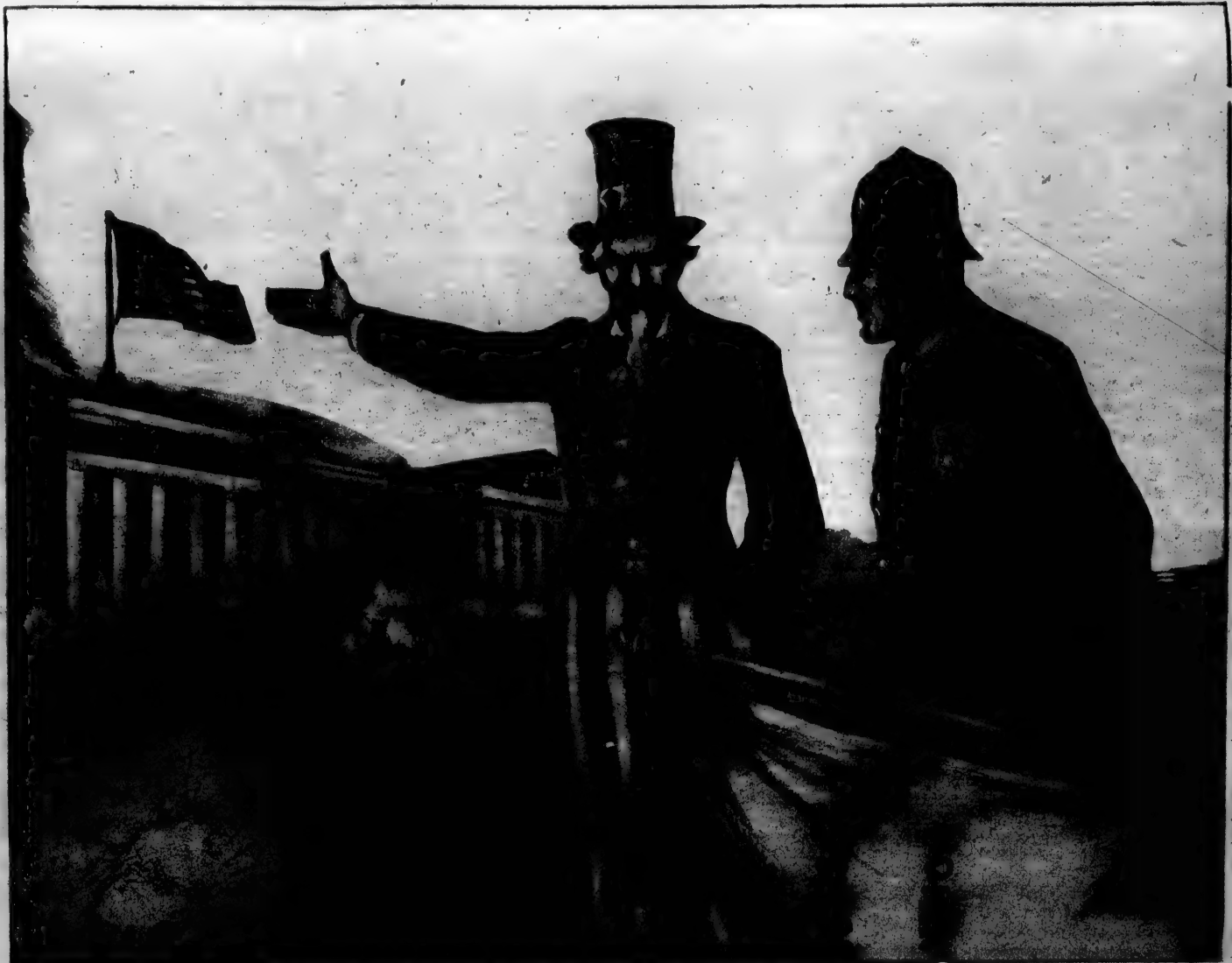
She admitted the justice of this position and there was even a glint of humor in her eyes as she spoke of it; but she recollection of the desperate straits which had induced her to make her application for assistance soon drove every thought of humor away. I cannot remember ever being so thoroughly gripped by the emotions of another as I was while I listened to this young woman's story.

The Bolsheviks were not always con-

stant with the property or even the lives of the bourgeoisie, and among those in power was one who cast covetous eyes on her. Her father was dead—not that he could have protected her had he been alive—and she and her mother were without friends or influence among the Reds. Escape there appeared to be none and her freedom from slavery lay only in the fact that the particular brute who was after her had been kept very busy with affairs of State. But the evil moment was only being delayed—and one bitter Winter's night word was conveyed to her that it would not be delayed beyond the morrow. She was bundled into a sleigh by her distracted mother, there was a tragic moment of parting, and then she was driven rapidly through the dark and dangerous streets and out into the frozen, wind-swept country. Before the dawn she had found a temporary shelter in the home of a kindly peasant.

Her destination was Odessa, where the family had friends, but it seemed absurd to imagine that she would ever get there. Her only chance lay in traveling by night and finding trustworthy people who would give her food and shelter in the daytime. Often she had to hide in barns and outhouses, where she almost froze. Continually she was haunted by the fear that the peasants, fearful of the vengeance of the Bolsheviks, might betray her or render her helpless by robbery, for it was impossible to hide the fact that she carried with her large sums of money, needed to pay the men who risked their lives in driving her from village to village. She had many narrow escapes from hands of marauders and fled from several shelters whose owners aroused her suspicion. But fortune was with her. After three months of hardships and terrors which would have destroyed one less vigorous in mind and body, she reached Odessa and was taken into the home of her friends. Here, too, she received word that her mother had escaped through Finland and was safe in Berlin. Then came the Bolshevik descent upon Odessa and another flight.

This time she was not alone. Her protectors had to flee also, and there was a man to take some of the burdens, at least. Across the Black Sea and down to Constantinople they fled, and thence up through the bloody and distracted Balkans; often hungry, often without shelter, always harassed by fear of roving guerrillas; constantly delayed



"That's the only union flag to fly on that building"

by official hesitation to permit them to travel upon passports issued by representatives of a Government no longer existing, which was all they had to rely upon. Another three months had been consumed between Odessa and Germany. It would be more than half a year between her abrupt departure from her mother and their reunion.

"This cannot be called exactly pleasant," remarked my neighbor, "but I have traveled worse."

We were coming up to Vienna from Budapest in a train that was creaking and grinding for lack of oil, that was unpainted without and unswept within and packed to the doors with unfortunate humanity. The speaker and I were wedged together in the corridor of a third-class carriage, although we had paid for first-class accommodation. His observation had followed my apology for digging into his ribs.

There was a violent lurch, during which we mutually clutched and stepped on each other's feet and then, just to be polite, I said that anything in the way of travel worse than what we were experiencing would tax my imagination.

"I was in Manchuria in midwinter," he replied, "and traveled three days in a train that had all the windows broken. There was no heat and no food. At one of the stations a Chinaman forced his way into my compartment, which was already overcrowded, and insisted that his tickets entitled him and his family to stay there. We were too exhausted to protest, and presently he hoisted in a whole row of women and children. These he placed indiscriminately in our laps. I got a baby, which I had to hold to keep it from toppling on to the floor. It stayed with me for eight hours. Next to me sat the grandmother, smoking a long

pipe continuously and emptying the hot ashes at intervals of my overcoat.

"I had become so indifferent to everything by that time that I did not even remove the ashes. Another Chinaman died, but nobody cared. At 1 o'clock in the morning of the fourth day I changed to another train. We were in China then, and I was able to get something to eat. At the first town of any size I got out and went to a hotel. My right side was paralyzed. I stayed in a hot bath a whole day, which did me some good, but I wasn't able to get about for two weeks."

Will we ever be able to understand the Russians? One day I met a man who

had lived among them and explained the excesses of Bolshevism by the assertion that suffering and death were regarded by the average Russian with a stoical indifference incomprehensible to the Occidental world. Centuries of contact with the Orient, and an equal period of repression, of acquaintance with the knout and other forms of torture had induced callousness. A few days later I came across an Austrian surgeon who had served in hospitals along the Hungarian frontiers and had had experience with Russian prisoners of war as nurses. They were enemies, so what he said was naturally not colored by sympathy.

"I used many different nationalities," he said, "and found the Russians the

gentlest and most lovable. Their people was beautiful and their kindness to their worst enemies was simply indescribable. Nothing that I asked them to do was too much. They taxed their endurance to the limit and never murmured. I have seen them handle patients with a tenderness and care that one would expect only from a trained woman. Our own people were good nurses, and so were the Italians. The Hungarians were the worst. The Hungarians were too proud to do all that was required, but the Russians—oppressed, handsome, blonde giants—were always dependable, always good-natured, always ready to help, by day or by night."



Romanian Soldiers Along Line of Orient Railroad to Bucharest.

Soldiers Guarding Exits to Train at Basel, Switzerland. International Passengers Going Through Are Not Allowed to Alight.

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The New York Times

Review of Books

Section

8

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

SIXTEEN PAGES

CONAN DOYLE'S PALACE OF WONDERS

New and Old Friends in "The Doings of Raffles Haw"—Humorous and Pathetic Stories of the War by G. A. Birmingham—Latest Fiction by Marion Harland, Louis Tracy, and Others.

THE DOINGS OF RAFFLES HAW. By G. A. Birmingham. George H. Doran Company.

IT is pleasant, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to meet again with an old and valued friend. But when one is hoping and expecting to form a new acquaintance with one who may become a valued friend and discover the supposed stranger to have been long and well known, the pleasure of the encounter is by no means without alloy. So it is when one takes up this volume and discovers that of the three stories it contains two at least have long been familiar—familiar, that is, to all the friends and admirers of a certain Mr. Sherlock Holmes.

We who belong to that numerous and devoted band have long since delved with him into the perplexities of the worthy pawnbroker who became a member of "The Red-headed League" and after participating for some eight weeks in the benefits of that singular organization, was suddenly dismayed and disgusted by the information that it had been dissolved. Nor have we failed to go with him—accompanied, of course, by the indefatigable Watson—to plumb the depths of "The Boscombe Valley Mystery," and puzzle over the extraordinary dying speech of the murdered man. These pleasures we have enjoyed before, and even though the edge of their freshness has long since departed, we can enjoy them still; but we must admit to a certain disappointment in finding familiar delights where we had looked to encounter new ones.

The third and longest story in the book is the novelette entitled "The Doings of Raffles Haw," which gives the volume its name. Although this tale would seem from internal evidence—evidence both of matter and of manner—to have been written a number of years ago, to the present it is at least in an entirely fresh and unfamiliar. It is a curious, fantastic, philosophical and imaginative tale of one who found a magic even more potent than that of any genii who ever built an enchanted palace. The scene is laid in the quiet, country district of Tarnfield, some fourteen miles out of Birmingham. To this retreat the three surviving members of the McIntyre family have come to live, after the business reverses which made of the elder Mr. McIntyre, once a successful gunmaker, a weak, querulous, whining drunkard. Robert, his son, is an artist who works hard at the big pictures by which he hopes to achieve fame and fortune, and Laura, his beautiful daughter, is engaged to a manly young naval officer, the son of the old friend on whose account they chose Tarnfield as a place of residence, rather than some other equally quiet spot. The young officer, Hector Spurling, has nothing but his pay; nevertheless he and Laura are determined to marry and defy poverty.

Into this not unusual situation comes the mysterious Raffles Haw, of whom no one knows anything, save that he is enormous, rich. He has built a magnificent house at Tarnfield; and built it with a complete disregard of expense which has excited the wonder and curiosity of all the neighborhood. It is indeed a veritable fairy palace, full of all sorts of marvels. Robert's first visit to this enchanting domain is described in detail, and the reader entirely sympathizes with his breathless amazement. But he has not yet seen all the extraordinary things the literally boundless wealth of his owner. This owner, Raffles Haw, is a generous, conscientious man, who feels to the full the responsibilities of his vast wealth, and does his best to use it wisely and for the benefit of other people. He tries to help those who are trying to help themselves; he is unswerving in his generosity and to the end. Yet even in the hands of this upright, honorable man,

riches such as his prove a curse. He himself dies of a broken heart, but "the blight which Haw's wealth cast around it seemed to last even after his death," and the only person among the little group surrounding him who really profited by it was the man whom it had seemed to blight and to defraud.

Entirely obvious as the moral of the story is, its fantastic trappings prevent it from boring the reader. The author has permitted his imagination to run riot amid the splendors and luxuries of Raffles Haw's great house, wherein one could travel from Egypt to South America in the twinkling of an eye, revel in the masterpieces of the world's foremost painters, or be dazzled by a profusion of jewels unsurpassed even by the treasures of "King Solomon's Mines." For not diamonds alone, but rubies and emeralds and "long strips of fustian pearls, all these were tossed out by their owner as a careless schoolboy might pour marbles from a bag." No less wonderful than this treasure trove is the account of the means by which they were obtained, while

the climax of the tale is as vivid and fantastic as any one could desire.

OUR CASUALTY

OUR CASUALTY. By G. A. Birmingham. George H. Doran Company.

EVERY one who has had the pleasure of knowing "General John Regan," joined "The Search Party," gone hunting for "Spanish Gold," or shared the difficulties and perplexities which beset "Lalage's Lovers" will hail with joy the publication of a new book by the creator of Dr. Whitty and the entirely delightful J. J. Meldon, sometime curate of Rallemoy. Not that any of the short stories collected in this new volume can compete for a single moment with the best work of the author who prefers to be known by his pen-name of "G. A. Birmingham"; but they are very amusing tales, nevertheless. The majority of them, of course, are wartime stories; stories mostly of those who stayed at home or who were for one reason or another compelled to remain behind the lines. It is with a stay-at-home story that the book opens, "Our Casualty" was a member of the Ballyhaine Veterans' Corps, an elderly man even for that company, no member of which was under fifty. But they all had the military spirit, and Cotten, though close on seventy, was second to none in his devotion to duty. Through a neighborhood conspiracy to save him from the results of his own patriotic fervor he was assigned to enact the role of a casualty, and played the part with a thoroughness

and realism no one had expected, obeying orders to an extent which greatly discomforted the volunteer ambulance corps as well as that of the veterans. "Getting Even" tells of a duel of wits between the rather lay doctor and the conceivably energetic Colonel of a battalion still in training, while awaiting his orders to embark for France. The Colonel had a vivid imagination and a considerable knowledge of the human anatomy, but he could not compete with Dr. McMahon. The difficulties which may arise through a strict attention to reports and regulations in a general hospital are illustrated by the history of one Private Binny, who became involved in "A Matter of Discipline." Somebody made a mistake, and Private Binny was officially declared dead. Being dead, he must of course be buried—but at this point Private Binny (not unnaturally) began to raise objections. Regulations, however, are regulations, and discipline required that Private Binny, being officially declared dead, should be dead and stay dead; it was a difficult situation. Canon Hannay's own experiences behind the lines have furnished him with material for many stories, humorous, indeed, yet with more than a hint of pathos. Christmas in a canteen gives an added poignancy to the tale of "The Second Band"—pathetic, despite its happy ending. Another story, and one a good deal out of its author's usual line, is the account of how Mrs. Jocelyn, one of those devoted women who worked for the soldiers in the canteens

(Continued on Following Page)

FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AND AMERICA IN THE JOURNEYMAN WORK OF LITERATURE

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

THE AMERICAN LITERARY YEARBOOK. A Biographical and Bibliographical Dictionary of Living North American Authors; a Record of Contemporary Literary Activity; an Author's Manual and Student's Text Book. Edited by William Frank. Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. Pp. 278.

IT is now more than half a century since Matthew Arnold, in his suggestive and stimulating essay on the "Literary Influence of Academies," asserted that what he called the journeyman work of literature, the making of books of reference, was far better done in France than it was in England; and he ascribed the superiority of the French to the influence of the French Academy. It cannot be denied that when Matthew Arnold made this assertion he was justified by the facts of the case—even if we may doubt that the inferiority of the English was due to the absence of an English Academy. In the past fifty years much water has gone under the bridge—as the Gallic proverb puts it; and the flow has been fruitfully among the English-speaking peoples. If Matthew Arnold were alive today he would have to admit that, although no Academy either in London or in New York has yet attained to the authority of the Academy founded in Paris nearly three centuries ago by Richelieu, the superiority of the French in the journeyman work of literature is not as obvious today as it was when he prepared his paper.

Of course, this is not because of a decline in the quality of French books of reference; it is because of a manifest and manifold improvement in the journeyman work of the British and the Americans. Perhaps it is still true that they order these things better in France; but they do not now order them so very much better. No French lexicon of that language, not even the noble work of Littré, rivals in its all-embracing comprehensiveness the massive Oxford Dictionary of our own tongue, now nearing its triumphant conclusion. No French collection of the lives of the most memorable Frenchmen is as ample and as accurate as the British "Dictionary of National Biography," meticulously carried through by the generosity of its public-spirited publisher, the late George Smith, under the skilled edit-

orship of Leslie Stephen and of Sir Sidney Lee.

The eight solid and stately volumes of Petit de Julleville's co-operative "History of the French Language and Literature" was the model imitated in the fourteen volumes of the "Cambridge History of English Literature," now at last supplemented by the three volumes of the "Cambridge History of American Literature." Candor compels the confession that the French original is much better than either of its imitations, British and American; its standard is higher, and its execution is firmer. On the other hand, the series of "English Men of Letters," founded by Lord Morley forty years ago, was the model for Mr. Jules Jusserand's "Great Writers of France," and it is difficult to say which is the better, each of them containing not a few volumes of high rank and also more than one contribution of unsatisfactory workmanship. Here again it is only fair to admit that Mr. Jusserand's series does not include any biography as futile and as inept as Mrs. Oliphant's life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan in Lord Morley's series.

Ward's "English Poets," for which Matthew Arnold wrote the introduction, followed the plan of Crépét's "Poètes Français," for which Sainte-Beuve had prepared the preface, and in this case we may award the palm to the British editor, who was more adroit in his selection of contributing critics than had been his French predecessor.

Here in the United States we can point with pride, as the spellbinders put it, to Webster's Dictionary, long alone in its supremacy over any British competitor; to the Century Dictionary, more comprehensive in its intention, and to the Standard Dictionary, most progressive in its amplified spelling. These three lexicons are outstanding evidence in behalf of American scholarship and American enterprise; and if Matthew Arnold was right in implying that the quality of its books of reference is a fair test of the civilization of a nation, the United States has no call to blush for its standing—even if we have not yet made any effort to do for our own worthwhile what the "Dictionary of National Biography" has done and is doing for those of our kin across the sea.

One American book of reference stands

in which has no rival either in France or in England. This is Bartlett's "Dictionary of Familiar Quotations," a long labor of love, growing in usefulness decade after decade, as it passed through edition after edition. It has had British competitors, of course, but no one of these is really worthy of comparison with Bartlett's book. Oddly enough, there is in French no corresponding collection of notable phrases, although the French have excelled in the making of proverbs and in the making of maxims, and although their language lends itself readily to the aphorism. I do not mean to imply that there are no books in French in which a few familiar quotations have not been traced to their sources; for there are two or three of these, and perhaps even more; but they reveal themselves as slight and careless performances when they are set by the side of Bartlett's most admirable tome.

The text for these rambling remarks is a thin little volume, the full title page of which stands at the head of this review. This title page is ambitious; and if its promise had been adequately carried out the book would have deserved a warm welcome from literary workers all over the United States. In his preface the editor declares his aims and his aspirations; he assures us that he will gladly receive corrections and additions; and he asks his readers to communicate with him at once if they discover any errors of omission or of commission. And the reviewer's first thought after perusing this modest request and after examining the book itself was to the effect that if this yearbook should attain the circulation its editor desires, and if its readers comply with his wish, then the Post Office of Herington, Minn., will be called upon to enlarge its facilities for handling its incoming mail.

But the editor has disarmed hostile criticism by another paragraph of his preface in which he informs us that his work has been done under great difficulties, inasmuch as it was accomplished at odd moments somewhere in France while he was serving as a volunteer in the army of his country. This is what the lawyers call a plea of confusion and avoidance, and a successful reviewer must grant its cogency.

(Continued on Page 489)

the article on "Lucky Chris or Chris Balf or Baldwin," etc., may be found, I would say that the same appears in: The American

finding a poem referring to Custer's charge

of the 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., was massacred
in 1876? It contains these lines:

Down to their death in that Valley of
Silence,
Down where the Sioux treacherous sank
lay at bay—
Down where the yellow hue took on a
tension,
Rode the brave Seventh on that fateful
day.

“He Will Give Them Back”

A. H.—May I ask your aid in obtaining the
entire poem, “He Will Give Them Back,”
the first stanza of which appears below?

We are quite sure
That He will give them back—bright,
pure and beautiful,
We know that He will but keep
Our own and His until we fall asleep.
We know He does not mean
To break the strands reaching between
The Here and There.
He does not mean—though Heaven be
fair—
To change the spirits entering there, that
the here
The eyes upraised and wet,
The lips too staid for prayer,
The mute despair.

“Sleep and Death”

JAMES H. MURRAY.—Can any one tell
me who is the author of a poem entitled

He does not mean—though Heaven be

Two Brothers, Sleep and Death would like to have the full poem.

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issippi Pilots, Pittsburgh, 1890. H. P. Dutton

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, former Minister to Denmark for ten years and author of a series of books of history, poetry, biography and fiction, is working, in collaboration with John B. Kennedy, on the official history of the Knights of Columbus and their share in the great war. The work, which is nearing completion, will be in two volumes, of which the second will be a memorial to the 60,000 members of the K. of C. in the United States and other countries who served in the war against the Central Empire. The first volume will be in two parts, the first dealing with the origin, growth, and fraternal and public activities of the Knights, and the other telling the full story of their war work and of the difficulties they overcame in their service to the men in uniform, both at home and overseas. This will be the only authentic war book to be issued by the Knights of Columbus.

Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson, whose several war books, "Curry On," "Living Bayonets," and "Out to Nin" have had many readers, who has been revisiting the western front and the occupied territory in Germany in order to make a study of reconstruction problems, will return to New York in about a fortnight and will at once begin a series of lectures and readings from his books dealing with his experiences in the war. His tour will begin in New York City soon after his arrival and will last for six months, taking him into every State in the Union.

A French view of American participation in the war is promised for publication next month by the Macmillan Company. It is by Lieut. Col. de Chambrun and Captain Charles de Maréchal, of whom the former was attached to General Pershing's staff and was designated by the French Government to accompany the American General on his return trip as a mark of honor. He was a conspicuous figure in the recent parades of the First Division in New York and Washington. The work has already appeared in France, where it has been adopted by the French Government as a textbook to be used in all the public schools. The translation into English has been done by Mme. de Chambrun. The book is said to tell the whole story of our activities in France—military operations, service of supply and welfare work—and to affirm with emphasis that the war was won only because of American co-operation.

"When the Workmen Help You Manage," by William R. Bassett of a firm of industrial and consulting engineers, is a forthcoming Century publication of the greatest timeliness. It is the result of the author's study of the relationship between employers and employees and of the practical results he has worked out by putting his theories and convictions into practice. His plan, which he has found satisfactory, is said to be very similar to that now working successfully in the United States Government Arsenal at Rock Island.

Lieutenant Roland Rohlf, who recently established a new American altitude record in aviation for pilot alone by ascending to 30,300 feet and a week ago made a new world's unofficial record of 34,200 feet, is the son of Anna Katherine Green—Mrs. Charles Rohlf—author of "The Leavenworth Case," and of a score or more of other mystery and detective novels.

A book on "The Oriental Policy of the United States," by Henry Chavis, Korean envoy to the Peace Conference, is announced for immediate publication by the Revell Company. It will have an introduction by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the Far Eastern Bureau.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are about to extend their series of bookshops, of which they have three in New York City, by opening in St. Louis in the Arcade, Eighth and Olive streets, the first shop in that city to be devoted exclusively to the sale of books and magazines. As elsewhere, books of all publishers will be on sale and the aim will be to provide the kind of atmosphere and service that develop interest in books.

Siegfried Sassoon, whose two volumes of poetry, "The O. I. Huntsman" and "Counter Attack," were published in this country last year by E. P. Dutton & Co., is another of the small army of European men of letters whose coming to the United States for lecturing and reading tours is a significant phenomenon of the coming season. Mr. Sassoon, who has been called "one of the morning stars of English poetry," served all through the war in the British Army, being several times gassed and wounded. He will give a series of

readings, which will take him over a good part of the country, from his published and unpublished poems.

The Columbia University Press will publish at an early date a volume entitled "The English-Speaking Brotherhood and the League of Nations," by Sir Charles Wastson of Cambridge University. It will contain chapters on "Nationalism and Hyphenism," "The Expansion of Western Ideals and the World's Peace," "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," "The Next War—Wilsonian and Anti-Wilsonian," "League of Dreams or League of Realities."

The 90th Division Association of the A. E. F. is preparing a history of the organization from the time it came into being at Camp Travis, Texas, until its demobilization, which will be ready for publication about the first of November. It has been prepared from authentic data and will contain about 300 pages, with many illustrations, maps and plans, the narrative paying especial attention to the service of the division overseas. The first edition, of 20,000 copies, had been almost all ordered in advance on the first of this month. To members of the division the work is sold at cost price.

The Harpers announce for immediate publication "The Fairy Detective," in which Rupert Hughes tries a new literary medium. The book contains a collection of American fairy stories which he has written for American children, wherein the interest centers around a little American girl and her nurse, who meet in the woods an elf which proves to be a fairy detective and to have the power of disguising itself in various animal forms, in which it unravels for the girl's entertainment many mysteries of the animal world.

W. Douglas Newton, whose book of English romance, "Green Ladies," is announced for early publication by the Appletons, is serving as a special correspondent for an English paper with the party of the Prince of Wales, and will therefore arrive in New York in November.

A new story by Honoré Willès, to be called "The Forbidden Trail," will be ready for publication next month by the Stokes Company. It will be set in the same region as was her novel, "Still Jim," and will deal with the machinations of German spies in their effort to appropriate the important discovery of a young American inventor.

Henry de Man, author of "The Re-Making of a Mind," recently published by the Scribners, who is in the United States to study American industrial methods for the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labor, and who has been for some years a leader of the Belgian Labor Party, said last week in an interview: "Even if the anti-war attitude of the Socialist Party in America had not caused the majority of American-born Socialists to leave the party, its traditional methods would never have appealed to the American spirit, for they were European and not American. The party is, in fact, a federation of unassimilated immigrants trying to import ideas which may correspond to the conditions in their native countries, but certainly not to those that prevail in America."

Mary Roberts Rinehart is in Los Angeles, where she is studying local atmosphere for the setting of her next novel, and is also overseeing the filming of one of her novels by the Eminent Authors' Corporation.

Jean Roy, whose "The Field of the Fathers" has been published in this country by the Doran, is another author to come up out of lowly conditions. She was born in a little Scottish seaport town in sordid poverty, and had been for some years a domestic servant in the home of a minister in the town of Greenock, Scotland.

Edgar Lee Masters's "Spoon River" has gone through twenty-five printings, many of them having been for large editions.

Co-operative Education

A book by Professor Peter Sandford of the University of Toronto, entitled "Comparative Education," contains surveys of the educational systems of the United States, Germany, England, France, Canada, and Denmark, with an accompanying bibliography, statistical tables, and diagrams. The author has been assisted in the preparation of his work by Harold W. Focht of the United States Bureau of Education, Arthur H. Hope of England, Isaac L. Kandel of Columbia University, and Dean Russell of the State University of Iowa. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

haps Mr. McCutcheon makes his hero's reformation too sudden and easy. It costs Sheridan Ridpath to be cured of alcoholism but little effort, no backslidings, no cravings. He spends a few days in the woods, fed by a friendly policeman and a friendly bartender, and emerges cured, eager for work, debonair, and self-confident. The reader can only shake his head at the suddenness and completeness of it and go on with the story.

For Sherry's reformation is, after all, only the beginning of the tale, which has a very pretty and vivacious love story twined in with a mystery and a gruesome climax and a number of surprises for the reader. Also, there is a family feud which mixes itself up with Sherry's love affair and promises at one time to spoil it. So, altogether, Sherry vaults into interests of considerable variety when he returns to prove to his world that he can make good. For the most part, the story is told in an entertaining style, with a light and easy touch, and with much humor that especially manifests itself in the conversations. The heroine is a charming creation, whose like in real life any one would be glad to meet, so breezy, individual, and unexpected is she. Her Irish paternity manifests itself in temper and temperament, in wit and softness of heart, in gentility and shrewdness. She is one of the best things her creator has ever produced.

THE LION'S MOUSE

THE LION'S MOUSE. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

MYSTERY and detective stories have to be put together over a pre-conceived framework and it takes the subtlest artistry to keep this skeleton from the reader's consciousness until the author is ready to take it. To the sophisticated reader, consequently, no such story, unless it be written by a near-genius, can seem other than mechanically assembled. But, fortunately for the writers of such stories, the mass of general readers are unversed in plot carpentry and so do not care how the story is constructed. For this reason the majority of people who read the Williamsons' (C. N. and A. M.) story, "The Lion's Mouse," will enjoy it thoroughly.

The authors get off to a sprinting start on the first page and race along the tortuous windings of an ingenious plot at a fast pace, made easy to follow by much bright dialogue and cleverly sustained suspense.

Page 1 finds Roger Sands en route to New York from the Coast. As the train starts, a beautiful woman bursts into his stateroom with a breathless plea that he let her occupy it as far as Chicago, and also that he take care of an envelope of documents for her. She tells him that more than one life depends upon her retention of these documents, and that she is afraid they will be stolen from her. She says she will never be able to explain the situation and appeals to Sands to trust her. In Chicago the lady is not met by the friend she expected there. Sands, who has fallen in love with her, marries her on the spot. Later he regrets of this headlong step. His first misgivings come when his wife brings unwelcome notoriety upon herself by impulsively taking into their home a girl who attempts suicide by hurling herself from the window of a store in which she works. The rest of the plot revolves around the fatal, mysterious papers "the girl from nowhere" gave Sands on the train, and around a costly pearl necklace he gave her after making her his wife. Both papers and pearls are stolen by a desperate gang of crooks. From the time of the thefts the story resolves itself into a fictional equivalent of the game of "Needle! Needle! Who's got the Needle?" Lovers of detective stories will enjoy the unraveling of the mystery as much as they enjoyed the simpler game in childhood.

JENNY BE GOOD

JENNY BE GOOD. By Wilbur Finley Bradley. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THERE is no lack of variety in incidents and characters in this novel, whose scenes carry the reader through a panorama of American life. It opens in a little New England seacoast village with a girl in her early teens toiling all day at a loom, weaving rag carpets and rugs, the money that she earns barely keeping herself and her seventy-year-old grandmother in food and clothing. The old lady is descended from Oliver Cromwell, via the Mayflower, and is extraordinarily proud of it. When her daughter had married a young fisherman from the Portuguese fishing village near by she had cast her out, and the young woman's child, the "Jenny Be Good" of the story, had been born in a fence corner. But notwithstanding her lowly parentage and her youth of hard

Continued on Page 479

FINE NEW NOVELS

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Henry Calverly is as interesting in THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM as in his earlier adventures, described in TEMPERAMENTAL HENRY and HENRY IS TWENTY. He is widely known, of course, through the Bobbs-Merrill books; but he deserves even more publicity for, among the younger Americans who are writing fiction about America, Samuel Merwin has no superior. With such a novel as THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM to justify their efforts the publishers should see to it that Mr. Merwin comes into his own.—Dallas News. Illustrated. Price \$1.75 net.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1919.

CONTENTS

Common Dog's Palace of Wonders—Lastest Works of Fiction.....	476
France, Great Britain, and America in the Journeyman Work of Literature.....	477
By Reader Matthews.....	478
Reverend Dickens, and Thackeray.....	479
Robert Cook.....	480
With Irish Harp, Old and New.....	471
Notable Books in Brief Review.....	478
Reviews of Notable in Principle and Practice.....	480
With Authors and Publishers.....	480
Quotations and Answers.....	481

ROOSEVELT, DICKENS, AND THACKERAY

THAT old question of the desirability of the happy ending in novels and short stories comes up again in the delightful collection of "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children"—and it is, perhaps, needless to say that the subject is treated in the large-minded, downright human fashion typical of the man who wrote the book. Writing to his son Kenneth about "Nicholas Nickleby" and about novels generally, the Colonel declares: "Normally I only care for a novel if the ending is good, and I quite agree with you that if the hero has to die he ought to die worthily and nobly, so that our sorrow at the tragedy shall be tempered with the joy and pride one always feels when a man does his duty well and bravely." Admittedly there are occasions when the ending of a novel cannot logically be "good," when the hero has to die; but the question arises as to how, he shall die is worthy of the consideration of those writers who are somewhat given to the morbid, the cynical temper in their fiction. If sorrow and disaster are necessary in the development of a fictional theme, by all means have it; otherwise, as the Colonel goes on to say, "there is quite enough sorrow and shame and suffering and baseness in real life, and there is no need for meeting it unnecessarily in fiction." In illustration of this there is this bit of personal experience: "As Police Commissioner I was my duty to deal with all kinds of squalid misery and hideous and unspeakable infamy, and I should have been more than a coward if I had sprung from doing what was necessary; but there would have been no use whatever in my reading novels detailing all this misery and squalor and crime, or, at least, in reading them as a steady thing." It need scarcely be added that the kind of "happy ending" in a novel that appealed to Colonel Roosevelt was not at all of the typically sentimental or melodramatic variety. In his theory of the substance and the purpose that go to the making of genuinely good fiction there is a hint of Tolstoy's definition in "What is Art." Thus, in the letter to Kenneth we read:

Now and then there is a powerful but sad story which really is interesting and which really does good; but normally the books which do good and the books which healthy people find interesting are those which are not in the least of the sugar-candy variety but which, while portraying foulness and suffering when they must be portrayed, yet have a joyous as well as a noble side.

THROUGHOUT these letters by Colonel Roosevelt are discussions of and allusions to works of fiction, especially to the novels of Dickens and Thackeray, by which one is reminded of the differences of opinion, once very much, and, at times, antagonistically, in evidence, regarding the work of these two novelists and

that still furnish subject for debate among literary critics. Personally Roosevelt preferred THACKERAY to DICKENS. "Penny-dim" and "The Newcomes" and "Vanity Fair," he wrote KENNETH, "I can read over and over again." With characteristic emphasis he states a reason for his preference: "Of course one fundamental difference between THACKERAY and DICKENS is that THACKERAY was a gentleman and DICKENS was not." Nevertheless, he humorously admits, "a man might do some mighty good work and not be a gentleman in any sense." Of the good work as contrasted with the bad work that he finds in Dickens he has much to say, and his criticism, on the whole, is quite in line with the current view of the subject, although the expression of it has the typical Rooseveltian emphasis. Thus, writing to Kenneth:

I quite agree with you about Tom Pynch. He is a despicable kind of character; just the kind of character Dickens liked, because he had himself a thick streak of maudlin sentimentality that, as somebody phrased it, "made him wallow naked in the pathetic." It always interests me about DICKENS to think how much first-class work he did and how almost all of it was mixed up with every kind of cheap, second-rate matter. I am very fond of him. There are innumerable characters that he has created which symbolize vices, virtues, follies, and the like almost as well as the characters in Bryant; and, therefore, I think the wise thing to do is simply to skip the book and twiddle and vulgarity and untruth and get the benefit out of the rest.

IN line with this view of DICKENS's characters, Roosevelt writes that he was "continually thinking of or alluding to some newspaper editor or Senator or homicidal rowdy" by one of three names occurring in "Martin Chuzzlewit": Jefferson Brick, Elijah Pogram and Hannibal Chollop. "All real personifications of certain bad tendencies in American life." But of "Martin Chuzzlewit" as a whole, or, rather, the character that this novel throws on Dickens's own character, Roosevelt, as might be expected, is unimpaired in his admiration:

Of course I entirely agree with you about "Martin Chuzzlewit." But the point came to me that the preposterous perversion of truth and the ill-nature and malice of the book are of consequence chiefly as indicating Dickens's own character, about which I care not a rap; whereas the characters in American short-comings and vices and follies are immortal, and, moreover, can be studied with great profit by all of us today. DICKENS was an ill-natured, selfish cad and boor, who had no understanding of what the word gentleman meant, and no appreciation of hospitality or good treatment. He was utterly incapable of seeing the high purpose and the real greatness which (in spite of the presence also of much that was bad or vile) could have been visible all around him here in America to any man whose vision was both keen and lofty. He could not see the qualities of the young men growing up here, though it was these qualities that enabled them to come to the West and to fight to a finish the great Civil War, and though they were to produce leadership like that of Lincoln, Lee and Grant. Naturally he would think there was no gentleman in New York, because by no possibility could he have recognized a gentleman if he had met one. Naturally he would condemn all America, because he had not the soul to see what America was really doing. But he was in his element in describing with bitter truthfulness Scander and Jefferson Brick, and Elijah Pogram, and Hannibal Chollop, and Mrs. Hominy, and the various other characters, great and small, that have always made me enjoy "Martin Chuzzlewit." Most of these characters we still have with us.

Discussions of books and bookish matters generally occur only incidentally, of course, in this remarkable series of letters, and are very far from being the feature that gives either its unique charm or its literary distinction to the collection as a whole. Things more vital than literature come into the scope of this father's letters to his children. Nevertheless, there is intrinsic value, sound critical sense in these discussions of books and authors, let them be iconoclastic, at times, as they will. One welcomes them, also, if for no other reason, for the Rooseveltian eloquence that rings through them.

LATEST BOOKS

War Books

PAROLES DE GUERRE. D'UN AMERICAINE. 1914-1918. Par James-Mark Baldwin. Paris: Librairie Patis Alean. Essays and lectures on subjects belonging to the war, by the Professor of Ancient History in the University of Princeton and Johns Hopkins.

UNCLE SAM FIGHTER. By William Atherton Du Fay. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Describes how the American Army of 3,000,000 men in two years of warfare was drafted, equipped, trained, and cared for.

THE MUD LARK. By Crosbie Garstin. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. A series of sketches of army life in France that first appeared in Punch.

THE WAR IN CARTOONS. Compiled and edited by George J. Hecht. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. A series of 100 cartoons by twenty-seven American cartoonists, in which the course of the war is outlined.

NOTES OF A CAMP-FOLLOWER ON THE WESTERN FRONT. By E. W. Hornum. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. A story of the author's experiences as a Y. M. C. A. worker.

NOTRE ONCLE D'AMERIQUE. Par Paul Fournier. 12mo. Paris: Librairie Académique Perrin & Co. Reminiscences, by a Parisian, of the work of the American Red Cross.

TROUPOUS FOR THE TROOPS. By Marjorie E. Doran. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. Story of a theatrical tour at the front.

FIELDS OF VICTORY. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. The third and final volume of Mrs. Ward's record of England's part in the war. The two preceding volumes were entitled "England's Effort" and "Towards the Goal."

MR. PUNCH'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Contains 170 cartoons and illustrations by famous Punch artists.

DOCUMENTS AND STATEMENTS RELATING TO PEACE PROPOSALS AND WAR. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co. A record of the aims of the belligerent Governments as set forth by them during the war, covering the period from December, 1914, to November, 1918.

THE HARBOR ROAD. By Sara Ware Bassett. 12mo. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. A story of a Cape Cod village.

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TAKING THE COUNT. By Charles E. Van Loan. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. Posthumous sketches of the prize ring.

THE LION'S MOUSE. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. A mystery story starting with the meeting of a hero and heroine on a train to Chicago.

THE SECRETS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By J. Fisher Thompson. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Series of short studies taking up some of the problems of animal life as they present themselves to the modern biologist.

Philosophy and Religion

THE SECOND PERIOD OF QUAKERISM. By William C. Braithwaite. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. A history written as a sequel to the author's first work, "The Beginnings of Quakerism," published in 1912. The present volume completes Professor Braithwaite's contribution to "The History of the Society of Friends."

MODERN PSYCHICAL PHENOMENA. By Howard Carrington. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead Company. Contains the results of researches conducted by the author in regard to such matters as "instrumental communication with the spirit world," "projection of the astral body," "psychic photography," "crystal vision," "crystal gazing," etc.

THE KEY TO THE UNIVERSE. By Harriette Augusta and F. Homer Curtis. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. An analysis of the significance and the spiritual interpretation of numbers. One of the authors, Homer Curtis, is Secretary of the Order of Christian Mystics.

A HISTORY OF THE NEW THOUGHT MOVEMENT. Edited by Horatio W. Dresser. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. A study of the origin and development of the mental healing movement.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD. By Ross C. Porter. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. A discussion of eternal life and the way to gain it.

Travel

CALIFORNIA DESERT TRAILS. By J. Smeaton Chase. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. The third in a series of travel volumes descriptive of the scenic features of the Far West. The first volume was devoted to the coast trails of California, the second to the Yosemite Valley. The present volume gives an account of the author's horseback ride in the Colorado Desert of Southern California. There are thirty-two full-page illustrations.

SEEING PENNSYLVANIA. By John T. Faria. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. A travel book of Pennsylvania intended especially for tourists. There are 111 illustrations in double tone and two maps. For those who care to spend their vacation days in Pennsylvania the author has traced out eight distinct routes through different parts of the State for their guidance.

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JACK HEATON, WIRELESS OPERATOR. By Frederick Collins. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Tells of the adventures of a school boy in a New Jersey town.

GRAND DADDY WHISKERS. M. D. By N. M. Leonard. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. Illustrated story of wood folk in Summer, for young readers.

(Continued on Page 484)

BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 482)

"What do you?" "I do that," said the padre, "and I will yet."

There is not a page in the book that one can afford to miss reading, hardly one that hasn't its laugh, its drama, its pathos. The book is one you will like to read and like to own, whether you were overseas or not.

THE SIX-HOUR DAY

THE SIX-HOUR DAY AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS. By Lord Leverhulme. Introduction by Stanley Unwin. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

LORD LEVERHULME's book is worth reading for more than one reason. In the first place, nobody who is interested in the vital economic and industrial problems of the day can afford to miss it, because it recounts the experiments tried by a very practical and successful British captain of industry in lessening daily hours of labor in his factories and in various forms of profit sharing.

Lord Leverhulme's "Sunlight Soap" is an almost worldwide agent of cleanliness, and the factory town of Port Sunlight in England has for many years been a sort of Mecca for all who are interested in the building of garden cities and towns as one of the means for the betterment of labor. When so successful a business man turns his attention wholeheartedly to the improvement of the relations between labor and capital and the bettering of the conditions and rewards of labor and is willing to try daring experiments, not only Labor and Capital but the Ultimate Consumer also will want to know what he does and how he succeeds.

In the next place, the reader who takes a more subtle interest in the printed page will find this volume highly engaging, because it vividly and impressively expresses a striking personality. The work contains a collection of addresses, twenty-five or more, made by Lord Leverhulme at various places in England and on various occasions, in which he set forth the conclusions to which he has come on such questions as the length of the working day, the sharing of profits, the housing problem, and methods and results of education, described the experiments he has tried and explained why they succeeded or have been unsuccessful. And through them all the man himself stands out, a sturdy British figure of the best type, four-square to the winds of social and industrial justice and political democracy, his feet planted solidly on love for and loyalty to the British Empire, wanting above all things to see his country better and wiser and happier, believing devoutly in work as man's highest blessing and desiring greatly to see everybody sharing in its beneficence.

Among the most important of these ideas is his conviction that a six-hour working day, with the machinery of a plant used in four daily shifts, will result for the employee in higher wages, more leisure, and better use of his leisure hours, and in the production of higher efficiency, for the employer a better rate of return on his investment and for the public larger production and lower prices.

Lord Leverhulme has put the six-hour day into practice in his own factories and speaks from intimate knowledge of the results. Several chapters discuss this question on all its sides and in all its possibilities. If a dozen or more chapters explain the system of what he prefers to call "prosperity sharing" rather than "profit sharing," which he has worked out after trying various unsuccessful experiments among his employees. He thinks that any such system, to be equitable, must be based upon a high standard wage system. Lord Leverhulme has a notable faculty for precise, lucid and interesting statement, the result of a keen and accurate knowledge of all phases of his subject, of the keenest interest in it and of clear, logical thinking about it.

THE JOURNEYMAN

WORK OF LITERATURE

(Continued from Page 473)

even if the most merciful of reviewers feels forced to point out that the conditions under which the book was compiled were unfortunate, since they made it impossible to prepare the volume properly. A book of reference can be made what it ought to be only by the aid of a heterogeneity of other books of all sorts; and we cannot help knowing that these necessary sources of information were not available by any soldier of the A. E. F., even if he had been a member of the G. H. Q. Staff on leave in Paris. The editor tells us that he proposes to return to his work regularly, and we can only hope that he will take up his task with a fuller understanding of its necessities and a more complete utilization of the resources attainable on this side of the Western Ocean.

The plan of the book is good. Only in execution is it deficient. The editor gives most of his pages to a biographical dictionary of the living writers of the United States; and he fills the rest of those pages with a miscellany of information about societies and academies, libraries and publishing clubs. He provides us with a list of the members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; but he has failed to supply biographical articles on a baker's dozen of its members—Henry M. Alden, President Butler, William Gillette, President Hadley, Mr. Howells, Henry Cabot

Lodge, President Lowell, Professor Bliss Perry, Professor William M. Sloane, Dr. Henry van Dyke, Professor Barrett Wendell, and Brand Whitlock. And from the full count of the women writers of the United States he has omitted Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. DeLand, Miss Edna Ferber, Mrs. Mary Rinehart Roberts, Mrs. Mary Wilkins Freeman, and "Marion Harland."

The editor has been happily inspired in devoting one section to a list of literary prizes, with information as to their foundation and as to the conditions and awards. But the list he has here provided needs considerable expansion. It contains a catalogue of the recipients of the Nobel Prize in Literature—and this catalogue makes it plain that the awards have not been made with sound judgment. It contains a list of the British authors who have received the Prince of Wales Literary Prize. It records the foundation of the O. Henry Memorial Short Story Prize, founded by the New York Society of Arts and Sciences and to be awarded next January for the first time annually thereafter. But it does not mention the Pulitzer Prizes for the best American novel, the best American play, and the best American biography, awarded annually by the Executive Board of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, nor does it record the gold medal which is voted every year by the National Institute of Arts and Letters and which is always served to recognize the merit of James Ford Rhodes and William Roscoe Thayer as historians, as John Burroughs as an essayist, as Augustus Tarnham as a poet, of Mr. Howells as a novelist, and of the late James Whitcomb Riley as a poet.

With the desire to help the editor to make his succeeding issues more useful, attention must be called to the incompleteness and to the inaccuracy of the list of books by American authors published in 1918. Incomplete as such a list cannot help being, unless the volume be swollen far beyond any necessity; but the selection of titles deserving of entry must be judicious and the exclusion of titles of books by writers who are not American must be rigorous, a rule not carefully observed by the editor, who has here catalogued on a single page (p. 84) books by three British authors—George Barker, W. L. George, and Professor Gilbert Murray.

Dr. Johnson defined the maker of a dictionary as a "harmless drudge." A drudge he must be by the very nature of his occupation; but harmless he is not unless he has a passion for accuracy and a positive craving for the trifles which make perfection. Accuracy is an unattainable ideal, but a certain accuracy is an essential part of a single volume. There is wisdom in the saying that if you want to have the pride of accuracy taken out of you compile a catalogue and print it. But a catalogue is hopeless unless you begin your harmless drudgery with the hope and expectation that when you have ended it you will have achieved accuracy and a certain pride of accuracy. It is a condition precedent to success in undertaking any work of reference.

Charles Lamb classed a dictionary as one of the books that were not books, since it cannot be kept in the hand under the evening lamp and taken to the inn and read lovingly. But then Lamb delighted in whimsical fancies; he was ready to invent at will any facts he wanted, and he delighted in the whimsical fancies of other men. To the rest of us, who are more matter-of-fact men, the dictionary is in Artemus Ward's words—"a sweet, sweet boon."

Good, sweet books also are a selfish thing, other works of reference—Rogers' "Thesaurus" and Soule's "Synonyms," the Century "Cyclopedia of Names," the Britannica, French and German dictionaries. In fact there are a dozen or more volumes toward each of which I feel as the Texan is fabled to have howled toward his six-shooter: "Mostly I don't need it, but when I do need it I need it pretty damn quick!"

Twenty or thirty years ago men of letters and men of action amused themselves by drawing up lists of "books that have helped me," and the present reviewer has to confess that he himself indulged in this pleasant self-examination. As he recalls the various volumes he has set down as useful, he regrets that he cannot recall any expression of gratitude toward the works of the harmless drudges, the journeymen writers, who had made it possible for him to work on many occasions. He has earlier in this review declared his high appreciation of Bartlett's most delightful collection of "Familiar Quotations" and he would ask permission now to express his thanks for Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," the original in three sturdy and substantial tomes and the supplement in two equally solid volumes, for which we are indebted to the industry of John Foster Kirk. This is an indispensable tool for all workers in the biographical history of English literature in both of its branches, British and American.

"May I not add"—if I may venture upon this magisterial expression—that there is one French book of reference which has not yet been imitated in English, and which I am always hoping to see imitated? This is Vapereau's "Dictionnaire des Ecrivains," a biographical dictionary of the chief authors of all languages, combined in a cyclopedia of the histories of the several languages and literatures of the world. It is a work of comedy and tragedy and melodrama, the novel and the essay, the sonnet and the ballad. As Vapereau was a Frenchman, his list of names is good in its range, but in French cyclopedias, that is to say, it is very good indeed in its treatment of French topics; it is good in its treatment of the Greeks and the Latins; it is fairly good in its treatment of the Southern Europeans, Spaniards, and Italians; and it is not really good in its treatment of the Northern, the Scandinavians, the Dutch, the Germans, and the English. None the less it is a very useful book, as I can testify after forty years of possession, and it was taken as a model for a similar book in English, and if that were as well made, the result would also be very useful. If it is undertaken I hope that this may be by an American who will not be led by ignorance and indifference to scant the space which should be awarded to American topics and to American authors.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

These tales are true and many of the characters and places mentioned actually exist. The scenes of the stories are all laid in Louisiana, and the names of the negro settlements lying around a certain "rich and aristocratic little town" are all accurately given.

RAINBOW VALLEY

RAINBOW VALLEY. By L. M. Montgomery. Frontispiece in color by M. L. Kirk. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

It is nearly a dozen years since Miss Montgomery, who is now, in private life, Mrs. Ewen Macdonald, began writing her series of stories about the character and life of Anne Shirley. Through some four or five volumes she has carried the tale, through girlhood, young womanhood and love, marriage and the making of a home on the shores of Four Winds Harbor, Prince Edward's Island. In this latest story she has carried the picture of Anne Shirley's developing life forward to the time when half a dozen children, the oldest of whom has arrived at the dignity of thirteen sturdy years, fill their home. The story takes its name from a delectable valley near their house in which these children love to play, especially at evening-tide, when it takes on a fairy-like enchantment. Much of the action of the story takes place in this lovely glen, part of it concerned with the doings of Anne's children and their playmates and part of it with the affairs of their elders, in which also the children are more or less entangled.

It is a pretty story, enlivened with much talk and play, innocent roguery and eager interest in life of a dozen children, part of them Anne's, part of them the new minister's, and one a naughty wail who pops up in the community and develops great ingenuity and energy in the matter of keeping things in general well stirred up. The children are all strongly individualized and each one is portrayed carefully and made to keep his own place in the picture. Miss Montgomery's thousands of admiring readers will welcome many of their old acquaintances whom they have delighted to meet in her previous books. There are also some new people whom the neighborhood takes into its arms and at once begins, after its friendly fashion, to arrange their lives and futures. They are very amusing in their efforts to settle the future of the widowed new minister with his household of children. And there is much humor in the conversation and incidents which the author narrates in detail. The reader feels that she loves all these people whom she has created and that she takes keen delight in writing about them. They are racy of their region, each one a sturdy bit of individualism and a true son or daughter of their island soil. The book has a homey charm and its descriptions of the region are likely to make all its readers wish to visit Prince Edward's Island.

MIRABELLE

MIRABELLE OF PAMPALUNA. By Juliette Yver. Translated by Lucy Humphrey Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DAINTINESS is perhaps the best word with which to characterize the unusual quality of the theme of this little story and the manner in which it is worked out. And that is a curious word to apply to a story of the war in which there are graphic scenes of battle and of heroic sacrifices. Nevertheless, let it stand, for there is no other that so accurately visualizes the grace, the deftness, the pleasing way in which it entwines an old legend of French history with the heroism of the French people in 1914 and the following years.

The characters are the keeper of a bookshop in Paris and his wife, daughter, and clerk, the head of a department in a big department store, and his wife, daughter, son, and a salesman in his department, and M. de Assommes, a famous novelist from Southern France much given to delving in French history and legend of the Middle Ages, who is a client of M. Duval the bookseller. The two young salesmen are already in love at the opening of the story with the two young women, who look upon them with scornful eyes because they are commonplace, not in the least interesting or heroic. The action varies for the most part between M. Duval's bookshop and the suburban cottage of M. de Assommes of the department store, whose wives are sisters. There are charmingly pictured scenes of family reunions, picnics, and fishing excursions that give intimate glimpses of French middle class life. To the family circle in the bookshop or the larger gathering in the suburban cottage M. de Assommes, the novelist, relates the story, incident by incident, continuing through many months, that he is deciphering from a sheet of old manuscripts, of Mirabelle of Pam-

luna, famous beauty and great lady of the thirteenth century, whose lover knight went upon the crusade of his time to fight in the Holy Land for the ideals of Western Europe. Soon comes the war, and the threads of its bloody progress, and the love affairs of the two young couples and of the romantic story of the long-dead Mirabelle and her lover knight are wound together through the score or more of chapters with skill and deftness. With art that is all the more skillful because it seems unstudied, the author gradually and apparently without purpose so parallels the ancient and the new stories as to show that heroism and devoted love and sacrifice are as evident and as admirable in the one century as in the other, and that the French people are essentially the same now that they were seven hundred years ago. And at the wedding feast which ends the story the novelist, who has also ended the tale of Mirabelle, makes a little speech in which he says:

Where am I? Is it the twentieth century or is it the thirteenth? Am I assisting at the wedding of Mirabelle of Pampaluna or at that of a Parisian of the present day? Can the hero I see here so admired by us be the book clerk, as modest as he is learned, who recently searched through the octavo with me, or, indeed, the crusading knight, blinded before Mansourah by the blow of a Saracen stone? And this other hero, does he come from Daulis or Verdun? . . . What harmony between the centuries! In spite of vicissitudes, evolutions, and transformations, France is one and always the same. What she was 700 years ago under the white robe of chivalry so I find her again today, her expression graver, a little sobered by the meditations of science, filled with the smoke of industry, railroads, and steamboats, but graced with the same passion, with the same youth and charm that fascinates the world and disconcerts even her barbaric enemies. I lift my glass to the France of Mirabelle and to the France of Edith Bouchaud and Louise Lecolatre!

Yes, it is, indeed, a dainty story. But underneath its daintiness, its grace, and its charm there is the serious, high, intense spirit that has always made France what she has been, whether in the thirteenth or the twentieth century. The charm and the purpose of the story have been appreciated in France, where the book has gone through many editions. The translation, by Lucy Humphrey Smith, is especially to be commended for the ease and distinction with which it reproduces the spirit and flavor of the original.

THE BETRAYERS

THE BETRAYERS. By Hamilton Drummond. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE struggle for superior power between Emperor Frederick II. and Pope Innocent IV. in the thirteenth century would not, at first glance, seem to be promising material from which to create an interesting, even exciting, historical romance. But that is what Hamilton Drummond has done in "The Betrayers." He has given it, for the twentieth century reader, the interest it must have had for those who participated in it, and infused his characters with the intensity of feeling and the vigor and determination with which the respective followers of Emperor and Pope carried on their struggle. His people intrigue and guilefully negotiate, kidnap and poison, ride strenuously, fight to the death, plot and counter plot, strive to the uttermost with wit and cunning and effort and hardy endurance. And it is all against a magnificent thirteenth century background that is true to history and faithful to the social conditions of the time. Emperor Frederick II. is the one whose story Blasco Ibañez tells with picturesque brevity in the first few pages of "Mare Nostrum." Given in two or three pages the Spanish novelist makes him an interesting, curiosity provoking figure, and Mr. Drummond presents, at various times in the course of his story, a fairly complete view.

The story is told in the first person by Mark Blason, Secretary to Robert, Count of Solomons, of France, and it opens as the Count, his son, and his Secretary draw rein on a hill overlooking the city of Lyons, whither the Pope had fled in 1174 and summoned a Council whose mission was to judge between Pope and Emperor. The Count of Solomons was there to represent King Louis of France and to see that justice was done. Stopping barely long enough to acquaint the reader with the setting of this opening scene, the tale plunges at once into the intrigues that was going on between the followers of the two sides to the struggle, the pitfalls that each was arranging for the other faction, the guile with which each was endeavoring to carry on the battle of wits. There is a dramatic account of some of the sessions of the Council that brings back the very spirit of the age, tense with emotion and gorgeous in its descriptions. Then the young Count and the Secretary ride for

Italy, and a series of adventures begins that plunges the reader from one peril into another. Many of the great men of the time take part in the action, and each of them is depicted with life and color. There is a love story also that runs its perilous way through all the dangers of the struggle between Church and Emperor, but finally finds its way to calmer, happier times.

Those who like historical romance will find in Mr. Drummond's novel a well proportioned, ingeniously complicated, and very dramatic tale, richly clothed in the trappings of medieval life.

LATEST BOOKS

(Continued from Page 476)

THE LAND OF FAIR PLAY. By Geoffrey Parsons. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Using the method of analogy, the author shows that the democracy practiced on the playground is in principle identical with national democracy. The book is intended as an essay on the elements of civics for boys and girls.

CHICKEN LITTLE JANE ON THE "BIG JOHN." By Lilu Munsel Ritchie. 12mo. New York: Britton & Co.

A story of the Far Western prairies for young readers.

FRENCH FAIRY TALES. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

Collection of more than thirty tales for young readers given as typical specimens of folk lore from the French provinces.

WIGWAM WONDER TALES. By William Thompson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Series of pictures drawn from the myths of the Indians of the Northwest.

WHEN WE WERE LITTLE. By Mary Fanny Young. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A collection of children's rhymes of Oyster Bay, with a foreword written by Colonel Roosevelt in August of last year.

New Editions

THE EMANCIPATION OF MASSACHUSETTS. By Brooks Adams. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

New edition, with much additional material, of a book first published in 1887.

TRANSPLANTED. By Gertrude Atherton. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A new and revised edition of a work first published in 1898 under the title "American Wives and English Husbands."

MODERN GERMANY. By J. Ellis Barker. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A sixth edition, greatly enlarged, and indicating the future of Germany as a result of the war.

ANATOMICAL DIAGRAMS. By James M. Duntz. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A fourth edition.

POEMS. By William Ernest Henley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A new edition of a collection first published in January, 1898.

THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION. By Henry Cabot Lodge. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A new library edition, in one volume, of a work originally published in 1898.

THE MAN-WHO UNDERSTOOD WOMEN, AND OTHER STORIES. By Leonard Merrick. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A new volume in the collected works of Mr. Merrick, with an introduction by William J. Locke.

A PRACTICAL COURSE IN TOUCH TYPE-WRITING. By Charles E. Smith. 8vo. New York: Isaac Pitman Sons.

Single keyboard edition.

SAINT JOAN OF ARC. By Mark Twain. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A new edition, with illustrations in color by Howard Pyle and decorations in tint by Wm. F. Jones.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GREAT SPEECHES AND OTHER HISTORY-MAKING DOCUMENTS. 12mo. Chicago: American Van Nostrand Company.

A revised edition, with additional matter. Contains forty-four of the principal speeches of the President, including the important addresses delivered in Europe and more recent subjects in this country on the League of Nations.

Miscellaneous

AIRCRAFT. By Evan J. David. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

An illustrated history written for the general reader, tracing the origin and development of aviation in war and peace. The author is managing editor of Flying.

THE STORY OF MILK. By Johan D. Frederiksen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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WITH IRISH BARDS

OLD AND NEW

THE WILD SWANS AT COOLE. By W. H. Yeats. The Macmillan Company. THE KILTARLAN POETRY BOOK. Prose Translations from the Irish. By Lady Gregory. (I. P. Putnam's Sons. THE MOUNTAIN SINGER. By Seamus MacCathmhail. The Four Seas Company.

THE WILD SWANS AT COOLE "is a beautiful title, and the book itself is a beautiful book, with a cover of exquisite simplicity designed by Mr. Sturge Moore. But in spite of the beauty of it within and without, it is a painful book. The little poem gives the keynote of the whole. The nine and fifty swans floating dreamlike upon "the brimming water among the stones," or rising, . . . wheeling in great broken rings Upon their clamorous wings, still have a magical light upon them. But their apogee of splendor is past; although . . . now they drift on the still water. Mysterious, beautiful.

The poet apprehends their final flight: Among what rushes will they build, By what lake's edge or pool Delight men's eyes, when I awake some day To find they have flown away?

In the question lies the sadness of the book. The Wild Swans, that have so truly typified the genius of Yeats, seem to be on the eve of vanishing beyond his sight, and he feels a pang at their threatened departure keener than the jealousy of woman at the fading of her beauty or the grief of a lover at the death of his beloved.

Not that the "bell-beat of their wings" has as yet ceased. Such a poem as "Memories" shows that their reverberation still lives in the air.

One had a lovely face And two or three had charm, But charm and face were in vain Because the mountain grass Cannot but keep the form— Where the mountain hare has lain.

"And 'His Phoenix' and 'The Lines Upon a Dying Lady' and 'Men Improve with the Years' would any of them make the fame of a lesser poet. But in and out of the verses runs the tragedy of a man old in feeling, if not in years, who has looked his last on 'the dark leopards of the moon' and to whom nothing now is left but to 'endure the timid sun.' Alas for the Wild Swans of youth!

Passion, conquest, wander where they will, Attend upon their still.

Written by various hands and in various centuries, "The Kiltarlan Poetry Book" reveals not one tragedy but many. Here is the intimate tragedy of "The Grief of a Girl's Heart."

You have taken the East from me; you have taken the West from me; you have taken what is before me and what is behind me; you have taken the moon, you have taken the sun from me, and my fear is that you have taken God from me.

Here are the tragedies of the old heroes whom death called to the Many-Colored Land; of the "sadness and grief and long dying" of the women who were left behind. Above all here is the endless tragedy of a nation:

I do not know of anything under the sky That is friendly or favorable to the Gael.

But only the sea that our need brings us to, Or the wind that blows to the harbor The ship that is bearing us away from Ireland.

And there is reason that these are reconciled with us.

For we increase the sea with our tears And the wandering wind with our sighs.

Lady Gregory has done well to translate these poems, as she says, "in the speech of the thatched houses where I have heard and gathered them." Such a rendering, as literal as may be, is flexible and full of the very color of poetry. One might wish that she had given us the approximate dates of the poems, and whatever information is available about their authors. It would have fixed the book, in a way, and given it background, whereas now, to the reader unacquainted with Irish literature and legend, it hangs rather uncertainly between earth and sky. But, even with this shortcoming, it is a book full of beauty and of a wistful charm.

If the author of "The Mountain Singer" were writing in Gaelic, we should fully admit his privilege to call himself by a name no Saxon can possibly pronounce. But since his book is presumably intended for English readers, we protest. One wonders if his butcher and baker and candlestick-maker send their bills to Mr. Seamus MacCathmhail or to Mr. Joseph Campbell? This may seem like laboring a small point, but it is one whose implications stretch beyond the title-page. In many of the poems we feel that Mr. Campbell—if he will permit us to call him so—strives to make up for certain limitations of his poetical vision by an intense Irishness.

Lady Gregory and William Butler Yeats do not have to shuffle the alphabet for a new name or scatter syllables of Irish through their pages to call attention to their work. Neither is it necessary for Mr. Campbell to do so, as a matter of fact. His talent is a slender one, but it is genuine. It does not lie in the direction of "fine writing," but rather in the simple hitting lyric. The verses "My Fiddle is Singing" are slight enough, but full of grace and sweetness:

My fiddle is singing
The wind is stirring.
The moon is fair.
A shadow wanders
Along the road;
It stops to listen
And drops its load.
Dreams for a space
Under the moon,
Then passes, humming
My mountain tune.

In a number of poems the delicate mythology of the Catholic Celt is very tenderly sung, and in several others, as in "The Dwarf," a still earlier and earlier mythology peeps through, like writing upon a palimpsest. In a word, Mr. Campbell need borrow no crutch of Seamus MacCathmhail with which to cougel the "fair-haired Gael"; he can subjugate him by his gift of poetry alone, and he so will.

MR. HOOVER'S RELIEF WORK

THE SOUL OF THE "C. R. B." A French View of the Hoover Relief Work. By Mme. Saint-René Taillandier. Translated by Mary Caldwell Jones. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SURELY, of all the books that have been written about the work of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium there is none more interesting in a curious and unusual kind of way than this by a Frenchwoman for the information of French readers. It is curiously interesting because of the vivid contrast its method and manner present with English-written books on the same subject, and the still more curious contrast of that method and manner with the subject itself. The English and American books that have been written about the work of the C. R. B., whether by men or women, have presented their story simply, directly, aiming only to make their readers see and feel the condition of the people and the ways in which their suffering was relieved. The Frenchwoman's account is indirect, sophisticated, Parisian, framed in a setting of luxurious and intellectual society, objective, given to exploring and experimenting all round the edges of the subject with questions of philosophic and social and governmental interest. When the Belgians and the relief work do finally take the centre of the stage in the person of some one relating experiences the contrast between the narrative and all this setting of comfort, luxury, and intellectual interests is, to say the least, striking.

The author is a Frenchwoman belonging to a Parisian group notable in politics and literature. She is a niece of the famous historian Taine, a sister-in-law of Paul Bourget, and a sister of Andre Chevrillon, whose "England and the War," with an introduction by Kipling, was a luminous analysis and interpretation of English temperament in its relation to the war, while her husband was a member of the Academy and won many honors in the French diplomatic service. Her method in the first and second chapters is to present a group of people, French and Americans, in a French or an American home in Paris, with several members of the C. R. B. present. After preliminary description and talk the C. R. B. workers describe the things they have seen and done in Belgium and invaded France. Mme. Taillandier has depended for these descriptions mainly upon the books that have been written by several members of the C. R. B. and upon conversations with such of them as she has met in Paris. In the last chapter the author makes a journey to the invaded region of France, after the Germans fell back from the devastated district in the Spring of 1917, among her companions being Mr. Hoover and others of the relief workers. Here there are vivid descriptions of destroyed towns, ruined countryside, desolation unspeakable, with talks now and then with the people of the region and conversations with the American relief workers concerning German deeds and ideas.

It is an interesting book just because of the novelty of its presentation. Americans already informed concerning the work of the C. R. B. in the regions dominated so long by Germany will find it worth reading for the sake of the graphic and novel setting it gives to that work and also for the sake of the intellectual interests which permeate all its pages. The spirit of the author, in which she seems also to express the spirit of her country, is that of the warmest friendliness and comradeship toward the American people.

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The man who has not read Merrick's *Conrad in Quest of His Youth* would buy a copy on his way home tonight if he appreciated how unusual a pleasure lies in its enthralling pages.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. By Arthur Conan Doyle. Volume IV: The British Campaign in France and Flanders. The British Campaign in France and Flanders. New York: George H. Doran Company.

In this the fourth volume of his history of the war, which is being published simultaneously in England under the title of "The British Campaign in France and Flanders," the author undertakes to describe all the operations of the British on this western front during the year 1917. The work is now less hampered by the restrictions of censorship, so that the narrative can proceed less cautiously, although there are still limitations of such a nature that names which otherwise would plainly figure in the story are often suppressed. The whole work gives evidence of the most painstaking labor cheerfully undertaken to make the narrative an authentic history of the war. The author's first preface tells us that he began from the first days of the war to collect materials from original sources, and succeeding prefaces have with justifiable satisfaction commented upon the success with which the accounts have passed the strictest tests without having been found in any important matter incorrect.

The third volume dealt almost entirely with the battle of the Somme. The present volume includes an account of the German retreat on the Arras-Soissons front, the battle of Arras, and the operations in the Arras sector that followed, the battle of Messines, the third battle of Ypres, and the battle of Cambrai. One is strongly impressed, in reading this history, by the vast changes that have taken place in warfare, not in modern times, but in the course of the great war, and the entirely different problems that have in consequence been presented to the historian. It is no easy task—quite aside from the mere numerical aspect of the data—to organize into any unity of story an account of a battle that extends perhaps for a hundred miles, is carried on in a great number of separate actions, and lasts for months. The day of the dramatic history of war is perhaps gone forever, and the story of war becomes to a greater extent a record of scientifically ordered facts.

We do not mean, however, that there are no larger and more comprehensive ways of viewing the war. The present volume is the story of a year, a most eventful andateful year. It was the year, indeed, in which, as we are told, the Allies gained a clear military ascendancy over the German armies. It had been a glorious year both to the French and the British forces, which, "pursuing their system of the limited objective, had hardly met with a single repulse in a long campaign." And yet, as the historian tells us, and as we all know very well, notwithstanding these successes in the West, the year was a disappointing one for the Allies, since the Russian collapse greatly weakened the position in the West and foretold the certainty of strong reinforcements of the enemy and renewed spirit. "Storm clouds piled high in the East. Only from over the western rim of the Atlantic came a slowly waxing light."

The story of this year, as related by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, follows very closely the military movements and turns aside for few incidents and interpretations. The writer stops now and again, however, to bestow praise—upon the Territorials, upon the Canadians and the Australians, and upon all. Here and there one finds some memorable record. Speaking of the British advance on the Arras-Soissons line, he says that the joy of recovering the land was tempered by the sight of wanton destruction. His words are impressive. Let us repeat them:

These devils, or-to be more just—these devil-driven slaves, with a malignity for which it would be hard to find a parallel, endeavored by every means at their command to ruin the country for the future as well as for the present. Buildings were universally destroyed, including, in many cases, the parish churches. Historical monuments, such as the venerable Castle of Concy, were blown to pieces. Family vaults were violated and the graves profaned. The wells were poisoned and polluted. Worst of all, the young fruit trees were ringed so as to destroy them for future seasons. It was considered the last possibility of misery when the Mahdi's men cut down the slow-growing palm trees in the district of Dongola, but every record upon earth has been swept away by the barbarians of Europe.

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

ADVENTURES IN PROPAGANDA: Letters from an Intelligence Officer in France. By Herbert Blankenhorn, Captain, Military Intelligence Division, U. S. A. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

THIS is a collection of very informal letters written by Captain Blankenhorn, edited by Mary Dewhurst Blankenhorn. The letters tell somewhat

incidentally—and a little too incompletely for one whose main interest in reading the book might happen to be in the theme itself—the story of America's participation in the propaganda directed against the morale of the enemy during the last months of the war. "It has remained for the greatest struggle of humanity," says the editor, "to place truth among high explosives and poison gas as munitions of war." It was to organize its use by the American Army that Captain Blankenhorn sailed for France on July 14, 1918, with a group of six intelligence officers. This propaganda, as one understands it from these pages, consisted of putting the truth in the form of picture and printed word into the pockets of the German soldier in trench and camp. It is to our credit that Washington sanctioned it only upon the stipulation that it should contain nothing but the truth.

Facts about America's participation in the war, the rate at which the American Army was being landed in France, news of German reverses, the number of prisoners, and especially statements about the treatment of German prisoners by Americans, including the "bill of fare," were rained down upon the German lines.

As soon as President Wilson would give an utterance for the world (which included the German Army) the propaganda section would translate it into German and deliver it by the air route to all the areas within reach. In every attack launched in the Argonne Germans came forward through the fog, sometimes in twos and threes, sometimes by companies—each man clamoring for an American breakfast as advertised. And they got it.

These letters are typical of much of the literature of the war. An experience of days crowded full of swift movement and dramatic moments is expressed hurriedly and vividly. The trivial and serious, formal dinners and quick lunches, important conferences with famous men and little mishaps by the way, impressions, forecasts, French, vernacular, profanity, and fine phrases are all tumbled in together. The student of literature will perhaps find presently that the war, which has affected everything, has introduced changes even into our language. Will there emerge from it an American language? If one wishes to know what this American language might be at its best (and its worst) let him read Captain Blankenhorn's book. The profanity in this particular narrative would be more interesting if it were more original, but it all goes with the rest, with the mass of the thousands of books inspired by the war. They are all interesting and valuable because they bring us experience gathered at first hand and set down without premeditation or self-consciousness.

YOUNG FOLKS' TREASURY

THE YOUNG FOLKS' TREASURY and **THE YOUNG FOLKS' BOOK.** Edited by Hamilton Wright Mable, Edward Everett Hale, William Byron Forbush, Caroline T. Beebe, Burdell, and Jennie Ellis Burdick. Illustrated. New York: The University Society. Thirteen volumes.

THE purpose of this set of handsomely made volumes is to provide a comprehensive, all-round, fundamental library for the American home in which children of several ages are growing up and developing varied tastes for reading. The original work of selection and editing that was done by Hamilton Wright Mable and Edward Everett Hale has been revised and completed by William Byron Forbush and Jennie Ellis Burdick. The contents cover a very great range and variety of selections taken from the best material of all times for the reading of children and young people. It is graded according to age from "Mother Goose rhymes, fairy stories, and fables to poems, stories and articles for those well on in their teens."

One of the books deals with travels and adventures in all parts of the world and contains accounts, descriptions, and tales graded from the tastes of the smallest to those of the largest of the children. Another has a great variety of songs, with both words and music, including college, patriotic, national, folk, sea, love, and sacred songs, together with articles on "The Piano and How to Play It," by Mark Hambourg, and on "The Teaching of Singing," by Mme. Marchesi. Half of this volume is filled with accounts of many famous pictures, reproduced in the illustrations, with interpretations of their significance and stories of the artists who painted them. There are also general articles for the guidance of young people in the study of pictures. Volume X contains a multitude of suggestions and directions for home handicrafts, for the earning of money by young people at home, for physical training and the care of the body, for amusements and diversions and the enjoyment of home life. That devoted to science and invention has many chapters

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 481)

wonder Captain Ellinger was profoundly disgusted with it all.

But that philosophical gentleman made the mistake of judging all armies by the one with which he was acquainted. Austrian officers looked upon their men as cattle, and addressed them as "you dogs." Austrian troops were utterly ignorant and humble and submissive, and he seems to regard their ways as the ways of all. Austria went to war that she might increase her national power and prestige; the author denounces both war and nationalism, which latter he stigmatizes as "madness," but it never seems to occur to him that there is any difference between defense and aggression. It is precisely as if one should denounce in the same terms the man who breaks into a house with intent to rob and to murder, and him who makes forcible protest against being robbed and murdered. Captain Ellinger's point of view and apparent inability to comprehend any motives save those which actuated his own country are not the least interesting things in an interesting book.

MUFTI

MUFTI. By "Sapper." (Cyril McNella.) George H. Doran Company.

THIS is a story of the last months of the war and it attempts to put into the thread of the plot the changes and the problems which the world, or at least the English part of it—for the book has practically a London background, though it opens in Flanders under the roll of the guns—must be prepared to face. It is a love story, and rather an old love story, for all the newness in the air—that ancient situation of the woman who must choose between riches and saving her ancestral home, and poverty and love. Which wins we leave to the reader to discover. It hardly matters, does it? As the characters themselves might say. For though there is an attempt at passionate revelations, the result is rather lukewarm. We leave Joan with her decision, helped as it was by a submarine and luck, but good as you take it. And we leave the story without any clear idea of just what the author is driving at. Perhaps the confusion of life at present is what he best gets before us. People don't know yet whether old things are to endure, though they rather doubt it, and they don't know what the new ones are which appear to threaten or to promise, who shall say which?

So we listen to various conversations and different conclusions. In the meanwhile the old business of falling in love with the wrong or the right person goes on as it always has, and the old struggle to get money enough to meet the demand of the moment goes on, too. England has been through the fiery furnace, but she is still England. Men and women have seen their world turn to a hell of flying iron, but the world remains . . . as the author says, speaking through his hero:

"The only thing on which everybody seems agreed is more money and less work . . . we didn't have this sort of thing over the water (he is home on wounded leave). We were paid over there; but here every single soul loathes every other single soul like poison . . . I'm sick of it. . . . It's going to be a splendid state of affairs, isn't it, if the immediate result of beating the Boche is anarchy over here?"

But the last words of the story are hopeful. Back in London the world is celebrating the armistice. On the moors, veiled in mist, chill and sad, a man walks, brooding. But the sun smashes at the white veil, tears it apart, and the color floods over. Life comes in, and always will come in.

There will be many books like this, good readable books, laboring a little under the strain of these amazing times, trying rather hesitatingly, to explain or at least to describe, falling back on fundamental things with a sigh of relief. Perhaps these books are as good as anything to translate us to each other, to help us to find ourselves again—until the new era asserts itself definitely, and the great voices make themselves heard. It is with the feeling that you have passed an agreeable couple of hours that you put the story down—it has not really answered any of the questions it put, but it has at least indicated new values, and told a sufficiently interesting story rather well.

SAUL

SAUL. By Corinne Lowe. New York: The James A. McCann Company.

SAYS the narrator, near the close of the record of Saul Furinkai's early career, "At last, after many years, Saul had found that it was the path and not the goal which made the beauty and significance of life." And that discovery forms, indeed, the theme of this very interesting story of

life among the Jewish contractors, designers, buyers, and toilers of the garment-making trade. "Saul" is the story of the ambitions and the struggles of an East Side Jew, a boy in whom the poetry and sense of beauty of his race was in constant conflict with the hard passion for "getting on." It is a story told with sympathy, with thoughtfulness, with a keenness of observation both for the crisp and amusing turns of speech and action among these garmentmakers and for the deeper passions and ponderings of the men and women who are the novel's "characters." It is vivid and human.

Saul Furinkai is a child of the anemoes who has watched his father's life drained and at last destroyed by "the scared, whirling thing" that dominated the household—the garmentmaker's machine. As a little boy he determined that he would not be the slave of this thing, and at his father's death he vowed that his life should be "free," that he would be the master.

The child Saul had another ambition—to make things that were beautiful, to achieve something, not only of success, but of creation as well, to weave the colors of the New York sunset into exquisite garments. He was always trying to escape ugliness. And though he made up his mind to turn his back on the lovely girl who could speak to his whole spirit and the background of her thoughtful Zionist household where he felt at home, so that he could win a wife with a large dowry, the sheer ugliness of the prospect of life with the rich girl whom he might have married drove him back to the girl who could bring his life beauty and peace.

His career was full of ups and downs like that. As a little boy in a sweatshop he let another man be cheated cruelly that he might profit, and then closed the doors of his spirit on sympathy or remorse. He became a successful designer, a contractor, a creator; but always his hard concentration on the goal of success made him shy, mean, unfeeling on the day's march; always he was selfish; and it was only when he came at last to realize the significance of "the path" for himself and others that his sense of beauty could bring its touch of transformation to his soul.

All this Miss Lowe has told in an exceedingly interesting novel, interesting as realistic chronicle, as love story, as human study. There are delightful pictures of New York in "Saul," and there is a vivid glimpse of Paris in mobilization week; there are clear-cut portraits and scenes. And the reader will laugh long and heartily over some of the conversations of the contractors, salesmen, etc., and their friends—their acuteness, their brisk slanginess, their absolute mastery of their own business, and their absolute indifference to everything else. The incident that drove Saul from Bertha Heimerdinger and her thousand dollars is irresistibly funny.

MORE E. K. MEANS

MORE E. K. MEANS. With frontispiece. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE ineffable and unspeakable conceit of this book's title—"Aesop wrote fables, Shakespeare plays. By their names you know them," is the reason given for calling this volume simply by the name of its author—creates a prejudice against it in the reader's mind which is scarcely overcome by the contents. The book contains ten short stories, some of them very long short stories which drag more than a little. "Messing with Matrimony," for example, though it will no doubt please those to whom an especially crude form of humor strongly appeals, is exceedingly long-winded, and though "Diala, Daughter of Discord," contains a good idea and has a distinctly significant ending, it also is very much too long. The best stories in the book are "The Gift of Power" and "D. D." Both of these center about the fat negro preacher, the Rev. Vin. gar Aits. The first tells how with the aid of certain of his white friends he foiled the machinations of those who were endeavoring to oust him from the pulpit of the Shooty Church, which had been his for over twenty years, and install therein the Rev. Tucky Chew Sipe, whose loud voice, gorgeous clothes, and pink socks had made a marked impression. The second explains how he craved three things which there seemed to be little or no chance of his obtaining, and with humor and a good deal of real pathos relates the chain of incidents which ended so happily for him. The rest of the stories are negro tales of the usual kind, neither better nor worse than the average. One tells of a so-called practical joke, another of a baseball game, another of a horse race, and so forth and so on.

The author apparently knows a good deal about the customs and point of view of the Southern village negro. He has written a "Foreword" to this volume, in which he declares that "maps of the incidents in

(Continued on Following Page)

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 478)

wherein the development of the different phases of science is presented in readable style, and others calculated to lead the young readers to the study, understanding, and love of nature. A book of biography begins with simple little stories of the childhoods of interesting men and women intended for small children, and continues with the life stories of great authors, artists, scientists, and others. These are exceedingly varied, and many of them deal with the men and women of the present day.

Among the authors from whom selections of stories, poems, and articles have been made are Kipling, Tennyson, Browning, General Baden-Powell, Jacob Riis, Bliss Carmen, Cardinal Gibbons, Helen Keller, Sir James Barrie, Theodore Roosevelt, President Wilson, Hermann Hagedorn, James Whitcomb Riley, Hawthorne, Dickens, Stevenson, and many others. There are extracts from or adaptations of many famous works, among them "Don Quixote," "Gulliver's Travels," the "Odyssey," the "Arabian Nights." The two volumes for young people's use form, indeed, a remarkable treasury of the best kinds of reading, so arranged and set forth that any youthful eye cannot fail to find the books fascinating and helpful. Each of the volumes is fully illustrated, many of the pictures being in color.

The thirteenth volume, "The Mother's Book," edited by Caroline Benedict Burrill, William Byron Forbush, and Jennie Ellis Burdick, presents to mothers a handbook for the physical, mental, and moral training of children. There are charts covering the entire development of children from infancy to and through adolescence, followed by thorough explanation of each item, with richly suggestive discussions of every phase of the subjects dealt with. In some of its developments it is a book for fathers as well as for mothers, and both will find in it invaluable aid and direction for the right upbringing of their children.

INVENTIONS OF THE WAR

INVENTIONS OF THE GREAT WAR. By A. Russell Bond. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

THERE was no phase of the world war that did not strikingly differentiate it from all other wars in the history of the world. Especially was this true of the variety, ingenuity and importance of the mechanisms by which it was fought. War has always stimulated man's inventive faculty, at least in the direction of apparatus that will disable and kill, but the world war, because of its vast scope and for almost four years its nearly equal powers and its consequent imperative necessities for means to outwit each other, poured into the hands of destruction an unexampled and amazing number and variety of inventions. Mr. Bond, who is managing editor of The Scientific American, has made an interesting survey of these products of ingenuity and necessity, and, thus brought together in a single volume, they fill the mind with wonder, notwithstanding the accounts or hints of most of them that have appeared in the newspapers during the last five years.

Beginning with the development of trench warfare in the early days of the conflict, Mr. Bond describes the many new means and methods of attack and defense which it brought about, and then goes on to the inventions that made both small arms and big guns more deadly, to chemical warfare and the appearance of the tanks, to the rapid and revolutionary developments of battle in the skies and on and under the surface of the water. The book is written in a popular style, and the narrative is always readable, but the author has been careful about his facts and in each section of his subject he presents a fairly full account, unburdened by technical details, of the story of that particular invention, whether it was an evolution from something already known and in use or sprang new-born out of the demands of some war crisis. In every case he tells by what nation the contribution was made, and it will be interesting to American readers to learn how many of these important mechanisms, both before and after we entered the war, were the product of American inventive genius. Three of the great inventions that dominated the war, the airplane, the submarine and the machine gun, were of American birth, while the tank, one of the most important of them all, was developed by the British from an American industrial mechanism. The hydrophone, the depth bomb, radio-telegraphy, helium, the puncture-proof gasoline tank, are a few of the many other contributions we made to the prosecution of the war. Mr. Bond, commenting on the inventions of the several nations, says that "Great Britain showed wonderful ingenuity and resource-

fulness in many directions; France did marvels with her airplane, and showed great cleverness in her development of the tank, and there was a host of minor inventions to her credit; while Italy showed marked skill in the creation of large airplanes and small seacraft. The Central Powers, on the other hand, were less original, but showed marked resourcefulness in developing the inventions of others."

THE COMMAND IS FORWARD

THE COMMAND IS FORWARD. By Sergeant Alexander Woolcott. Illustrated by Private C. Le Roy Baldrige. The Century Company.

NO member of the A. E. F., however far fate kept him or her from the front, but will think first of all, when hearing those words, "The Stars and Stripes," of that amazingly good and heartening paper which once a week, for nearly a year and a half, came to delight us wherever our work held us; to be pored over, swamped from hand to hand, where there were never enough copies to meet the demand—and finally to be mailed home, with portions marked in ways calculated to pass the menacing censor and yet supposed somehow to convey secret information as to where this or that doughboy had been during certain of the events chronicled.

"She'll get it O. K.," the doughboy would assure you, placing a cross opposite a paragraph, with scrupulous pains. "She'll know I was into that little scrap, you can bet your sweet life." And perhaps she did.

Among the very best yarns in that treasured paper were those told by Sergeant Woolcott. There was very little of the fighting that the Sergeant missed. As he puts it, he held a grand stand seat at the war, for he was sent in to write of it for the boys themselves. He was with them and of them, and the thick of it was the spot for him. The paper was run by the enlisted men of our army, by a group of them who were writers and newspapermen before the war called them to soldiering, and it was run for the enlisted men. It held them together along the far-flung front, it told them of each other by each other, it had an effect on the morale, the spirit of the men which cannot be exaggerated. It was American all over and clear through, and the best American. When it comes to an answer to that much-debated question, "Who won the War?" "The Stars and Stripes" has as good a claim to put in as the next man, and any doughboy will tell you so.

It is good to find Sergeant Woolcott's stories of the war between covers, to get them all together, and with those portions which were deleted because of censor rules replaced where they belong. Read again, they seem even better, fresher, more vividly told than one remembered. There is never the blot of fine writing upon them, never a straining after effect. Straight talk and simple, leaving the drama of the thing written of to stand for itself, just words enough to frame the picture, to set it there for you to see.

Indeed, in this faculty for letting you see the picture, for putting you next the American soldier as he fought in the great war, and as he lived betweenwhiles in France, it is very unlike any other war book about the American front it has been our luck to come across.

Read the story of "Scotty," youngest member of the A. E. F., who enlisted at 15 and "died on his gun," with thirty dead Germans before him, shortly after his sixteenth birthday. Scotty "was always a quiet one, but under shellfire he became deadly quiet and as cool as a cucumber," and he wasn't killed because he lost his nerve—he was only that a handful of soldiers scowled down the road, shouting, "Don't shoot, we're Americans." But they were Germans, and Scotty had finished his short life, dead on the field of honor, a fine soldier, and "a good kid."

Then there is the corking story of the Rainbow Division, starting those two infant officers, General MacArthur and Colonel W. F. Donovan, known familiarly as "Wild Bill," both of whom "more or less commanded the 16th Infantry." Both these officers had a marked predilection for the front—the very front—lines, and no reconnoissance could keep them where they belonged—in the rear. It was while standing beside the Colonel, taking the place of Lieutenant Ames, who had just been killed, that Joyce Kilmer, too, found death. And in the end they got Wild Bill, but they didn't kill him, and as he was being borne past Father Duffy on a stretcher, he shook his fist at the chaplain, who was as wild as Bill, for that matter, calling out feebly, "You thought you'd have the pleasure of burying me."

(Continued on Page 485)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 475)

work, the reader soon discovers that in Jenny's soul is the spark of genius, and that the spirit of romance claims her for its own. Modernity comes to the isolated New England corner when a man of wealth transplants it into a Summer resort. New acquaintances come into Jenny's life from the great outside world, among them Prince Charming himself, son of the man of wealth. Presently events carry Jenny to New York, where the greatest variety of experiences awaits her, from work in a sweat shop to the thrilling of select audiences by the strains of her violin. It is a motley, almost a bewildering, host of characters that fill the pages with their doings—the traction magnate despoiling the public, his son who does not hesitate to send him to the penitentiary, the addled old man who lives in fantastic state, the crippled violin player, the society woman who is feathering her purse by catering to the vices of society, the champagne agent who is half-fellow-well-met with all the elect and would-be elect of society, the Socialist foreman in a garment factory, and dozens of others equally varied and individual. There is much about the occupations of high society and about the strenuous efforts of climbers who are determined to scale its walls. And there is relentless picturing of the knaves that particular class makes of those whose souls incline them to piracy and of the fools it makes of those who are less hawklike by nature.

As a first novel, the story has not a little promise, along with the crudities to be expected in a first attempt, for it shows story-telling instinct and many glimpses of insight into the human heart.

THE OLD CARD

THE OLD CARD. By Roland Pertwee. Bond & Liveright.

A BOOK which has charm, a good deal of quiet humor, and a refreshing naturalness and simplicity—such is Roland Pertwee's new novel, "The Old Card." It is a book of incidents and episodes rather than a single, connected story, but this is only right and natural in the history of a touring actor whose life is mostly spent in what English theatrical parlance knows as "the provinces." Elphalest Cardomay—called affectionately behind his dignified back "The Old Card"—is a touring actor, a star of the old-time, melodramatic school, "the school of graceful callisthenics and meticulous elocution," a man of talent, and despite his limitations possessed of no small degree of intelligence. He plays "The Silver King" and "The Cornish Brothers," with gusto, but on one of his few London appearances he gives an admirable and much-praised performance of the Ghost in "Hamlet," and when for his farewell tour he ventures all he has in the production of a thoroughly modern play, Raymond Wakefield, famous producer and modern of the moderns, calls him "an old marvel." He has learned, too late, what many an actor, and incidentally many an author, never learns at all—"the value of simplicity."

He is, of course, the central character, a man one respects and laughs at and loves all the better for being able to laugh at him. Devoted to his profession, he is always and under all circumstances a gentleman; a trifle pedantic, with not a few harmless vanities, greatly given to magniloquence and the grand gesture, but generous and courteous, brave and kindly, considerate and sweet-natured even in the midst of the triumph which to him was a bitter disappointment. A real flesh and blood human being, drawn with skill and insight and affection, we know him and are fond of him, grieve with him in his time of adversity, thrill with him at the moment when he forces the man who has scoffed at the courage of "the profession" to retract his words, and are sorry to part with him at the end. The scenes and surroundings, of course, are those of the provincial actor whose life is spent in a series of lodging-houses, and the other characters are many of them members of Elphalest Cardomay's own company, among the most important being Manning, the faithful stage manager, whose "bowler hat, which he always wore either on the extreme back or the extreme front of his head, seemed menacing" to the tyro stage-struck, foolish little Mary Kent, who, it is to be feared, never appreciated what Elphalest Cardomay did for her, and Mornice June, for whose sake he, then a man well over sixty, dealt swift and just corporal punishment to a mean-souled juvenile. There is plenty of variety in the episodes, some of which are farce and some high comedy, while one at least is really thrilling drama, and others have more than a touch of pathos. But the incidents are of importance only as they help to elaborate and round out

the character of the old actor himself—one of the most human and likable personalities we have met in many a day.

THE FOUR ROADS

THE FOUR ROADS. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. George H. Doran Company.

THE effects of the war on the English country folk have been the theme of more than one interesting novel. Sheila Kaye-Smith has chosen for the scene of her new book a small district in the County of Sussex, a district bounded by "The Four Roads," and describes how a little group of people, most of whom had been born and brought up there, lived and loved and suffered and rejoiced during the later years of the great war. They were not rich people nor educated people, but just simple, honest, hard-working country folk, some of whom became soldiers. Many of them were more or less closely connected with the farm called Worge, which Tom Beaufort had been striving to care for, lest his drunken father ruin and bankrupt it. But the Conscription act had been passed and Tom was called out and obliged to go, leaving his younger brother Harry, then only 16 and not very dependable at that, to take charge of it all in his place. One of the best things in the book is the account of how a sense of patriotism was born in Harry through the reading of an article in the county newspaper, a patriotism which made him work and strive to bring his few poor fields "into line with a national endeavor," that the war in which men were dying abroad might not be lost through the failure and resultant hunger of those at home.

The book has scarcely anything which could be called a connected thread of story, depicts the lives of the Beaufort family—besides Tom and Harry there were the father and mother, the two girls, full-blown sweet-natured, healthy Ivy and unhappy, imaginative Nell, as well as a younger boy, Zacky—and of certain of their friends and neighbors. Among these neighbors Thyra Honey, the young widow who kept a tiny shop, and Mr. Sumption, minister of the little chapel of the Particular Baptists in Sunday Street, are especially important. The minister, who had been a blacksmith until he began to see visions of the Judgment Day in the flames and molten metal of the smithy, is an interesting and well-drawn character, and his last sermon, preached in the little chapel crowded by curiosity seekers who had come there to see how he bore the dreadful blow which had fallen upon him, has a dramatic climax when he turns upon the throng and tells them they are not worth the sacrifice of those who are dying for them across the Channel. In so far, indeed, as the book may be said to have a plot, it centres about the figures of the unattractive Mr. Sumption and his graceless son Jerry. This son, inheritor through his mother of the wild, restless gypsy blood, is a born outlaw for whom there seemed to be nothing in life but misery and shame, is passionately loved by his father. It is with the letter in which he tells this devoted, unwise father of his enlistment that the book begins; and it ends when that father, seeing at last where it is that he really belongs, goes to complete the work his son so tragically left unfinished.

The novel moves slowly, very slowly, like the minds of most of those whose history it relates, and relates well. There is in it the feel and smell of the earth, and we learn to know the fields and lanes and wooded copses and farms which were England to the ladies who went forth to fight, and, if need were, to die that these homesteads of theirs might be safe.

SHORTY MCCABE

SHORTY MCCABE GETS THE HAIL. By Sewall Ford. Edward J. Clode.

NO fewer than 16 pleasant, conventional little tales are here gathered together under the title of "Shorty McCabe Gets the Hail." Of course they are all of them related by Shorty McCabe himself, ex-prize fighter and now Professor of Physical Culture, with a "studio" in New York and a house in the flourishing suburb of Rockwood-on-the-Sound. Several of the tales are war stories and after-the-war stories. "There is the not entirely novel history of the boy who did nothing much except hang around pool-rooms until the draft caught him and took him to France, where he became a hero and won a medal. And then there is that other one of the "poor fish" who in Shorty's opinion also resembled "a yellow pup yapping down an alley," but who finally won a "glorious and" on a torpedoed ship. However, the war did not affect every one in the same way, and "A Few Shifts by Homer" only told that unfortunate individual the more closely to the very things he was endeavoring to

(Continued on Page 481)

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: THE PRINCIPLES AND THE PRACTICE. Edited by Stephen P. Dunn. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.

IN a wide sense, this volume is a text-book on the League of Nations. Its sixteen chapters have been written by the leading experts in the various phases of law, history, economics, government, and other branches of knowledge that enter into the subject of international co-operation. The reader who is not technically informed about international relations will be likely to be impressed strongly by two aspects of the present problems of internationalism. One is the sheer complexity of the subject and its many ramifications into fields of knowledge that may seem remote. The other is the wealth of historical data that must be taken into account in trying to form an intelligent judgment of the present situation. The most important fact of all that is imparted by the book is precisely that any man who would be informed about international affairs today must undertake no slight intellectual task. He must read widely in topics that in the past have appeared but little in our political education. However much one might differ from the conclusions of any one of these authors, or from the general tendency and implication of the book, careful consideration of the materials presented here will at least provide a sound basis for judgment, and might prevent hasty opinions upon matters of the greatest practical importance.

Books written by many hands are not always successful. "The League of Nations," however, is much more than a collection of essays. It has been planned with definite purpose and it has been logically arranged. Moreover, some distinguished writers and scholars appear in the list of authors. A chapter-by-chapter description of a book is necessarily dull to read, but more than ordinary notice must be taken of the contents of the present one. The introduction is by the editor, and outlines the project of the proposed League of Nations. Professor Hayes of Columbia follows with a historical study of leagues, tracing internationalism from early Greek times, but pointing out that history affords more contrasts than comparisons, and that our current conceptions of society are of relatively recent origin. The machinery of international co-operation during the great war, which is jointly treated by Mr. J. P. Cotton and Mr. D. W. Morrow of the New York Bar, is a very interesting summary of what was actually done internationally during the war, including an account of the Wheel Executive, the Allied Maritime Transport Council, and other international organizations such as the Allied Food Council, the Blockade Council, and the Finance Council, a part of the story of the war that is as yet comparatively unknown. This work was new and experimental; and although the writers imply that, in looking backward from our present position, we can see that there were some surprising lapses of the spirit of co-operation, or at least failure to take advantage of opportunities for efficient co-ordination, we are told that it was discovered that always a small international body, sitting constantly and concerning itself with the ascertainment of the facts of any situation, was of great assistance in securing intelligent joint action by the Governments.

Professor J. B. Moore of Columbia has written also from the historical point of view, but more critically than Professor Hayes, and has treated the subject of the League from the standpoint of an authority on international law and diplomacy. He says that a "League of Nations" means little in itself, that the problem of preservation of peace is an exceedingly complicated one; mere alliances will not be sufficient, and great preponderance of force will not prevent war. In general the judicial function, as exemplified in arbitration, has been too much neglected, but back of everything else there is a need of cultivating a mental attitude that will lead men to think first of amicable processes rather than of war when differences arise. We must abandon many of our old ideas of the functions of the State and overcome the prevailing delusion that one's own motives are always higher than those of others.

The relation of the national State to the League of Nations has been discussed by Professor Rogers of the University of Virginia, and in a later chapter this theme, in its more psychological aspects, is taken up again by Professor Barnes of Clark University in a scholarly paper. The readjustment of the map of the world, which has resulted in the appearance, on the political scene, of many new national entities, brings a peculiar situation, since the general historical tendency is toward the formation of great federations, or of union by compulsion. The road to international-

ism through the production of small States, Professor Rogers points out, is full of dangers and uncertainties. But it is also true that nationalistic sentiments must be satisfied in some way—our hope must be, therefore, that now, by a natural process, and under the favorable conditions of a world organization, voluntary federation will take place rapidly. Professor Barnes declares that the existence of nationality is the most fundamental of all political facts at the present time. To establish a satisfactory working adjustment between the principle of nationality and that of world organization is our greatest problem. Nationality is something very deep and tenacious. It is something psychological—a cultural force. The present tendency toward free determination, as the political expression of nationalism, Professor Barnes believes must be cautiously guided. We cannot give autonomy to every small national minority imbedded in a larger State, for to do so is to invite universal anarchy, and reverse the natural law of evolution of society. There will be no perfect justice; we face compromise. A perfect order is manifestly impossible. To think of giving to every State an equal weight is absurd. We must remember that although "all States are equally sovereign, all are not equal sovereign States."

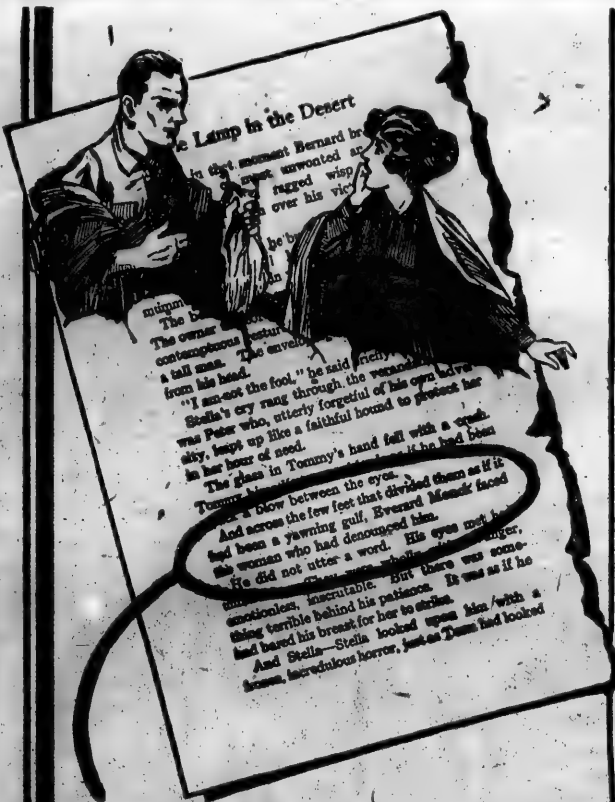
Under the title "International Administration" Professor F. E. Sayer of the Harvard Law School has contributed an admirable chapter reviewing the existing organizations of an international scope, in which he shows that the objections to a league, as invading the rights of sovereignty of the nations, seem to have overlooked entirely the fact that we have already a large number of agreements and organizations that do precisely that thing in no inconsiderable degree. Considering the total of these international relations, which increase year by year, Mr. Sayer concludes that the eventual coming of a league of nations, all human opposition notwithstanding, is as inevitable as the approach of Spring.

President Lowell of Harvard undertakes to clarify the meaning of "League of Nations," shows its mechanism by an analysis of its primary function, and makes clear the difference between an automatic and a representative league. The remaining chapter of the first part of the book is by Professor Ogg of the University of Wisconsin, and deals with international sanctions and the limitation of armaments, pointing out the fact that in the past the weakness of international law has been that it has had only moral sanctions, and has wholly lacked legal sanctions. There has been no compulsion behind it. Professor Ogg explains and discusses the various plans that have been proposed for putting force behind international law.

We must pass over the remaining parts of the book with a mere mention of titles, although the chapters are all able discussions of important and pressing topics. The opening chapter by Professor Barnes has already been mentioned. Mr. Frank of the Century staff writes about economic internationalism, showing that political internationalism is only the negative and the smaller half of internationalism, and that rights of transit, trade, investment, and migration must be secured for all nations. Professor Bernhard of Yale treats the problem of backward areas and colonies. International control of international waterways, railways, and highways is taken up by Mr. Chamberlain of the Legislative Drafting Bureau of New York, and labor and the Peace Treaty by Mr. J. B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation. Professor Gettell of Amherst handles the tortuous subject of the "freedom of the seas." "The United States and the Policy of Isolation" is the subject of the chapter by Mr. H. F. Moore, Lecturer on International Law at Columbia, and an essay on the Monroe Doctrine by Professor Kimball of Smith College brings to a close this very important book, which will stand as a creditable product of American thought and scholarship.

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Page 479)

swind. Still, as Mr. McCabe himself remarks to his wife: "It's a poor war, but it don't work out well for me," and it certainly worked out very well indeed for a certain reconstructed soldier when chance brought him again in contact with that "Flyin' Buddy" to whom he was and remained "The Blessed Yank."

What happened to the shiftless Kinneys when their soldier son came back from France with "a lot of back-breakin' French habits," is related in one story, while another tells how that same soldier son found that people were far readier to contribute to a fund for inscribing his name with that of the others of the town's heroes on a bronze monument than they were to give these self-same heroes jobs or to help them along in business; also that German foremen were not inclined to look favorably on members of the American Expeditionary Force. Shorty's experiences as a suburban dweller and householder not uninterested in politics provide material for one or two stories, and then of course there are tales centering about his ten-year-old son Sully, who, though he might look more or less like "a stained glass cherub," did not invariably behave like one. Those who have enjoyed the other Shorty McCabe volumes will probably be well pleased with "Shorty McCabe Goes to the Hall."

CAPTAIN ZILLNER

CAPTAIN ZILLNER. By Rudolf Jeremias Kreutz. George H. Doran Company.

AMONG the innumerable war books which since 1914 have poured forth from the presses in a steady flood, comparatively few have told us anything of the Austrians or of the Austrian front. And it is with Vienna at the outbreak of the war, and with the Austrian attack on Russia during the first year of the war, that "Captain Zillner" deals. Presented under the guise of fiction, and following closely the fortunes of the central character who gives his name as its title, the volume is nevertheless distinctly a war book, and a very interesting one—interesting for what its author says, for what he does not say, and for the point of view it represents, as well as for the events it chronicles. Written apparently before the signing of the armistice, many of its pages are ironical, though with an irony not intended by Rudolf Jeremias Kreutz.

The book opens in Vienna, on the first day of August, 1914. The order for general mobilization has gone forth, and every one, Czech and Magyar and German-Austrian alike, is hailing the war with enthusiasm as marking the triumph of "Austria the Great." Not for a moment is there any, even the slightest, pretense that the war is other than a war of aggression and of conquest. It is to make Austria powerful, a leader among the nations. The "misguided" Russians are to be defeated in a few weeks at most; while Serbia is a mere fly, to be brushed carelessly aside with a single wave of the Austrian strong hand. Captain Zillner, who has just broken with his mistress, and that in somewhat callidish fashion, joins his regiment, the "Tiefenbachers," and with them advances toward the Russian frontier. There is a very vivid picture of this first campaign, culminating in the thrilling charge which wiped out Martens's Brigade, cavalry sent to attack a strongly fortified position held by artillery and infantry, sacrificed to the criminal folly and vanity of a stupid, tedious General. Later comes a sketch of life at Headquarters with the utterly contemptible General Staff, then the Austrian retreat, and presently the coming of the Germans to reinforce the wavering, crumbling line; then the advance, a whole country "carpeted with blood," and the crippling of Captain Zillner.

The author is intensely bitter in his comments on the Austrian Staff and high officers generally. They are drawn as regards, utterly selfish and incompetent. "No one knows exactly where the enemy is, or what is his strength. The Higher Command would like to do something or other, but does not quite know what," so takes over immediately, and watches the proceedings in a state of funk and indecision. Many of the officers, like the Colonel of the Tiefenbachers, are more interested in having bombproof shelters constructed for themselves than in anything else, while even among the medical forces cowardice and self-seeking are the dominant notes. Confusion, vanity and incompetence, resulting in the throwing away of thousands of lives, bravery amid the rank and file contrasted with poltroonery in the Higher Command, arrogance of the Austrian-Germans, inferiority to that of the Prussian Germans—no

(Continued on Page 483)

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THOMSON OF PRINCETON TAKES NATIONAL ALL-AROUND TITLE OF A. A. U. IN CLOSE CONTEST

THOMSON FIRST IN ALL-AROUND TEST

Princeton Athlete, Brother of Former Champion, Scores 6,133 1/2 Points at Pershing Field.

KARIMO IS CLOSE SECOND

Disqualification in Walk Is Costly to Detroit—Joe Ray Fails to Break 1,000-Yard Record.

Harrison Thomson, a 21-year-old Princeton University athlete, carried off the national A. A. U. all-around championship yesterday in the annual test conducted at Pershing Field, Jersey City, N. J., under the auspices of the Jersey City Department of Parks and Public Property.

Thomson compiled the winning total of 6,133 1/2 points for the ten events which comprised the test. His nearest rival at the conclusion of the event was L. Karimo of the Young Men's Order, Detroit, who finished with 5,929 1/2 points. Arthur S. Roberts, the Boston A. A. U. star, was third with 5,039 1/2 points, and then followed Jack R. Fritts, New York A. C., 4,902 1/2 points; R. F. Rutledge, Morningglow A. C., 2,636 points; and Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., 1,837 points. Shea's low total is accounted for by the fact that he competed in only five events, folding his day's efforts with the 16-pound hammer throw. Rutledge competed in all events but the one-mile run, which closed the test.

The victor summoned every ounce of his strength in his victorious effort. This was demonstrated in the one-mile run when Thomson just lapped long runner to stagger across the finish line last in a field of four which started the young Californian, completely spent from his earlier exertions, was hardly able to drag his legs over the cinder-path for the final lap of this race, but with a bulldog courage which gained him the plaudits of a crowd of about 75,000. Thomson carried his teeth and teethed heavily-footed on over the third of a mile track to bring up in the rear of Fritts, Karimo, and Roberts, the only other starters. The display of endurance asped all the champions' strength, for as he lifted his legs mechanically in the last lap of the race, the Princeton athlete stumbled in a heap at the feet of the victor, completely exhausted.

Willing hands quickly carried Thomson off the track to the infield, where, after a short rest, he recovered his strength sufficiently to walk off the field unassisted amid the plaudits of the great throng.

Karimo a Close Second.
In his victory Thomson showed much of the ability of his brother, Chaplain Fred C. Thomson, former Princeton athlete and member of the New York A. C., who won this title on three occasions. Fred Thomson's point score of 7,414 1/2 made in 1915, still stands as the highest in the championship record. The elder Thomson also has a world's record of 7,469 points for this test. Yesterday's contest marked the second appearance of the latest Thomson in all-around championships. He made his first showing in this test as a member of Pasadena in 1915, when he was 15 years old. At that occasion he finished fourth, but his illustrious brother, compiling a total of more than 4,000 points.

Thomson found plenty of opposition in his path to victory from L. Karimo, a Detroit lad who just missed landing the title. Karimo was disqualified in the 100-yard dash, but he walked, along with a 120-yard hurdle race and fifty-six-pound weight throw. In the running broad jump and one-mile run, Thomson finished fourth.

Karimo captured the sixteen-pound shot, pole vault, 120-yard hurdle race, fifty-six-pound weight throw and running broad jump. He finished second in the sixteen-pound hammer throw and one-mile run, and third in the running high jump and 100-yard dash.

Ray Fails to Break Record.
Joe Ray of the Illinois A. C., national half-mile and one-mile champion, made an unsuccessful assault on the 1,000-yard record in the present Mount St. Helens race, in which he was the handicap events held in addition to the all-around test. Ray, competing from scratch, won the race and impressed the large crowd with his ability, but his pace was not fast enough to topple the existing mark of 2:12.5 made by Mel Shepard in 1916. Ray covered the mile in 2:13.1-5, beating Harry Wigger of the Fall River A. C., who had a start of 45 yards, by about 15 yards.

Baker of the Gloucester A. C., former half-mile champion, started from scratch with Ray, but was run into the ground by the speedy little Illinois A. C. star, and retired about a yard from the finish. A field of seven runners opposed Ray and Baker.

Ray was in front of Baker on his field of 100 yards and cut down on his field of 100 yards in the first quarter-mile. The Illinois A. C. star, who had a start of 45 yards, by about 15 yards. Baker, by about a yard. Making the first turn into the second, Ray challenged his rival, but Ray was on the inside and shot away in a burst of speed which lasted until the finish line. Bounding the last turn into the 100-yard straightaway Ray was leading Baker by about three yards and was getting down his rivals one by one.

After summoning all his strength, Ray was trying to keep his lead with the little half-mile champion, but found the task too great. Ray's speed brought him past the half-mile mark in 1:56.4, and many of the officials believed that he would eclipse the record. The Illinois A. C. star was a whirlwind in the final stages of the race, racing with his power to the finish line. After forcing Baker to retire, then Wigger, Ray was on the inside and shot away in a burst of speed which lasted until the finish line. Bounding the last turn into the 100-yard straightaway Ray was leading Baker by about three yards and was getting down his rivals one by one. After summoning all his strength, Ray was trying to keep his lead with the little half-mile champion, but found the task too great. Ray's speed brought him past the half-mile mark in 1:56.4, and many of the officials believed that he would eclipse the record. The Illinois A. C. star was a whirlwind in the final stages of the race, racing with his power to the finish line. After forcing Baker to retire, then Wigger, Ray was on the inside and shot away in a burst of speed which lasted until the finish line. Bounding the last turn into the 100-yard straightaway Ray was leading Baker by about three yards and was getting down his rivals one by one.

VETERANS LACKING ON CORNELL SQUAD

Speedy Rush Is Working Hard on His New Linemen During Early Practice.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The first week's football practice at Cornell has demonstrated that, while the Ithacans will not be able to count on the services of as many seasoned players as had been anticipated, there is plenty of good material of experience capable of development on hand and, what is more important, Head Coach Speedy Rush is assured of the enthusiastic cooperation and loyalty of every man on the squad. Rush's personality, his understanding of youth and the enthusiasm that he puts into his work have had a wholesome effect, and there is an air of hustle, energy and eagerness about the whole situation.

Coach Frederick T. Shilvers, noted back and famous punter, is the only man on the ground who has had any considerable experience in championship football, although Sutton and W. Taylor, tackles, got a taste of big game playing in the 1918 season, when they served as substitute tackles on the "varsity." The 1917 team contributed several players, including W. H. Colvin and F. M. Harris, ends; F. S. Pennington, guard; Dave Nethercott, quarterback; Robert Carney, a half back; Clemency Hasbrouck, a letter man at the University of Nebraska, several years back, arrived today and is eligible to play with Cornell. This group constitutes the available material at Cornell, but the coaches are hopeful that one or more new players will be added to the team. The 1918 team may come back a bit later. They are interested especially in the prospect of guards or tackles of "varsity" experience returning, because otherwise Cornell will have a green line as far as real football experience goes. Although Coach Rush has not yet classified his players, it is apparent that Cornell will have a number of promising men from whom the "varsity" backfield may be chosen. Besides Shilvers, John Shuler, Davies and Dunleavy of the 1916 freshman team, the two former bearing the name of Shilvers, are available, as are Livingston and Baugher, from the 1917 freshman team, and Olney, fullback on last year's A. S. T. C. team. Dave Nethercott, quarterback in 1917, and Wahl, who played that position on last year's A. S. T. C., appear to be the leading candidates for the position on the varsity at present. Shilvers may pilot the team, as he did in 1916, when he was shifted from half to quarter.

Colvin and Harris will make a strong bid for the ends, while J. B. Wilson, who was on the 1915 freshman team, and Herb McCracken, a S. A. C. player who is expected in a day or two, will also figure. Besides Taylor and Sutton at tackles, Strauss, who played the position on the 1917 "varsity," and Reavis, a fast tackle of the 1917 freshman team, are probable squad men. Pennington, a guard on the 1917 team, Sherman Trowbridge, guard and center on that team, and Cunningham, a center who was the star of the 1917 team, and Horrell, a former 1916 freshman player, are also probable.

Coach Rush is spending much time in drills tending to condition the men, and in teaching the football fundamentals, including all of the little things. Punting and passing and tackling the dummy are the three which are probably the half of Cornell's season will be devoted to pointing the team for the Dartmouth game at the Polo Grounds, New York City, on Oct. 25, and the last half for the annual Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day.

LINE PROBLEM FOR WARNER.

Pittsburgh Has Wealth in Backfield, but Line Has to Be Rebuilt.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Coach Glenn S. Warner of the University of Pittsburgh football team has his hands full this fall. He lost by graduation nearly all of his veterans, and has to rebuild his line and backfield. The three which are probably the half of Cornell's season will be devoted to pointing the team for the Dartmouth game at the Polo Grounds, New York City, on Oct. 25, and the last half for the annual Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day.

Warner wants to pick the eleven best men and develop them for position, whether they are experienced at the start or not. He may have some surprises for the fans when he selects his lineup for the opening game with Geneva College on Oct. 4.

Kid School product, looks good for the year's end. Warner is now trying to figure out where to use him to the best advantage. Stein, another Kid and the last year's center last fall, may be shifted to tackle, and Aschman may also land a tackle berth. The latter, however, is a great line plunger, and Warner is hesitating about taking him out of the backfield.

There is a wealth of backfield material with such men as Tom Davies, the 1918 star; Captain Jimmie Dehart, who was in the aviation corps last year; Andy Hastings, the famous star of the 1917 team; and Jim Morrow, who was in the medical department of the Army, and others.

Warner's problem, so far as the backs are concerned, is to pick out the best combination. He has several men who are stars on the attack, but a trifle weak on the defense, and the presence of the line which such men in the line at the same time might not prove advantageous. Harman looks better than ever, but he is believed to be a bit too heavy for the team. He will be either a guard or a tackle. Lou Harvill, one of last year's tackles, seems certain to retain his position. He appears better than ever.

STAGG HAS GOOD MATERIAL.

No Stars Available, but Chicago's Football Average Is Excellent.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Although Coach Stagg has been ill in bed, his assistant, Pat Page, has found conditions favorable in the preliminary work of the football season at the University of Chicago. There are no stars available and it is as though team play would be the hope of the eleven. The men as a whole handle themselves awkwardly and seem to have a fair knowledge of the game. There are no letter men among the candidates, and despite the lack of stars, this is a better nucleus than Stagg has had to work upon in other seasons. There is enough backfield material to enable Stagg to whip three sets of backfield. Charley Higgins is the best looking player on the squad and should be a cover on both offense and defense. He will probably hold down a tackle position on the offense and back up the line on defense.

TIGER FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

75 Candidates Put Through Rudimentary Work by Roper.

Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, Sept. 20.—After two days of preliminary working out the candidates for the 1919 Tiger eleven got down to serious practice here this afternoon. For two and a half hours the men toiled under a broiling sun, and Bill Roper, who returns as head coach after an interim of eight years, gave his charges little rest.

Princeton has not had a "Varsity" eleven since 1916, and Roper consequently faces the task of building up an entirely new machine. He will be assisted in his task by such former Princeton players as Walter Fox, the one of the famous Fox's of Princeton, who is now at Harvard, and who has been a member of the 1914 eleven and all-American tackle; Frank Gluck, 1915, captain and quarter back; the 1915 team, and Eddie Shea and A. C. Gennert, half back and center of the last team to represent the university before the war.

Roper's principal assistant, however, will be Eddie Fitzgerald, track coach and former trainer of the football teams who had much success with the S. A. T. C. eleven last fall. Roper it was who coached the 1911 championship team, and who has since been playing football, although Sutton and W. Taylor, tackles, got a taste of big game playing in the 1918 season, when they served as substitute tackles on the "varsity." The 1917 team contributed several players, including W. H. Colvin and F. M. Harris, ends; F. S. Pennington, guard; Dave Nethercott, quarterback; Robert Carney, a half back; Clemency Hasbrouck, a letter man at the University of Nebraska, several years back, arrived today and is eligible to play with Cornell. This group constitutes the available material at Cornell, but the coaches are hopeful that one or more new players will be added to the team. The 1918 team may come back a bit later. They are interested especially in the prospect of guards or tackles of "varsity" experience returning, because otherwise Cornell will have a green line as far as real football experience goes. Although Coach Rush has not yet classified his players, it is apparent that Cornell will have a number of promising men from whom the "varsity" backfield may be chosen. Besides Shilvers, John Shuler, Davies and Dunleavy of the 1916 freshman team, the two former bearing the name of Shilvers, are available, as are Livingston and Baugher, from the 1917 freshman team, and Olney, fullback on last year's A. S. T. C. team. Dave Nethercott, quarterback in 1917, and Wahl, who played that position on last year's A. S. T. C., appear to be the leading candidates for the position on the varsity at present. Shilvers may pilot the team, as he did in 1916, when he was shifted from half to quarter.

CRICKET CHAMPIONS LOSE.

New Titillholders Bow to the Manhattan.

The ex-champion eleven of the Brooklyn Cricket Club administered defeat to the Manhattan, Sept. 19, in a match at the Prospect Park Grounds yesterday. The match was hotly contested throughout, but the margin of victory was with the Brooklyn by ten runs with one wicket still in hand, the totals being 104 to 94.

Kings County obtained the verdict over the Longfellow in the Metropolitan League yesterday afternoon at the Prospect Park yesterday, scoring 71 to 47.

NAVY IS ASSURED OF A STRONG LINE

Two Practices Daily Enable Coach Doble's Men to Make Solid Progress.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 20.—Gimbel Doble has made substantial progress with his squad of midshipmen this week. Thirty-six members of last year's squad reported on Monday, and two practices have been possible each day, owing to the fact that the upper classroom returned from leave two weeks before the opening of the academic year, and no duties are required of them. This gave Doble an unusual opportunity of getting in a lot of work. Every one is pleased over the resumption of games with the West Point team.

There is every indication that Doble will depend almost entirely upon the men who belonged to the squad last year and are still in the Academy. The big squad from the new class looked well at first, but few have come up to initial expectations. Doble may get a half dozen who will be tried out in home games and sit on the substitute bench, and they may be fitted more for the "Squad B," from which material will be drawn if necessary, but there is no member of the class who at present looks like a real star.

Lias Prospects Are Satisfactory.

There is much satisfaction over the prospects for the line. Right now, a highly satisfactory lot of forwards are being picked, each player having strength, aggressiveness and experience. The line, in fact, should be considerably stronger than that of last season. Larson, a substitute of last year, is being guarded at center, but is being pushed by Saporita, a lanky fellow who did the unusual stunt of making the Academy first crew while in his first year at the Academy. There are several other good men.

For guard there are at least four first-class men, all weighing upward of 100 pounds. Doble is probably not yet ready to pick a guard, but he is keeping a close watch on the situation. Another good place without difficulty. Another good place without difficulty. Another good place without difficulty.

WILDE MAY ARRIVE HERE IN NOVEMBER

English Flyweight Is Coming to This Country for Series of Boxing Bouts.

West Virginia Eleven Plays First Game This Week.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Sept. 20.—West Virginia will play her first football game of the season on Saturday at the college with Marietta (Ohio) College, a rival of twenty-five years' standing. Of recent years, however, the Buckeyes have not been so formidable, and it is not thought that they will severely test the strength of Coach McCormick's protégé.

Injuries have played a conspicuous part in the developments of the last week. Archer, a tackle; Mullin, a guard; Hite, a half back; Lewis, quarter back, and Zimmerman, sub-center, are all suffering from severe injuries. The British boxer, who is now planning a bout between Joe Lynch and Pat Moore to determine the title of the two bantams shall face the titleholder.

Pete Herman, bantamweight champion, will probably be seen in a title bout at New Orleans Thanksgiving Day. It is reported that McCormick, the West Virginia coach, has received Herman's consent to a match in defense of his title, with the best candidate for the championship being Joe Lynch. McCormick is now planning a bout between Joe Lynch and Pat Moore to determine the title of the two bantams shall face the titleholder.

Marty Cram, east side waterweight, has undertaken a serious task in agreeing to box Bryan Downey of Columbus, Ohio, in a twenty-round bout at Dayton, Friday night. Downey is a rugged boxer and possesses exceptional hitting ability. Charley Doonesick, who promoted bouts at the Pioneer S. C. in this city under the Fryer law, is making arrangements for an indoor club in New Jersey for the coming season. Doonesick has secured an option on a building in Greenville, N. J., and plans to conduct his opening show Oct. 15. He is negotiating for a bout between Gus Smith, veteran California heavyweight, and a boxer from Staten Island, a promising candidate for heavyweight honors.

Martin Training for Mounts.

Bob Martin, who won the heavyweight boxing championship of the American Expeditionary Force, has been located in Akron, Ohio. Following his return to the United States Martin dropped from sight and grave fears were expressed in some quarters that he might not enter the ring again. He has no intention of retiring from the glove game, however. On the contrary, he is preparing himself for an active campaign in the ring by which he hopes to force Jack Dempsey into a match. Martin has begun training, but has not yet been matched with any one.

For Other Gimbel News See Section 1 and Page 4, Section 2. Store Open 9 to 5:30

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Sale of Stylish Raincoats for Men

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There was a critical moment just before the signing of the armistice in the Boston offices of the U. S. Army Q. M. Dept., where raincoat producers could not meet the demand. But nothing could stop U. S. war preparations and nothing was too good for our boys. So the order went out to buy civilian coats and, if necessary, take the stocks of the smartest shops in America to get them, or those of the best tailoring concerns. And they did. Ten here, fifty there, a hundred somewhere else. Then came the armistice; shipment of the coats was stopped.

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The story is so good that we have kept the actual cases of the Government in which they were to be shipped—marked U. S. Q. M. D. Emergency Purchase. You'll see them in the windows and in the Clothing Section on the Fourth Floor.

As for the coats—the soldiers would have been in luck to get them. Stylish, well made, up to date—more like top coats of English flavor than raincoats, although some are out and out rubber coats and all will shed water like the proverbial duck's back.

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MANY COLLEGE ELEVENS GET INTO ACTION THIS WEEK AND COACHES KEEP SQUADS ON JUMP

HARVARD SQUAD IS FACING HARD WORK

Veteran Backfield Is Big Asset
with Bob Fisher's Team
This Fall.

BATES GAME COMES FIRST

Eleven from Maine College Comes
to Stadium Next Saturday
to Open Season.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Beginning Monday, the Harvard football coaches will bend themselves to the task of rounding up a team to fulfill the season's first engagement, that against Bates in the Stadium on Sept. 27. The backs already have had three weeks of work, and the rushline candidates two weeks. Bad weather has been a great handicap. The material is by no means shoddy. In fact, the Harvard team is just begun, and it will be weeks before a definite lineup will be determined for Harvard's important games.

From the start Harvard has been assured of a good backfield. For the running attack there are plenty of veterans, including three old varsity players, Murray for quarter, R. Horween and Eddie Casey for backs. Horween is one of the best kickers on the squad in punting, and drop kicking, and placement work. There are also half a dozen other backs who, under old conditions, would be considered varsity material. Prominent in this list are Burnham and Nelson, two 1918 substitutes, and A. Horween, Humphrey, and Church of recent freshman teams.

Bob Fisher, the head coach, has enlisted all the assistance possible to help him get a line of the big squad of husky linemen which has come out this year. Most of the men from former freshmen and service teams who were expected to appear on the field, but this year's squad is sure to have a fine-looking football team from which to choose a first string line of backs, guards, and centers. Of varsity football, however, these men know practically nothing. Fisher, an enthusiast, is having the squad go through a regular campaign under the coaching of former Harvard players. For three days a week the coaches held scrimmages, and hard ones, in which there were four corners, and a line of backs, and a line of guards, and a line of centers. The coaches, however, Philbin, Caswell and Flynn stand out among the centers; Wood, Clark, and Thompson among the guards; and Brown among the guards; McGee, Kane, Hadley, Sedgwick and Frothingham among the backs; and Weatherhead in the field of ends. For quarterbacks, former varsity substitute Felt and Conlon of last year's S. A. T. C. team are likely to be worked along all season as substitutes for Murray.

It looks as if Harvard would have one of its heaviest lines from tackle to tackle that it has had in several seasons. There is also a wealth of good kickers, Ralph Horween and Charles C. Baker, and the backs to date have shown a remarkable surehandedness in their work on the field.

BROWN'S PROSPECTS GOOD.

Many Veterans Are Candidates for
Providence Eleven.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20.—With about fifty candidates out for the eleven, Brown University's football prospects are assuming a very rosy outlook. Practically two full teams of veterans are included among those out daily to the morning and afternoon practices. The men are working under the eyes of Coach Robinson, Whittemore, Hahn and Sprackling.

Most of the work so far has been elementary, although during the past two days three elevens have been picked in order to sign and play. Considerable coaching is being done in an endeavor to develop punting while drop kickers are also receiving attention. Forward passes, charging and backfield work have also been part of the daily program.

UNION'S GRIDIRON SQUAD BIG

Metzger Has Players Out for Work
Twice Daily.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Union College football squad, numbering about thirty men, reported for practice on the gridiron the first of the week, and although the squad was large that early date, its number will be increased after registration day, when it is expected that many of last year's "varsity" men will appear. Coach Metzger has the men out for both morning and afternoon workouts, which cover, for the present, the fundamentals of the game. However, with the beginning of sessions next Monday practices will be held in the afternoon only, and will include more strenuous workouts.

Sight of Union's "Varsity" men have already done their work and reported for practice. Some are from last season's eleven, while Joe Manly, Dave Gardener, Robert Gregory, Dow Beckman, and Harry Foster are Union men who have been in service. The other "Varsity" men who have reported are F. L. Constance, Ed. Ryan, and Sid Brown. Captain Bill Hanley, of last year's team and Hal Wittner, star quarterback of the team, who was in the navy, have not returned as yet, but are expected soon. Besides these veterans, indications are that many others of the squad will develop into fast men.

Coach Metzger has as his assistant "Tubby" Rosekrans, Captain and star back of the '18 eleven. He is considered the greatest drop kicker Union ever had. It is expected that Metzger will use Rosekrans in helping him round the freshman team into shape.

Where Was Grandpa Hoyt?

Somewhat unusual in the history of the father and son tennis doubles tournaments in this country was the entry in the recent Chicago tennis tourney of that description of N. Landon Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt, years ago, played as a son in a father and son tournament in Chicago, and in the tournament of last week was represented as a father. The dispatches fail to state what Grandpa was doing on the latter occasion.

HOT RIVALRY AT SYRACUSE.

So Many Good Men for Eleven That
Selection Is Difficult.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 20.—The battle for positions on the Syracuse University football team made great progress during the last week, but because of the exceptional showing made by so many of the candidates the coaches are far from settled as to the makeup of the first eleven that will go into the opening game of the season against Vermont on Oct. 4. The makeup of that team will not be determined, as is customary, until a few days before the game, but this is the first time in years that the coaches at Syracuse have not been able at this stage of the practice to line up on paper a probable team for the first game.

The return of Harry Robertson, the sensational center of the 1917 team, has complicated matters considerably in the fight for positions on the line. It was not known definitely until early this week whether Robertson would return to college to finish his course. He was in the service last year. Robertson, weighing 185 pounds, looks even better than he did at the height of his career in 1917. He is a little lighter than he was at that time, but is much faster and even more powerful. On his first day out he outdistanced the entire squad in the 125-yard dash down the gridiron at the close of the day's workout.

With a man like Robertson playing alongside of Captain Alexander, who was the most sensational lineman of 1918, the midsection of the Orange line should be well-nigh invulnerable. They played together beautifully in 1917. They are of about the same size and play the same style of smashing game. Alexander is just about as fast as Robertson. There is a host of material available for the other guard and tackle positions. A number of regulars of last year, together with some men who played in 1917, have reported for these positions, and Line Coach M. F. Horne is having his hands full trying to pick out the men he wants for the first lineup. In the backfield the situation is little less complex. Akeley looks like the best bet for quarter back, but there are so many good men available for other positions that selections at this time are guesswork. Some of the men who have shown to good advantage during the first week of hard practice are Martin, Hiatt, Sawyer, Kernan, Barsha, Meale and Dunn.

HOPE HIGH AT MIDDLEBURY.

Promising Material on Hand for
Varsity Eleven.

MIDDLEBURY, Sept. 20.—Judging from the candidates reporting for the Middlebury football team this year, Coach A. M. Brown, at one time half-back and captain of the Williams "Varsity," should have abundant material from which to choose a strong 1919 eleven. Captainward Ross, star halfback for the past two years, and a large squad including eight other veterans, have reported for practice on the field. Coach Brown has several of whom have recently received their honorable discharge from the United States service, have reported for practice on the field. Coach Brown has several of whom have recently received their honorable discharge from the United States service, have reported for practice on the field.

The tire it took 17 years to build



SCHOOL ELEVENS READY FOR PLAY

Schedules Are Announced by
Many Institutions—Promising
Material Is Disccovered.

New York's scholastic football season will be ushered in this week when a number of the metropolitan high school elevens launch their gridiron campaigns. The great revival sport has experienced since the close of the war has not been lost on scholastic activities, particularly football, and the officials of the various schools, together with the coaches and players, are predicting one of the greatest seasons in the history of the sport.

AH told eleven schools were ready for the campaign yesterday, with schedules completed and teams advanced in the preparatory work and other details of the sport attended to. Several other schools plan active campaigns and will announce their schedules during the coming week. There is a general dearth of veterans in the various schools, many of the star players of last year having discontinued their studies, others being detained in military or naval service, while still others are ineligible because of the rigid study rules of the institutions. In the places of the veterans, however, plenty of raw material has been found, and coaches have been working diligently with their squads of newcomers to mold formidable teams.

Stuyvesant High School officials have decided to revive the sport this year, after being inactive during the 1918 season. A schedule of seven games has been arranged in which the Stuyvesant boys will oppose Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey teams in addition to local elevens. The season will open for Stuyvesant with a game against Commercial H. S. on the latter's gridiron in Brooklyn. This will be played next Saturday.

The first gun in the campaign will be fired tomorrow when the Marquand School of Brooklyn eleven journeys to Freeport, L. I., to engage the Freeport H. S. The Marquand eleven has been booked for six games thus far and has three open dates on its schedule.

Local interest will center about the battles in which the High School of Commerce and De Witt Clinton H. S. elevens engage. These two aggregations have been bitter rivals for years past, and the coming season will be no exception. They will play at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 1.

MICHELIN CORD

Michelin—the house that built the first detachable cycle tire, the first pneumatic auto tire, the first successful non-skid, the first demountable rim, and the first universal casing—would not offer a cord tire until absolutely certain that this tire was a distinct advance in tire making.

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Michelin Tires are the result of experiments and tests which have been continuous since 1901. They are the result of 17 years of effort.

The Michelin principle of impregnating the cords with rubber gives greater resiliency and longer wear. Add to this advantage the great over-size of Michelin Cord Casings, the superiority of their Universal Treads and the fairness of their prices—and you know why we endorse the Michelin Cord as the best tire for you or any man.

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Additional dealers upon whom you are not so represented



New York University player, and Val Brien, who played half-back on the Commerce teams of 1910 and 1911, also are adding to coaching.

The only veterans on this year's eleven is Harry Robertson, who played quarter back on last year's team. A number of last year's substitutes have been working with the squad, including Alexander, Wadham, Parker, O'Shea, Hewitt, Williams, Silverman and Mahrukh. The Commerce season will get under way Saturday, when the team clashes with the Mount Vernon High School eleven on the latter's gridiron at Mount Vernon. On the schedule a total of nine dates have been selected, but as of them have been abandoned. Importantly, at least. Arrangements had been made for a game with Ivarer Children on Oct. 11, but the latter school has been unable to develop any of its material and has decided not to enter the field this year. Commerce officials are now seeking another game to fill the open date.

Clinton is Hit Hard.

De Witt Clinton's prospects have been hit a hard blow by the ineligibility of the star player. Graduation has taken several others away, while a number have left the school to enter business. Despite these setbacks, Coach Bill Cook is sanguine of success. Four of last year's veterans have returned, including Galbraith, this year's captain; Roy Eisenberg, 1918 leader; Dick Moloney, 1917 star; and John Zaczorway and Ruth, substitutes of last year's eleven, have also been working with the squad.

Coach Cook sounded the call for candidates two weeks ago and has been working with the material four times a week. Since the practice a reliable line work is not yet up to expectations. This weakness is receiving attention now and will be remedied before the season is begun. The Red and Black contingent gets a later start than the other schools, the first game being scheduled for Oct. 4 against Dickinson High School on the latter's field in Jersey City.

A schedule of eight games has been accepted, three games more than the team engaged in last year. The additions to this year's schedule are: Columbia Prep, New York University Freshmen and Stuyvesant High School. The schedules of the various schools follow:

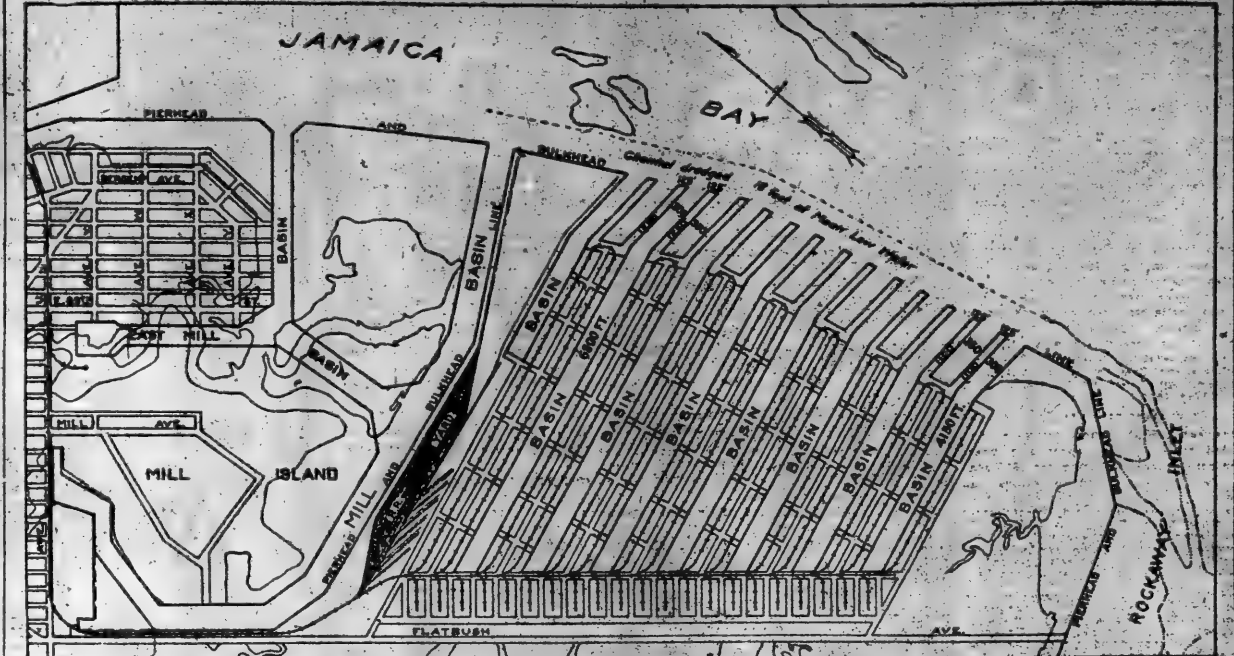
H. S. of Commerce.
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S.; Oct. 4, at St. Paul's; Oct. 11, at St. John's; Oct. 18, at St. John's; Oct. 25, at St. John's; Nov. 1, at St. John's; Nov. 8, at St. John's; Nov. 15, at St. John's; Nov. 22, at St. John's; Nov. 29, at St. John's; Dec. 6, at St. John's; Dec. 13, at St. John's; Dec. 20, at St. John's; Dec. 27, at St. John's; Jan. 3, at St. John's; Jan. 10, at St. John's; Jan. 17, at St. John's; Jan. 24, at St. John's; Jan. 31, at St. John's; Feb. 7, at St. John's; Feb. 14, at St. John's; Feb. 21, at St. John's; Feb. 28, at St. John's; Mar. 6, at St. John's; Mar. 13, at St. John's; Mar. 20, at St. John's; Mar. 27, at St. John's; Apr. 3, at St. John's; Apr. 10, at St. John's; Apr. 17, at St. John's; Apr. 24, at St. John's; May 1, at St. John's; May 8, at St. John's; May 15, at St. John's; May 22, at St. John's; May 29, at St. John's; June 5, at St. John's; June 12, at St. John's; June 19, at St. John's; June 26, at St. John's; July 3, at St. John's; July 10, at St. John's; July 17, at St. John's; July 24, at St. John's; 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LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

The Canterbury, on the Upper West Side, Resold to an Investor.
PROPERTY HELD AT \$250,000
Banker Buys \$120,000 Dwelling on East Seventy-third Street—An Active Suburban Market.
The Canterbury, a six-story apartment house, at 204 to 210 West 10th Street, was resold yesterday by Irving Judis to an investor. The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 100 feet, was taken in a trade recently by the seller. It shows a gross annual rental of \$34,000 and was held at \$250,000. H. T. Wood and P. A. Edmiston negotiated the transaction.
Banker Buys \$120,000 Dwelling on East Seventy-third Street—An Active Suburban Market.
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OFFICIAL PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF JAMAICA BAY PRESENTED TO BOARD OF ESTIMATE FOR APPROVAL

Scheme Embraces About One Thousand Acres of Land All Owned by the City—Factory Sites with Water, Rail, and Truck Connections—Twenty Miles of Wharfage at \$1,000,000 a Mile



OFFICIAL PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITY LANDS ADJACENT TO JAMAICA BAY
The plan, which is being presented to the Board of Estimate for approval, is a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of Jamaica Bay and the lands adjacent to it. It embraces about one thousand acres of land, all of which is owned by the city. The plan includes the construction of a new wharfage system, the improvement of the existing wharfage, the construction of a new rail line, and the improvement of the existing rail line. It also includes the construction of a new truck line, and the improvement of the existing truck line. The plan is estimated to cost \$1,000,000 a mile for the wharfage, and \$1,000,000 a mile for the rail and truck lines. The plan is being presented to the Board of Estimate for approval, and it is expected that it will be approved by the board.

CITY'S LAST COLONIAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD

Van Cortlandt Property, a Mile of Broadway Front, Going at Auction

UNDER THE HAMMER OCT. 14
The Van Cortlandt property, a mile of Broadway front, is going at auction on October 14. The property is a large estate, and it is expected that it will be sold for a high price. The property is being sold by the city, and it is expected that it will be sold for a high price. The property is being sold by the city, and it is expected that it will be sold for a high price.

SALES AT MALVERNE

Lot Buyers Plan to Build Homes at Once
Malverne, Long Island, a unique community development for the better class of home buyers, is being sold by the city. The property is a large estate, and it is expected that it will be sold for a high price. The property is being sold by the city, and it is expected that it will be sold for a high price.

MADISON AV. CHURCH TO GO

\$850,000 Bachelor Hotel for Corner of 53rd St. and Madison Av.
The last religious services to be conducted in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, northeast corner Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, will be held this Sunday in November. The church is being sold by the city, and it is expected that it will be sold for a high price.

CLAFLIN ESTATE AUCTION SALE NEXT TUESDAY

The current demand for improved property is far greater than the supply has been in the last year or so. The property is being sold by the city, and it is expected that it will be sold for a high price. The property is being sold by the city, and it is expected that it will be sold for a high price.

PROTECTING FIFTH AVENUE

Hearing Before Board of Estimate on Sept. 26
On Sept. 26 the Board of Estimate will give a hearing to the owners of property lying in the territory between Sixth and Ninth Avenues, Fifth Avenue, to the 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, in the matter of restricting the height of buildings to be erected in the future. The hearing will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning.

FOR TUNNEL UNDER NARROWS

The following committee has been appointed to co-operate with representatives of Brooklyn and Staten Island to urge the construction of the proposed freight tunnel under the Narrows, connecting the railroads in New Jersey with the Long Island Railroad and the New York Connecting Railroad in Brooklyn and Queens.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION

Tenant Cannot Be Dispossessed When He Has No Place to Go
Justice John M. Tierney of the Supreme Court rendered a decision on Sept. 12, from which it would appear that a tenant cannot be dispossessed when he has no place to move into. The case is being heard by the court, and it is expected that it will be decided for the tenant.

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Maplewood - Acres close to 450. \$6.
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Exceptional Building Plot
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Something out of the ordinary. A revelation of beauty and convenience.
ONE OF THE COUNTRY SHOW PLACES AT MALBA-ON-THE-SOUND,
NORTH SHORE, L. I.

By far the highest class and most select neighborhood near New York.
Only 35 to 34 minutes by motor or train from
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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO PROCURE A BEAUTIFUL, DISTINCTIVE YEAR-FRONT ALL-YEAR HOME IN A HIGHLY RESTRICTED, EXCLUSIVE HOME COMMUNITY, THAT HAS ITS OWN COUNTRY CLUB, GOLF COURSE AND ETC.

One of those rare opportunities that requires immediate attention.

A SUGGESTION—Motor over Queensboro Bridge out Jackson Ave. to Flushing, and at High School turn up Whitestone Av. to Malba Pier Driveway. You will pass the house on the right. If you are agreed with the place, write for particulars, price and appointment to inspect.

BOX T TO THREE DOWNTOWN.

Ready for Occupancy October 1st

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.
52 Vanderbilt Avenue.
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Corner Broadway and 22nd St.
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**PRIVATE DWELLING
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Beautifully and Completely Furnished.
A COMPLETE HOME.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

Superb collection of pictures,
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West side exclusive private
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Wm. Crunkshank's Sons,
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One dwelling, ten rooms, all improvements.
One dwelling, six rooms, all improvements.
Large stable and garage: fine garden, lawns,
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this section: immediate possession; rock bottom
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Eight rooms, three baths, gas, elec-
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**Own Your \$6,000
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Elmhurst on Flushing Bay
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25 All-Year Bungalows

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Country place of 11 acres. New
bath, modern kitchen, central
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And sleeping porch, 4 servants'
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veranda; rooms of splendid pro-
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Death in family brings this hand-
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The most exceptional buy I have had in my office in a year. Home, built by Jones' work, 4 bedrooms, 6 baths, 6 open fireplaces, hot-water heat, 6 porches, and improvements including gas, water and electric light. Wonderful view as far as the eye can reach. Largest stable with room for three cows and four horses; kitchen of finest quality of maple, ash, and wondrous shade trees. Several acres in woods; price of \$28,000 is for immediate sale only; includes some furniture.

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My client owns two beautiful private residences in Roslyn, Long Island, which have never been occupied, which are exceptionally well built on large plots in excellent section.

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enclosure of a first mortgage. They can be purchased at 60% of their actual value. Immediate possession can be had.

For full particulars apply
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WATER FRONT ESTATES,
houses and acreage for sale
on front at GREAT NECK
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Homes, Building Plots,
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Kensington
GREAT NECK L. I.
AN ideal, well established on

AT LYNBROOK, L. I.

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WITH ABOUT 250 FEET OF CHOICE SHORE FRONTAGE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, COMBINING IN AN UNUSUAL DEGREE THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE SOUND AND REAL ESTATE. Within Commanding Distance of N. Y. City.

Modern Frame House suitable for large family, several baths, electric light, steam heat, town water supply and all modern improvements. Large stable with living quarters for outside help; garage for two cars. Fine old shade trees, specimen evergreens, shrubbery, etc. Every facility for boating and water sports and within easy access of several well-known golf courses. For further particulars apply S-1081.

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Is Like Buying Stock
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GREENWICH
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That is why so many

who rent in Green-
wich once, buy in
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AT

Southport, Conn.
50 Miles From New York
A Beautiful Home
In an Ideal Location

Comprises Over 7 Acres, 331
Ft. Along the Shore Road and
855 Ft. Deep.

Substantially built, hardwood floors,
country and sea throughout. Vene-
table and flower gardens; two garages,
outbuildings; bathhouse on creek at back
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PRICE REASONABLE.

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Specialists in Town & Country Property
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GREENWICH:

Immediate possession: On the water
five acres, twelve-room house, sta-
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One acre: modern ten-room house,
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Six acres, with three hundred feet
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GREENWICH, CONN.: 10 minutes' walk
from station; high ground; new water and
sewer; fine view; modern 8-room
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large garage; can remain.

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FARM, ONE MILE

Unusually good place to keep ducks and
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FLORIDA—Ideal climate. Come down,
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A BEAUTIFUL HOME
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11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS

Perfectly furnished; cost over \$25,000.
Will lease one year or more.
To responsible tenant, \$600 month.

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MORTON G. THALHIMER,

Country Department,
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STUDIO

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Ripe for improvement.

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Girls come on easily and
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GIRL.
bright, young, in order
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Salary to start \$12.00.
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6th Av. at 50th St
GIRLS.
Several good openings; excellent chance for
advancement; clean, light work; experience
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Smith, Pharrall Co. 22 East 37th St.
GIRL (WHITE) FOR GENERAL HOUSE-
WORK IN SMALL FAMILY IN SMALL
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GIRL wanted to wrap and mail books
for clerical work. Excellent factory job
position with excellent chance of advancement.
Must have experience in bookbinding or similar
work. Write to Mrs. J. H. W. Baum & Wolf, 90 Madison Ave., corner 25th
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to do stenographic work between different
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GIRL, A, with or without business experience; good chance for bright girls in film and circulation department of a large office. Salary, and religion, not important. Downtown.

GIRL—advertising agency wants experienced woman to do general office work and routine work in art department; all typewriting—experience and wages are important. 225 Third St., Downtown.

GIRL wanted in office of publishing company to assist in addressing and mailing letters. No experience necessary. Write Mrs. O. Box 534, City Hall Station, New York.

GIRL, reliable, to help with care of children. Write Mrs. A. J. Smith, 407 Third St., Downtown.

GIRL, about 22 years old, to assist in order department; \$100 week to start; experience necessary. Write Mrs. A. J. Smith, 407 Third St., Downtown.

West with \$1.

GRIL, an indoor manager in office of large
firm, 1000 N. 1st St., 1000 N. 1st St.,
advancement; state tax, nationality, and
2000 N. 1st St. Downtown.

GRIL, wanted for position in sample de-
partment of large silk house; experience in
sample department, environment, and
advancement; 1000 N. 1st St. Downtown.

GRIL, wanted for clerical position; in-
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GRIL, for office work, billing department,
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GRIL, experienced workers for under-
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WANTED - Female.

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38 Church St.,
N. Y. C.
AMERICAN FRINGER
EMPLOYMENT MEDIUM.
Established 1907.
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APPROX—Expert and Import com-
mentary; good opportunity; sal.
PER—Rapid figure; double co-
MEMORANDUM—Small office,
pleasant surroundings; \$4-
\$6 per hr.;
FURNACE—Spa specialty house;
sal. \$25.
FURNACE—Have ownership
opportunity; high school graduate;
FURNACE & HOTWATER COOKS

APHE-Manager in both branches;
 APHE-Bookkeeper-Used in 2
 APHE-Statistical work; 222
 APHE-Manager in freight forwarding; dictating
 APHE-330
 APHE-High school education;
 APHE-Manager, for customs advan-
 APHE-320
 APHE-Good, accurate typist;
 APHE-exporting house; advancement;
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 APHE-to take charge of down-
 APHE-and meet people; capable, re-
 APHE-opportunity; charitable
 APHE-320
 APHE-Some experience; saw-
 APHE-320; working
 APHE-320-320
 APHE-New downtown export-

APPROVER—\$12.50
APPROVER & GENERAL OFFICE
 bright, energetic secretary of estates;
 not much experience necessary;
APPROVER—Downtown commercial
 bright beginner would do if edu-
 cated, willing to grow with concern;
APPROVER—General office work,
 typing, etc.; downtown paper com-
 pany;
APPROVER—Beginner, to take charge
 while manager is out; downtown
 business; \$15-18;
BOOKKEEPER—Downtown insur-
 ance; \$15-18;
BOOKKEEPER—Double entry; re-
 gular type; eventually to take full
 good opportunity in downtown law
 firm;
BOOKKEEPER & BILL CLERK—
 by hand; downtown mercantile

BOOKKEEPER - Updown engineering
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 in light office; \$18.
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 - exp. in carter machine; \$13.
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 on high school education; good
 typewriter; \$14.
MACHINE OPERATORS (several)
 downtown bank - \$12-\$14, second
 shift.
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 good salesman, quick at figures
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FILES CLERK - Uptown - alk. busi-

Call 9 to 1-Room 725.

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2 PARK ROW.**
ARTISTS: COGRAPHERS, (2), con-
sulting; one technical machinery or ches-
terhouse: \$35.
ENGINEERS: Engineering society; \$35.
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GRAPHER, good opening, automobile
only.
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and terms; \$35.
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\$30; bonus.
GRAPHERS, many excellent opening
opportunities from \$12-\$15 for beginners to
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(2.) good writer, accurate at figure work. **BOOKKEEPER**, banking; \$200.00 monthly. **TYPEWRITER OPERATOR**, large corporate office; \$150.00 monthly. **ASSISTANTS**, \$10-\$12; some typists. **CLERKS**, experienced; \$15-\$16. Interviews 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

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1000 firms in Greater New York area have installed employment and welfare departments the past year. Why not yourself with the assistance of

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 Photographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerical
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 Call all week.
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DOYLE AGENCY,
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 Men and experienced typists, secretaries,
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Salesmen, typists, stenographers, stenographic positions various lines.
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1001 E. Opp. Grand Central Terminal
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CLERKS \$15 TO \$18
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CLERK, Expert, Maximum Salary.
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PULPIT & CHURCH WORK
Assistants. \$12-\$15; Typists, \$8-10
Card Operators, Office Assistants
 of vacancies, best clientele. C

BAKER & MacDONALD
 International Specialists, 74 Broadway,
 New York City. Telephone BR 9-6300.
 Agents, The Gloria, address above,
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EDUCATIONAL AGENCY,
 -Governors, 880-890; children's
 houses, householders' services. \$10

AGENCY, St. Namah-Stevens-
 firm, four: \$100 monthly; insurance
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GRAPHICHERS-French, Spanish; t
\$16, \$60.

U. S. GIRLS. Learn telephone switchboard operating; complete courses in shorthand, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. School, 5 Beekman St.

WOMAN AGENCY, 200 Broadway—Hillman. Office help placed immediately; no charge.

FURNISHED ROOM
Forty cents an agent

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742D. 505 WEST—Exceptional furnished room; private bath; central heat; \$10.00.

742B. 183 WEST—Handsome late Victorian; \$10 per week; references.

742E. 20 WEST—Superior furnished room; private bath; central heat; \$10.00.

747H. 308 WEST—Single room—first-class.

747H. 10 WEST—Single room; maid service; bath; central heat; \$10.00.

747H. 101 WEST—Large furnished room; other two furnished; Christiana furnished room enhanced.

747H. 134 WEST—Nicely furnished room; sitting room; also large kitchen; \$10.00.

747H. 64 WEST—Large and comfortable; improvements; gentlemen.

747H. 87. 112 WEST—New furnished room; large electric appliances.

747H. 101 WEST—Large room; sitting room, hot and cold water; electricity; telephone.

747H. 101 WEST—Large room; sitting room; bath and bathroom; \$8; electricity.

747H. 100 WEST—Large, modern furnished room; \$15.00.

747H. 174 WEST—Large room; bath; suitable 2, gentlemen.

747H. 112 WEST—Pleasant furnished room; \$10.00.

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people; main floor; southern exposure.
bath; telephone. East.

947H. 106 WEST—Single room;
bath; telephone. East.

947H. 81 WEST—Large, sunny,
brightly furnished apartment;
high-class home; gentleman's
home; large rooms; private
bath; telephone. East.
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home; large rooms; gentlemen

947H. 54 WEST—Handsome
rooms; suite; single; private
bath; two beds; \$10-\$20
renovos.

947H. 200 WEST—Beautiful
furnished apartment; private
bath; telephone. East.

947H ST. 56 WEST—Large
rooms, attractively furnished;

947H ST. 816 WEST—Attractiv
modern residence; references.

947H ST. 816 WEST—Large
room; rooms; private bath;
private place; \$17, \$35 to
\$40 weekly.

947H. 66 WEST—Newly furnis
electricity, running water;

947H. 70 WEST—Select home;
second-floor rooms; private
bath; telephone.

947H. 323 WEST—Double bro
luxe; twin beds; breakfast; thr

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Forty-eight cents on legal size.

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For heat, gas and electric light; plot between 100' and 150' wide; 100' deep; price \$20,000 to \$30,000; avocado hedges 7 rooms and bath, \$10,000; Colonial plantation, 10 rooms and bath, \$15,000; 12 rooms and bath, \$18,000; 14 rooms and bath, \$22,000. OPEN SUNDAYS. Call 1-800-368-2222. 151 Wells Lane, N. 11th, N.W., Miami, FL 33150.

For Sale—Two family houses with two separate heating plants; each apartment on sleeping of 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; central air conditioning; close to schools. Why pay high rent when you can own your own home on very reasonable terms. Call 1-800-368-2222. 151 Wells Lane, N. 11th, N.W., Miami, FL 33150.

Beautifully located corner eleven-room property close to Westchester and Boston and New Haven R.R. stations in New Rochelle, N.Y. Fully equipped kitchen, hardwood floors, fully redecorated and painted, with upgraded for \$150 per month. Apartment for rent. Call 1-800-368-2222.

144 Harmon Ave., Pelham Manor, Pelham, N.Y. 10661.

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For Sale—Two family houses and bath.

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1st, Telephone 1281 Bryant.
 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
 One of the best homes in the city. 10 rooms, 4 baths; garage; must be seen at once; worth \$60,000; make ready; call at once. Bruno 1-1000.
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 Two-family detached dwelling, car port, 10 rooms, 4 baths, 2 car garage; excellent location; call at once. Three-part lease. Applied 194 St. mon Av. Pelhamwood Pelham, N. Y.
 BRITT & OODGE CO.
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 Mount Vernon, N. Y. White home, car garage; 10 rooms, 4 baths, 2 car garage; excellent location; call at once. Three-part lease. Applied 194 St. mon Av. Pelhamwood Pelham, N. Y.
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For LIST:
Flus. Colonial-style country grounds. Furnished, season or year, washed on Nass. Apply R. K. Van Wyk, 607 E. 89th St., Tel. 2-6600.
Larchmont Manor-on-the-Bound; beautiful home; 10 rooms; 5 baths; 2-car garage; swimming pool; tennis court; landscaped; bargain; possession Oct. 1. Box 28 Larchmont, N.Y.; telephone Larchmont 4-6600.

Long Beach, Calif.: 10 room detached station garage; fruit and berries; plot 300, 10 doors west of Broadway, Long Beach, Cal. 90801. Call Mrs. J. C. Hoffmann, 148 Roberts Lane.

At Bryn Mawr Park Yonkers—Vista 25 minutes from city; 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 10 closets; city prices; \$60,000. Owner's move to Va. furnished. October to May, 1971; stone house, garage; three baths modern kitchen; call Mr. H. G. Harwood, 10 Pauline Garden, Harmon-on-Hudson.

PRINCEMAN MANOR.—Hollow the glens, eleven-room bungalow, stone house; exceptional construction and finish; large garden; swimming pool; price \$35,000. See agents. E 3300 Times.

South Yonkers—Family Apartments.—10 to 12 rooms; 2½ baths; central heating; garage; convenient to S. R. Station and Broadway. City of Y. P. L., 100 Highland Ave., Tonawanda, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR.—To rent, for sale, or lease. Eight rooms; furnished; attractive, convenient location. Call for details. See City Directory, Larchmont, N. Y.

BRONX.—To rent, for sale, or lease. Completely furnished house in Bronxville. 10 rooms, two baths, garage and chicken coop and large garden, for sale. Call for details. Evening Bronxville 567.

Wanted—Worcester.—On 2nd floor, 10 rooms, 2½ baths, and parlor, sleeping porch, electric refrigerator, central heating, garage. Call for details. See City Directory, Worcester, Mass.

Worcester County.—30 minutes from Worcester. 10 rooms, 2½ baths, swimming pool, garage, 200 Times. A. M. C.

Central: 900 Rooms; 1000 again; no
H.D.; house alone cannot be well
\$116.00 \$18 tel time.

Larchmont—Pur Vest, from Oct 19 to
Oct 20, 1911. See below.
Electric High: Address E. H. West, 13
Mills Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.

CHESTER MOUNT VERNON
Larchmont, N.Y. 10000. Telephone
10-1000. Description: Large, modern
house; ideal location; lot 14.18; offered
for sale at \$11,000.00. Call Mr. J. W.
New York City. Tel. 10-1000.
Ave. Telephone 10-1000 Mount Vernon.

Houses for sale: situated in Homestead Park
New Rochelle, N.Y.: nine rooms and bath;
new kitchen; new bathroom; large yard;
close to Lincoln av. on phone 1711-W. or
1711-B.

Ten rooms, two baths, well furnished;
electricity, steam heat; garage; no children
allowed in City Hall; references: 3115 D
Times.

Nine rooms. Finished, bath, steam h.
coal gas full; central; Windsor or long
1711 1721 Winter Place
the Crumpton St.

Attention: Stucco residence with attached garage, plot 78x100; on line of N. Y. St. & N. R. R., North Pelham. Cross Pelham 1870.

Stucco house, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, 3 rooms, 2 baths; corner lot. Pelham 1870, Fr. 3, lot 1870.

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Perfect power for electric lights and water.

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Herald Square, Broadway,
34th to 35th Sts.
We sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30
Store open Saturdays
all day.



CHILLY NIGHT!

Motorists who brave these Autumn nights unprepared are apt to experience the "chill of a lifetime." We are ready to supply the means of preserving the "comforts of home" away "from home."

A Warm Comfy Motor Robe removes that unwanted chill. Robes in many weights and qualities await selection. A variety of colors and designs are sure to appeal. Ditto the variety of prices. \$7.49 to \$34.75

But the Woman Who Motors Craves Other Things than just comfort. Three smart hats offer her sufficient choice to maintain that same smart appearance in the car as she does afoot. One is of black enameled duck which besides being smart is undeniably practical as it is waterproof. \$4.49. Another hat of leather may be had in gold, tan, green or gray. \$6.94. A trim little head-gear of waterproof and dustproof velvet is black with hair-straps of green, tan or navy. \$3.89.

"Get Out and Get Under" It's a sorry time for the chauffeur when it's raining and muddied—but there's a remedy! We have a black rubber shirt that withstands dirt or rain. It occupies so little space that it may be slipped into one of the side pockets of the car. It slips over the head and reaches as far as the ankles. Shirred at the wrist, with a military collar and metal fasteners. \$6.74.

For the Hands on the Steering Wheel Gloves in gauntlet style are "trig." They have well-sewn seams and stitching on the backs. In black or tan leather. \$4.74.

5th Floor, Front.



Motorists' Eyes, if faulty imperil the lives of others and their own—How long is it since you have had your eyes examined? Doctors agree that we should have our eyes examined at least once every two years. We prescribe and make glasses for motorists, in either plain or goggle style. Our shop on the premises adds the feature of promptness to the satisfying results obtained and the moderate prices.

Optical Dept., Main Floor, 5th Street.

READY TO REMODEL STATE GOVERNMENT

Reconstruction Commission Proposes Budget System and Other Reforms.

ONLY 3 ELECTIVE OFFICIALS

Governor Would Have Greater Power and Responsibility and Four-Year Term.

CUTS OUT MUCH PATRONAGE

Many "Exempt" Jobs Put Under Civil Service Rules—Cards to Legislature Next Winter.

A plan contemplating structural changes in the State Government and a consolidated budget, recommended in the interest of retrenchment and fundamental enough in many instances to require amendments to the Constitution before they can be carried into effect, is embodied in a report of the State Reconstruction Commission, which will be taken up for discussion at a public hearing in this city on Wednesday.

The commission's scheme is identical in many details with the plan proposed by the Constitution Convention of 1915, whose revised Constitution got an adverse majority of more than 500,000.

The report was drafted by the commission's Committee on Retrenchment, of which Alfred E. Marling, a real estate operator, is Chairman. It is the purpose of Governor Smith to submit the plan to the Legislature next Winter. Vastly changed powers for the Governor and the lengthening of his term from two to four years are contemplated. Where at present the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Engineer are elective officials, only the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Comptroller would be elected. Some of the other officials, at present elective, would be appointed by the Governor. The Controller would be relieved from levying taxes and preparing a budget and other fiscal affairs that he exercises at present. Incidentally, much patronage—and vast control of expenditures which would be the sole functions of his office. All the administrative activities of the State Government would be organized and grouped under nineteen main departments with divisions and bureaus equipped for specialized work. A majority of the departments would be headed by single heads, the only exception being departments exercising quasi-judicial or quasi-legislative functions, in addition to those purely administrative.

Single Head Departments. In most instances the department heads would be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, but the Governor would hold absolute power of removal. The work of the State Government, as constituted at present, is carried out through not less than 187 different offices, boards, commissions, and other agencies, in many instances with overlapping duties. Centralization of power and responsibility in the Gov-

BLACKJACK CASHIER AND STEAL PAYROLL

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

posite the Bronx Park Boathouse Restaurant and the Bronx Park Casino—the latter lively with music, lights and dancers—when they saw a corny lurch out of the shadows of the park, and caught the echoes of two pistol shots.

"I'm shot, I'm shot," cried the stranger as he fell. The three men ran to his side, found him in a coma and called to Policeman O'Day, who telephoned for an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital. Without regaining consciousness, the man, later identified from papers in his pocket, died as the hospital was reached.

Thought Him a Railroad Thief. Almost coincident with the discovery of the wounded man, William Harron, a detective employed by the railroad, came upon three men breaking open a freight car in the Van Ness yards. Three other men, said Harron, were acting as "lookouts." When he appeared, the men on the ground ran and he fired at them several times. Alleging that they were two of the men in the car, Harron arrested Joseph Simbali, of 130 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, and Albert Wessel, of 623 East 154th Street.

These men were locked up in the Bronx Park Station, charged with burglary. When they were questioned, the police thought they saw a connection between the death of Bierman and the shooting in the yards. The police said Simbali and Wessel were taken to the Fordham Morgue and that Simbali identified the dead man as a "chap called 'Skinny'." Later he said he never had seen the man before. This admission came when Assistant District

attorney is the keynote of the reorganization plan. In no direction is the power of the Governor more enlarged, and that of the Legislature more curtailed. In recent years it has been the practice of the Governor to submit to the Legislature a so-called "tentative" budget, the details of which the Legislature has accepted or rejected as it has seen fit, and in most instances it has rejected it in favor of a budget prepared by legislative clerks under the supervision of legislative leaders.

The most essential of the new rules for budget making contemplated by the Reconstruction Commission are these: The Governor will be required to hold public hearings on a tentative budget before its presentation to the Legislature. The Governor will be required to submit a complete plan or budget embracing all of the proposed expenditures shown in connection with the anticipated revenues of the State; also a statement of the condition of the Treasury both at the beginning and at the end of the period covered by the budget; and a program of revenue measures. If found necessary in financing expenditures for public works, then the budget will contain an estimate of such proposed expenditures with a statement of the amount to be raised by bond issues. Full details will be given as to the requirements to be attached to the issuance of the bonds.

Must Work in the Open. The Legislature will be required to begin immediately and openly to consider the Governor's budget.

The Governor will have the right, and it shall be his duty, to meet with the committees of the Legislature and with the Legislature as a whole to explain, discuss and define his financial proposals.

The Legislature will not be permitted to pass any appropriation bill except upon recommendation by the Governor, until the Governor's entire plan is acted upon.

The Legislature will not be permitted to add to the Governor's proposed budget, but only to reduce and strike out items therein.

The Legislature will be allowed to provide for expenditures in addition to those retained in the Governor's budget only by special procedure and subject as at present to the Governor's veto.

The Governor will be given authority to supervise the expenditure of all appropriations and will be required to report transfers and changes in the schedules or allotments of appropriations to the Legislature. In order that the Governor control his department heads may have reasonable latitude in making expenditures, the appropriation or budget bill will be rigidly itemized. One feature of the plan for the classification of salaries that will distress the broad and better politicians is the recommendation that the State service that can be filled without reference to the Civil Service regulations, 1,100 in all, be placed in the classified list where positions must be won through competitive examination and once won cannot be taken away except upon charges against the incumbent sustained after hearing. Those retained in the Governor's repeal of all statutory salaries for State employees other than heads of departments. Since time immemorial it has been the practice of Legislatures to enact laws providing highly-paid sinecures for favorites of political leaders.

STILL BUILDING ZEPPELINS.

One German Airship Carries Thirty-eight Passengers and Baggage.

BERNE, Sept. 21.—A despatch received here from Romania, near Constanta, says the Germans are continuing to build Zeppelin airships. The latest airship completed has made a flight from Lake Constanza to Berlin in four hours. It carried thirty-eight passengers and their baggage.

Attorney Michael A. Delagi cross-examined him. Dr. John Hiegleman, who made the medical examination, said Bierman could not have lived more than five minutes after being shot, and that it would have been impossible for him to go from the Van Ness yards to the park entrance, more than three miles, in his dying condition.

Bierman lived with his parents at 905 East 165th Street. He served in the war as a member of the Military Police of the Twenty-second Division. His residence at Bushwick Avenue, was raided yesterday morning after numerous complaints had been made to the police. Twenty-nine men, all charged with craphooching, were taken away in patrol wagons by Detectives Hall and Keith of Inspector Formosa's staff, and were fined \$1 each in the Gates Avenue Court.

John Burke of 229 Irving Avenue came to the aid of the only married man in the party, who asserted that his wife would worry if he stayed away from home by furnishing bail.

FIVE SHOT IN FEUD FIGHT.

One Likely to Die as Result of Brooklyn Street Affray.

Five persons were shot and one prob-

ably will die as the result of the revival of an old Italian family feud in Brooklyn early last evening. Some twenty shots were fired, two of them finding their marks in the bodies of onlookers. Frank Carlo of 12 Garfield Place met Alfonso Sulzano of 402 Carroll Street and his brother Joseph of 273 First Street near Fourth Avenue and President Street. The police say Carlo fired first, and in a moment all three men were bleeding away at close range, while hundreds of dwellers in the congested district rushed to see the excitement and other hundreds fled in terror.

By the time the police got there the shooting was over, and though Mrs. Rose Sonino of 16 Garfield Place lay on the sidewalk with a bullet in her left side, and near her Salvador Danorobro, a nine-year-old boy of 21 Garfield Place, was bleeding from a wound in the left shoulder, the principals had disappeared.

Later the police found Alfonso Sulzano in the cellar of his brother's home, where friends had dragged him. He had five bullets in his body and was lying in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and Carlo, with wounds in the left leg and shoulder, made their way to Holy Family Hospital, and were taken into custody after being treated and Mrs. Sonino remained in the hospital.

AUSTRIA REVEALS KAISER URGED WAR

By GEORGE BENWICK.
Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

ready for war and would think seriously before appealing to force. "If we recognized the necessity of military action against Serbia," he [Kaiser Wilhelm] would regret if he let the present favorable moment pass unused. As far as Rumania was concerned he would take care that the attitude of King Carol and his advisers would be correct. He had little sympathy with the idea of an agreement with Bulgaria, but he would not have the least objection to an arrangement between the Dual Monarchy and Bulgaria, though care must be taken that there should be nothing in it which was directed against Rumania, and that Rumania should be informed of it.

In a second telegram, Count Segeyev-March reports that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg told him he had been empowered by Kaiser Wilhelm to outline the Government's attitude to the Emperor Francis Joseph and that "we could reckon with certainty whatever our decision might be that Germany as an ally and friend would stand behind the dual monarchy."

In a further conversation the Ambassador proceeded: "I assured myself that the Imperial Chancellor, like his Kaiserly master, regarded immediate action by us against Serbia as the best and the most radical solution of our difficulties in the Balkans. From the international standpoint he regarded the present moment as more favorable than one later would be. He quite agreed Rumania beforehand of any eventual action against Serbia."

Austrian Council for War.

On July 7 a Ministerial Council was held in Vienna and those two telegrams were placed before it. The volume then proceeds to give a long account of the discussion at this council.

It is obvious that all those present were determined on war, the only voice of caution raised being that of Count Tiza, the Hungarian Minister-President, Count Berchtold, who presided, declared military action against Serbia could easily lead to war with Russia, which he said was creating a far-sighted policy of creating a Balkan league, including Rumania, to be used against the Dual Monarchy at a favorable moment. In view of that it must be reckoned that the Dual Monarchy's position must continue to be weakened, all the more so as inaction on the part of Austria-Hungary would be taken for weakness by Austria-Hungary's neighbors. The logical policy, therefore, was an opportune reckoning with Serbia, which would nip that Russian idea in its development, which would not be possible later.

Tiza, while expressing his belief that the possibility of war with Serbia had come nearer, declared that he would never agree to a surprise attack without preliminary diplomatic action. He gave it as his opinion that such an attack would put Austria-Hungary in bad odor with the rest of Europe and bring upon her the enmity of the whole of the Balkans with the exception of Bulgaria, which, being much weakened, could lend Austria-Hungary no corresponding support.

He desired to see an ultimatum presented which would contain hard terms. If Serbia agreed to them the Dual Mon-

archy would have scored a striking diplomatic triumph and her prestige would increase in the Balkans. If she refused, he also would favor war. Tiza went on to declare that though Serbia must be weakened, she must not be annihilated, for Russia would never see that done without a life and death struggle. He could not agree to annexation by the monarchy of any Serbian territory.

Tiza appears to have expressed himself rather strongly against Germany. It was not for Germany, he declared, to judge it that Dual Monarchy should strike at Serbia now or not. He was of the opinion that it was not absurd, but necessary to have war at that moment.

Berchtold replied by pointing out that diplomatic successes against Serbia had never in the long run been successful. Tiza to Deal With Rumania.

It is clear the attitude of Rumania caused no little uneasiness to the war plotter. Kaiser Wilhelm evidently sent King Carol a letter which in pointedness left nothing to be desired. The attitude of the Rumanian people was mournfully referred to in Emperor Francis Joseph's letter to Kaiser Wilhelm, in which it was stated that Rumania was in close friendship with Serbia, and that King Carol had told the Austro-Hungarian ambassador that "in view of the popular feeling against the Dual Monarchy and Germany he (King Carol) was not in a position in case of a crisis to carry out his alliance engagements."

The suggestion was made that the Bucharest Cabinet should be given to understand that the dual monarchy would stand by Bulgaria, but that it was ready to persuade Bulgaria to ally herself with Rumania, whose territorial integrity would be guaranteed. It was thought that this policy would win Rumania over and that this could be followed by an arrangement between Bulgaria and Greece and by a general agreement with Turkey. Thereby the Balkan League was to be formed under Triple Alliance auspices, "a limit set to the Pan-Slav flood, and peace assured to the lands of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Francis Joseph."

That would, however, only be possible, the letter concluded, "if Serbia ceased to be reckoned as a factor of political power in the Balkans."

It is clear both from the letter and the memorandum how anxious Austria-Hungary was to wage her cunning campaign of propaganda in Berlin official circles.

Referring to Russia, the memorandum declares that to that country one could not reasonably ascribe plans of conquest at the expense of Germany. What Russia was aiming at was to wipe out the dual alliance military superiority by means of the Balkan court intrigues. In Europe and Asia Russia had designs which would injure Germany's interests. In Europe the chief Russian aim was to make Austria-Hungary powerless. The final goal was to weaken Germany and reduce the outside help on which she could rely that she would be able to meet strong enough to thwart Russia's plans.

So the argument runs in the memorandum. Germany by standing behind Austria-Hungary was not merely rendering the Dual Monarchy assistance, but also insuring her own future. Such were the persuasions which Austria-Hungary whispered into Germany's ready official ear to prepare her for the war which Vienna was plotting and planning.

The revelations given in this Austrian volume put into definite shape the long-held suspicion concerning the guilty participation of Emperor William in the

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The suggestion was made that the Bucharest Cabinet should be given to understand that the dual monarchy would stand by Bulgaria, but that it was ready to persuade Bulgaria to ally herself with Rumania, whose territorial integrity would be guaranteed. It was thought that this policy would win Rumania over and that this could be followed by an arrangement between Bulgaria and Greece and by a general agreement with Turkey. Thereby the Balkan League was to be formed under Triple Alliance auspices, "a limit set to the Pan-Slav flood, and peace assured to the lands of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Francis Joseph."

That would, however, only be possible, the letter concluded, "if Serbia ceased to be reckoned as a factor of political power in the Balkans."

It is clear both from the letter and the memorandum how anxious Austria-Hungary was to wage her cunning campaign of propaganda in Berlin official circles.

Referring to Russia, the memorandum declares that to that country one could not reasonably ascribe plans of conquest at the expense of Germany. What Russia was aiming at was to wipe out the dual alliance military superiority by means of the Balkan court intrigues. In Europe and Asia Russia had designs which would injure Germany's interests. In Europe the chief Russian aim was to make Austria-Hungary powerless. The final goal was to weaken Germany and reduce the outside help on which she could rely that she would be able to meet strong enough to thwart Russia's plans.

So the argument runs in the memorandum. Germany by standing behind Austria-Hungary was not merely rendering the Dual Monarchy assistance, but also insuring her own future. Such were the persuasions which Austria-Hungary whispered into Germany's ready official ear to prepare her for the war which Vienna was plotting and planning.

The revelations given in this Austrian volume put into definite shape the long-held suspicion concerning the guilty participation of Emperor William in the

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Tiza appears to have expressed himself rather strongly against Germany. It was not for Germany, he declared, to judge it that Dual Monarchy should strike at Serbia now or not. He was of the opinion that it was not absurd, but necessary to have war at that moment.

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Austrian plottings to force Serbia into war. The Austrian Archduke and his wife were assassinated at Sarajevo on June 28, so it was barely a week thereafter that Germany, according to these new Austrian documents, was urging the Austrian authorities to make an example of their offensive neighbor.

HIDES RISE IN GERMANY.
First Free Auction Brings Tripling of War Prices.

Orgies of speculation and profiteering in hides, leather, and shoes followed the lifting by the German Government of the regulations under which trading in these articles had been carried on during and subsequent to the war, say reports found in Berlin papers just received here.

At the first hide auction held in Berlin since October, 1914, some 40,000 pieces were offered to about 700 buyers and the prices were two or three times as high as those established as the maximum during the war. Cowhides brought over 10 marks (\$2.38 at normal exchange) a pound, ex hides almost as much, and green calf skins over 15 marks, while dry ones went as high as 27.50 marks, according to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Aug. 21. In a Wolf Bureau report given out in Berlin Aug. 20, it is pointed out, in connection with an account of the doing away with the regulation of the shoe and leather trade, that while the old maximum prices are no more, profiteers are liable to prosecution under the general law prohibiting overcharging for necessities.

THREATEN POSTAL STRIKE.
French Telegraphers Also Join in Demands on Government.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The postal and telegraph employees throughout France today adopted a resolution threatening a general strike on Oct. 1 unless the Government granted their demands. The chief demand is for higher wages.

N. C. HAS SEVEN VETERANS.

Football Prospects Are Bright—Campbell Again in Charge.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 20.—Tommy Campbell of Harvard, who coached North Carolina through a successful season in 1916, is again head coach of the football team, assisted by Graham Ramsey, who will handle the line, and Roy Homewood, who will train the ends. The first two games on the schedule are with Rutgers in New Brunswick, Oct. 4, and with Yale in New Haven, Oct. 11. The Virginia-North Carolina game, the classic of the South Atlantic States, which has been played here before in Richmond, Va., will be played this year in Chapel Hill.

Seven veterans from 1916, the last year of "Varsity football," are on hand—Grimes, Harrell, and Barden, guards; Coleman and Black, halfbacks; Johnson, quarter, and Proctor, end. Promising but undeveloped material from the freshman teams and from last year's informal team makes the prospects bright for the heavy schedule. Pearr, a brilliant back; Fearington, a plunging back; and Robins, Brown, and Nichols, linemen from the Informal S. A. T. C. team, should fill the most glaring gaps.

The schedule follows: Oct. 4, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; Oct. 11, Yale, at New Haven; Oct. 18, Wake Forest, at Chapel Hill; Oct. 25, A. and M. of N. C. at Raleigh; Nov. 1, M. I. at Chapel Hill; Nov. 15, Davidson, at Winston-Salem; Nov. 22, Virginia, at Chapel Hill.

The story of Revillon furs.



Necco Wafers
at 6¢
Candy Places

Nice and nibbly—munchable and more-ish.

Assorted flavors, also Peppermint, Chocolate, Wintergreen and Cinnamon.

ONE OF 300 NECCO SWEETS

New England Confectionery Company
BOSTON, MASS.

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that is always welcome is your business card printed on your check. Don't pay cash when you can make a better and deeper impression by writing a check.

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100 Broadway, New York
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Turner for Concrete

IMPORTED OYSTERS

During the palmy days of the Roman Empire, when Nero spent \$150,000 on a single canteen, oysters were one of the greatest of luxuries.

They were imported, packed in moss, from Britain to grace the Emperor's table on state occasions.

Today, oysters are so popular that more than 10,000,000 a year are consumed in the CHILDS restaurants.

Fried to a golden brown and served as an entrée or in a succulent salad with a cup of CHILDS coffee.



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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

The Claflin Sale

This sale takes place tomorrow and will doubtless demonstrate again the ability of the real estate market today to absorb vacant property.

The sale will be successful. Most of Joseph P. Day's sales are successful.

Mr. Day has the good judgment to make his lots more attractive by having the seller furnish to each purchaser, free of cost, a policy of our Company guaranteeing the title.

Our Company inaugurated this plan more than thirty years ago and very few successful sales have taken place without this feature.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO
Capital \$5,000,000
Surplus \$11,000,000

178 Broadway - 137 W. 125th St. - 370 E. 14th St.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn
320 Fulton St., Jamaica 67 Jackson Ave., L.I. City
90 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

FOWNES

NAME IN EVERY PAIR

How many can you name—

things to wear known for 142 years as "good value"?

Give it up? Well, there's Fownes

GLOVES

FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN



\$100—Crystal Candy Jar \$3.00

NAME

THERE are a few names which stand out even in the brilliance of Fifth Avenue shops. Ovington's is such a name—renowned for charm and good taste, and with a jealousy guarded reputation for fine wares at reasonable prices.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.



Why you need Resinol Ointment

The same soothing, healing, anti-septic properties that make Resinol Ointment so effective for skin eruptions, also make it the ideal household remedy for:

Burns
Scalds
Cuts
Sprains
Wounds
Bruises

And a score of other troubles which constantly arise in every home, especially where there are children. That is why Resinol Ointment should be on your medicine shelf, ready for immediate use.

Sample free: Your druggist sells it, but for generous sample and a miniature cake of Resinol Soap, write to Dept. 12N, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.



Introducing to you a new collar **BARRACKS** designed for comfort and style.

Now on sale.

Union Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

CARDINAL MERCIER'S VISIT.
A splendid souvenir of Cardinal Mercier's visit to America will be found in this week's Mid-Week Pictorial. It consists of a striking photograph of the heroic Primate of Belgium, who stood between the people of his country and the German invaders. Mid-Week Pictorial is an illustrated weekly published by The New York Times Company. It is a copy of the week's news.

GEN. O'RYAN TO AID RED CROSS DRIVE

Commander of the 27th Division
Chairman of the Atlantic
Division, Third Roll Call.

GRATEFUL TO WAR WORKERS

"The American Red Cross Made Good," General Says in Letter Accepting Honor.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the old 27th Division, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Third Red Cross Roll Call for the Atlantic Division, according to an announcement made yesterday by Ethan Allen, manager of the Atlantic Division. It was also announced that Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, who commanded the 1st Brigade of the New York State Guard, has consented to serve as Roll Call Chairman for the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross in the campaign for memberships, which begins Nov. 11.

As a result of a suggestion by General O'Ryan, who, in a letter to Dr. Livingston Farrand, head of the American Red Cross, offered the services of the officers and men of the 27th Division in the campaign, Mr. Allen said that the Roll Call organization in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the three States comprising the Atlantic Division, will be led, as far as possible, by military men who wish to show their appreciation for what the Red Cross did for the soldiers in the war.

General O'Ryan, assisted by Captain Stephen N. Bobo, who was Red Cross representative with the division, will be in complete charge of the Roll Call organization in the three States, with offices in the Atlantic Division headquarters, at 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. In a preliminary announcement, General O'Ryan said yesterday:

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I welcome this responsibility as an opportunity to express, as adequately as I may, my personal sense of gratitude to the American Red Cross for the wonderful service they performed for my division, both overseas and in the camps in this country, and I know that this feeling of intense gratitude to the Red Cross lies deep in the heart of every officer and man, not only of our own organization, but of every unit in the A. E. F. The American Red Cross made good. Its representatives in France stood shoulder to shoulder with us, comforting and solacing, sharing our hardships, braving all dangers with us, and proving to us constantly, in their person and by their deeds, that back of us, always, no matter what we might be called upon to endure, stood the sympathy and support of the folks back home."

In his letter to Dr. Farrand, General O'Ryan said:

"I am informed by Captain Stephen N. Bobo of the Red Cross of your proposed drive in November to increase Red Cross membership, and that you would welcome in this connection assistance from the former officers and men of the army living in this vicinity who approved the work performed by the Red Cross during the war."

"So efficient and comprehensive was the work of the Red Cross which came under the observation of the officers and men of the division which I commanded that I feel sure I represent their sentiments of appreciation when I assume to offer to you, which I now do, all the help we of the old 27th Division can give you. We appreciate that the problems to be met and which can best be solved by an organization like the Red Cross are not solely war problems, and that to meet existing and future problems the Red Cross organization must have an active and understanding membership of great strength. We will do what we can to bring to the attention of the many friends of the division the accomplishments of the Red Cross as we saw it in the war, and the further field for the continuance of its effort."

TRY TO ESCAPE, WRECK CAR.

Two Autoists Injured in Accident Following Dash from Police.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 21.—An automobile containing four men was stopped last night by Patrolman Monroes. The car had no lights and the driver was without a license. When told to drive to the police station, the driver of the car started away at a sixty miles an hour and in turning the corner at Summit and South Streets crashed into a trolley pole. Two of the men were seen to run away in the darkness after the crash and the other two were badly injured.

One of them, William Darcy, 37 years old, of 83 Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, was so injured that his right leg was amputated at the Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield. Felix Dietrich, 22 years old, of 267 Windham Street, Jersey City, the other man, was injured internally. He is expected to die. The men informed the police that the other two men were strangers who had asked them to take a ride with them to Allentown, Pa.

The automobile was afterward identified by E. N. Reamer, of 227 Clinton Avenue, Jersey City, as his car. He declared he had put the car in his garage the night before and this morning found that it had disappeared.

Horse Show at Mineola.
MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 21.—The seventeenth annual horse show of the Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties to be held here at the Fair Grounds on Sept. 24, 25 and 26 is likely to prove a record one. The classes comprise horses for breeding purposes, saddle, trotter, ponies in harness and under saddle, saddle horses, polo ponies and hunters and jumpers.

ORDER
Ballantine's
GINGER ALE
GOLDEN GLOW

URGES CURTIS TO RUN.

La Guardia Says Labor Candidate Should Make the Race.

Representative Fiorella La Guardia announced yesterday that he would decline to accept the Vice Presidency of B. Mandel Post of the American Legion, on the ground that political candidates and politics should have no place in the affairs of this national military organization. Some of his neighbors and friends had caused his name to be accepted for the newly organized post.

"In refusing this honor I am certain that my comrades of the post will understand my stand and the spirit which any one familiar with the ideals of the American Legion the reasons prompting my declination must be apparent. There can be no mingling of the Legion with partisan politics. I am a candidate for public office, and as such I feel it impossible for me to accept any office, honorary or otherwise, in the American Legion."

La Guardia, who is a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, said he wanted Thomas J. Curtis, whose petition as candidate for the same office on the American Labor Party ticket was rejected by the Board of Elections, to continue in the election race.

"The rejection of Curtis's petition by the Board of Elections," said La Guardia, "is interesting after Tammany Hall's statement in last Monday's World, in which it was asserted that Tammany feared for Moran's chances with Curtis in the field."

Mr. Curtis should see this thing through. He not alone owes it to himself, but he owes it to the men who stood by and signed his petition. He should have the courage of his convictions, and, if necessary, fling into the face of the Governor his job with the Industrial Commission of this State and stand up for the thing he started, namely, the defeat of Tammany Hall."

JOBS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

Re-employment Bureau Has Places for 150 at Chester Shipyards.

Major Warren Bigelow, director of the Re-employment Bureau at 505 Pearl Street, has 150 jobs for ex-soldiers, sailors and marines at shipyard work in Chester, Penn. The request for these workers was received at the Bureau yesterday from Thomas Leyden of the Merchant Ship Corporation, with the announcement that unskilled workers would be paid forty-six cents an hour while learning various trades connected with ship building. After two weeks' training, it was said, their wages would be advanced to fifty-eight cents an hour. In the meantime they will be provided with living accommodations and meal tickets.

Other places open to ex-service men, it was announced, included work at the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation, and 200 temporary jobs in the Army Retail Stores. This latter employment pays \$30 weekly, for six afternoons and evenings from 1 to 9 o'clock.

BOY DIES SAVING FRIEND.

William Carroll Drowns After Keeping Comrade Afloat Until Rescued.

Responding to a cry for help from a young companion struggling in the water, William Carroll, 14 years old, of 1,717 Linden Street, Queens, yesterday plunged into Coney Island Creek, near the Harvey Avenue bridge, and was drowned, after keeping his friend afloat until he was rescued.

Carroll, a friend, Francis Curran, and a number of other boys, were in bathing, when Curran ventured out beyond his depth and called for help. Carroll responded and held Curran up until he could be rescued by a passer-by.

Carroll was too exhausted to swim longer and sank before aid could reach him. His body was found after twenty minutes search by William Bruno of 2,724 West Seventeenth Street, Coney Island, who also rescued young Curran. A pulmotor was unsuccessfully used in an effort to revive Carroll.

Warrants for French Wine Agents.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—After investigation for three months, sixteen warrants have been issued against wine dealers and agents in Southern France and in Paris who, by means of illegal import licenses, brought Spanish wines into France under labels designating them as Portuguese wines, thus making illegal profits and bringing about a rise in the price of wines.

Bidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Invite you to their Opening Displays of Autumn and Winter Fashions in Furs

Millinery Gowns
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Paris Novelties and Accessories

THE MOST BRILLIANT COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS FASHIONS IN AMERICA

AT SAKS TO-DAY

The Most Remarkable Event of Its Kind Ever Announced!

An Advance Sale of Men's

Fur-Lined Coats

At 30% to 50% Below Their Actual Value

Saks & Company this year more than at any previous time, is bent upon keeping prices down. This sale is just one indication of our effort in this direction. Every coat in the collection is worth from 30% to 50% more than when we secured them. You effect this saving by making your selections now—instead of later, when the cold weather sets in. We repeat—this is the most remarkable event of its kind ever announced.

Here are the Coats—perfect in their expert tailormanship; lined with furs of the finest quality:

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| Marmot Lined Coats with luxurious Persian Lamb Collar | Now Only \$100.00 |
| Marmot Lined Coats with large shawl Otter Collars | Now Only \$125.00 |
| Natural Muskrat and Marmot Lined Coat with shawl collars of Otter or Persian Lamb | Now Only \$150.00 |
| Handsome Burberry, Cheviot and Imported Mixture Coats, lined with Natural Muskrat or Marmot. Large Otter Collars | Now Only \$175.00 |
| Dressy Oxford Grey and Fine Black Cloth Coats, handsomely lined with Marmot, showing large Collars of Hudson Seal or Otter | Now Only \$195.00 |
| Japanese Mink Lined Broadcloth Coats with large Otter Collar | Now Only \$229.50 |
| Mink Lined Coats with luxurious collar of Mink Size 38 | Now Only \$375.00 |

None sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on approval
Sixth Floor

Broadway **Saks & Company** At 34th St.

SHRINERS ON PILGRIMAGE.

Mecca Temple Members Hold Victory Reunion at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21.—

Mecca Temple of New York, the oldest temple of the Mystic Shrine in America, 1,000 members strong, with an equal number of friends, is in possession of the city. The excursionists arrived on a special train Saturday night at 6

o'clock. Headquarters have been established at the Hotel Breakers.

The nationally famous Mecca Patrol and its 125 piece Silver Staff Military Shrine Band were featured today on the boardwalk. The band assembled at 8:30 o'clock this morning and sounded reveille. Several patriotic selections followed. The brief concert brought a large audience.

The visitors enjoyed an elaborate entertainment this afternoon at the Garden Pler, and the band gave a concert this evening. Mecca Temple has labeled this outing as the Victory Reunion. Illustrious Potentate Cyrrian C. Hunt is in charge of the pilgrimage.

Italian Opera in Brooklyn Tonight.

"La Forza del Destino" will be sung this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by Mmes. Robinson, Mells and Bornigia, Messrs. Boscacci, Ballester, De Biasi, Cervi and Faltinieri, conducted by Carlo Perosi. A short season of popular priced opera is planned by the Italian Lyric Federation, which will also present "Aida" on Thursday and "Il Trovatore" on Saturday night.

Men who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States are urged to join the American Legion

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

The Men's Furnishing Department

has now ready for selection the new assortments of

Men's Shirts for Autumn

comprising practically everything that is new and desirable in shirt styles and materials for discriminating men; whether for dress, sports, or every-day business wear.

Of special interest are

Men's Negligee Shirts

Of fancy corded madras, in guaranteed printed color stripes; and of woven-stripe madras of fine quality, featuring stripes of black, blue, heliotrope, green and tan—the colors and patterns so much in demand.

in stock at \$3.50

All of the Shirts described can be obtained with either soft or stiff cuffs.
(Department on the First Floor)

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BEARING Your BURDEN

Helping you stabilize your business and your life; taking a load off your shoulders which you are powerless to lift.

No matter where your interests may be, there are men there who are doing a vital work for you.

These men go into the homes of our land, they give wise counsel, comfort, encouragement; they carry good cheer and hope with them. They are closer to both employer and employee than these are to each other. They are spreading the economic value of industrial peace. They are the preachers of the country; they represent the churches of the land. These preachers are working to stabilize American life. Day and night they are spending themselves in your service; and they are the poorest paid of all the men in any of the professions. They have felt the advance in the cost of living more than any other class; because their incomes are so small and the calls on them so great.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has investigated this situation. He has approved the program of the Baptists. He knows the need of more pay for the preachers; of a permanent fund for aged and infirm preachers; of the present critical demand for means to push the Americanization of the foreigners of our country, which these preachers are doing along established lines.

Mr. Rockefeller has pledged himself to give two million dollars if the Baptists raise six million. There is less than one-half a million yet to raise; but it must come fast. The time is almost up. The two million is at stake; the great work of the whole Baptist body is at stake. We need money, cash, checks. No one can do your share for you. This is your opportunity to help stabilize American life. Make your investment in permanent prosperity right now—and make it worthy of you.

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200 Fifth Avenue Telephone GUMBERY 3312 New York City

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James Ward, Ted Lewis,
Ozell Cunningham, Ada Forman, Al
H. — FAMOUS ARTIST REPERTORY.

Mr. Tinkler and Harry Lee Wilson's
From Nowhere
with NORMAN TREVOR
also, K. of B'way, Tues. &
Weds. — FAMOUS ARTIST REPERTORY.

MOST ABSORBING
ENTERTAINMENT.
OF THE SEASON."
—EVE. TELEGRAM

1 VOICE
IN THE
DARK
engrosses
delights
distracts
TULGINS WHERE ALL
THE OTHER MYS.

"VERY PLAYS END."
 —GLOBE
public THEATRE Now
 59 W. 42 St. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GUEST
SUCCESS IN NEW YORK
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 4819, W. 42 St. Wed. 8:30.
 Make, Wed. & Sat. 8:30.
Pop. Mat. Every Wed., 2:20
ANOTHER COMSTOCK & GUEST
COMEDY HIT!
DAM and EVA
 More Laughs Than in Any
 Show on Broadway.
 4819, W. 42 St. Wed. 8:30.
 Make, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Pop. Mat. Every Wed., 2:20
SUCCESS COMEDY HIT IN ALL
NEW YORK.
The Five Million
 Bright Comedy of "Turn to the Right"
 only with a new idea.—Times.
Century
 4819, W. 42 St. Wed. 8:30.
 Make, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Pop. Mat. Every Wed. at 2
LAST 2 WEEKS
 World's Most Beautiful Production
Chu Chin Chow
 at KEATON'S of the Orient, now
 in the 6th year in London.
 CH. & A. HIGGS, NEW YORK.
 Most Gorgeous in All Shows.
 101 RIVERVIEW, 57th St. & E. Ave. Eva &
 producers: Mrs. "A Little Journey"
 Street Success

Hurst 6th, W. of H'way. Eves. 8
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 and satisfaction
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 Bath, \$4 & \$5 Per Day
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 One, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptional
 early leave, furnished or unfurnished
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 73D STREET
 Just East of Broadway

ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS

The New York Times Book Review
on Sunday gives precise and enthu-

the chief books of the week. Or
for a year by mail.—Adv.

Richard M. Hurd against the action of the American Rights League in supporting the scheme for the League of Nations. I trust that you may find it order to please some portions at least of my reply to Mr. Hurd's letter.

G. M. PUTNAM.

New York, Sept. 15, 1919.

(Inclosure.)

September 12, 1919.

" . . . it was impossible, with the purpose of the Rights League as originally announced, 'To Uphold the Duty of the Republic in International Relations,' to

27 Pine St.	New York	SAN FRANCISCO
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An Analysis of Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A Prosperous Public Utility Company

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Circular C-3 sent upon request.

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Texas Today's Oil Mecca

Undoubtedly the oil geology of Texas is just now more of a center of interest than that of any other State. Not long ago Oklahoma was the petroleum Mecca; now it is Texas. This is not a reflection on other oil-producing States, but Texas now is in the limelight because of the very high grade oil produced and the large flowing wells brought in. There is no other section in the United States except the Osage Reservation in Oklahoma where there is such great activity and the determination to secure leases is so marked. The gradual extension to outlying counties in Northern Texas is being watched with interest, and no doubt many sections will prove up which may seem more than hazardous today.

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Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

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ASKS CO-OPERATION TO SPEED UP FREIGHT

Hines Sees Congestion Imminent Unless Shippers and Receivers Expedite Cars.

RUSHES YARD MOVEMENT

Asserts Transportation of Coal and Wheat Places Exceptionally Heavy Burden on Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Congestion in railroad transportation is imminent because of the heavy movement of coal and wheat, declared Walter D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, in a statement issued today in which he asks for further co-operation of shippers and receivers of freight in promoting freight car efficiency.

"During the war no one was more patriotically helpful than the American shipper. With zeal and efficiency he did his part in the common cause," says the statement. "The Railroad Administration had excellent opportunity to observe this attitude during the war, and has appreciated heartily the subsequent continued co-operation of the great majority of the shippers."

"The time has now come for renewed efforts by both the Railroad Administration and the shippers and receivers of freight so that the nation's transportation service may be rendered with the greatest satisfaction possible under the circumstances."

"An unusually heavy grain and coal movement, deferred repair and the construction of public highways in all sections of the country, and the concentrated requirements of suddenly reviving business combined with the usual transportation requirements at this time of the year, threaten a serious lack of transportation facilities unless all parties interested co-operate in securing the greatest possible utility from the existing limited transportation facilities."

"In this connection attention is invited to the following extract from a recent public statement of the President:

"We have now got to do nothing less than bring our industries and our labor of every kind back to a normal basis after the greatest upheaval known to history, and the winter just ahead of us may bring suffering infinitely greater than the war brought upon us if we blunder or fail in the process. An admirable spirit of self-sacrifice, of patriotic devotion, and of community action guided and inspired us while the fighting was on. We shall need all these now and need them in a heightened degree if we are to accomplish the first tasks of peace."

"The Railroad Administration will do its full part. The Car Service section in Washington and the various regional organizations are striving earnestly to secure a fair and just distribution of the existing equipment as well as to meet the requirements of individual shippers. Of the 100,000 new freight cars which the Railroad Administration ordered constructed, 59,400 had been completed on Sept. 21, and are now in service, and this number is being increased at the rate of over 800 each working day."

Instructions to Regional Directors.

"Instructions have been issued to all Regional Directors to make every effort to speed up road and yard movement, to secure heavier loading of equipment, to establish and maintain complete and accurate yard checks, to reduce the number of bad order cars, to make prompt delivery to connections, to effect early deliveries at freight houses and team tracks, to reduce the number of freight cars used in the transportation of company material and to expedite the movement of grain cars in terminals. The hours of labor of car shop employees have been increased and every effort is being made, both in railroad shops and in the shops of private concerns to whom the work is being let out, to reduce the number of bad order cars."

"I earnestly urge all shippers and receivers of freight to redouble their efforts to promote freight car efficiency. Shippers of freight can assist by loading all cars to full visible or carry capacity, by prompt loading and release to the carriers, by offering cars only when actually required, by eliminating the use of railway equipment in trap or transfer service when tonnage can be handled by motor truck or wagon, by reducing the diversion and re-consignment of cars to a minimum."

"Receivers of freight can assist by prompt unloading of cars and notice thereof to the carrier, by ordering goods in quantities representing the full safe carry-capacity of cars by ordering from the nearest available source, by pooling orders so as to secure full car loads. A resumption of intensive loading will not merely reduce the number of cars under load, but will also relieve the congestion of cars in the yards and on tracks of track room rather than of equipment."

With a strong concerted effort on the part of the Railroad Administration and the shippers and receivers of freight, it is hoped that during the period of abnormally heavy traffic with which we are now confronted the nation's transportation needs may be met with reasonable satisfaction to all parties."

NEW BRITISH ENVOYS.

Sir Charles Elliot Goes to Japan as Ambassador.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Official announcement is made of the appointment of Sir Charles N. B. Elliot as British Ambassador to Japan.

Other appointments in the diplomatic service announced include Sir Milne Cheetham, as Minister to Peru and Ecuador, and Dayrell M. Crasnow, as Minister to Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

Sir Charles Elliot was former commissioner and commander-in-chief for the British East Africa protectorate, agent and consul general at Zanzibar; Secretary of the United States Legation in London and British High Commissioner to Samoa.

Sir Milne Cheetham has been Councilor of Embassy at Cairo since 1911. He has been in the British diplomatic service since 1914.

Dayrell M. Crasnow, agent and consul general at Zanzibar, Secretary of the United States Legation in London and British High Commissioner to Samoa.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A circular has been mailed to preferred stock holders of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation announcing that \$500,000 of the stock have been called for payment at 110 and divided on Oct. 15. The stock was selected by lot by the Franklyn Trust Company, as agent for the voting trustees.

Whitney & Elwell announce that the common stock of the New Tire Company has been reassigned.

SEES BIG RUMANIAN TRADE.

Commerce Board Tells of Chances for American Business.

The trading possibilities of Rumania, according to a report issued yesterday by the American-Rumanian Chamber of Commerce, present exceptional opportunities to the American business man. The report was prepared by C. G. Orghidan, President of the Rumanian Commission to this country, and presents a bright picture of the resources to be tapped and as a field for the importation of manufactured articles.

It is first pointed out that Rumania is an extremely rich agricultural country with a normal production and a large surplus of staple cereals and food products available for export abroad. The addition of the new territories, it is said, will give Rumania a greatly increased agricultural production. It is also pointed out that Rumania possesses abundant resources of petroleum. In 1913 Rumania ranked fourth among the oil-producing countries of the world.

The third point emphasized is that Rumania has not developed its manufacturing industry, and is therefore dependent upon the importation of manufactured articles in the form of general merchandise, agricultural machinery, tools, and machine equipment.

In view of these facts, the report continues, the Rumanian population of approximately 15,000,000, with rich undeveloped natural resources, with an industrial and active laboring population, presents one of the most interesting fields for the development of American business interests and for the investment of American capital.

The questions of payments and of credit facilities are, of course, vital in connection with all European business, and they also apply to Rumania. Rumania has, however, the basic raw materials which have enabled her to develop a favorable trade balance, and which furnish the basis of eventual payment.

In addition to the advantages which Rumania presents from a trading standpoint, there is probably no field in Southeastern Europe which offers a more favorable opportunity for the investment of American capital. The new territories added to Rumania contain important mineral resources, in addition to the oil fields. Rumania also presents an opportunity for the development of a large scale organization of her timber industry, and as a field for water power and electrical developments and eventually for the creation of manufacturing establishments."

PRaises DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Marks Confidence of Its Continuance Throughout Eastern Time Zone.

New York will have to turn its clock ahead again next year if the daylight saving ordinance which will be introduced at the Board of Aldermen meeting tomorrow is adopted. The National Daylight Saving Association is confident that it will be adopted practically throughout the Eastern time zone in the next few weeks.

Marcus M. Marz, President of the association, said yesterday that he was confident that daylight saving would not only be adopted by towns and cities but by States as well.

"The daylight saving is still a live issue," he said. "It will be continued elsewhere if the ordinance is adopted here. Daylight saving was lost from the Federal statutes because the people depended upon a few individuals to save a law of all of us want. The subtle, sinister propaganda waged against daylight saving was too powerful for a few combatants successfully. As a result, the President's veto was overridden."

Now, however, the people have the opportunity to express themselves again. They should avail themselves of it and write to their Aldermen at once, insisting on the immediate passage of the daylight saving ordinance. There is no need of my saying of the benefits it affords to the body, mind, physical and economic to all. Called by the medical fraternity the "poor man's violet ray," the extra hour of light which is enjoyed here next year and it will be if all who want it let their city representatives know of their desire.

President Moran said he decided to introduce the ordinance following the receipt of hundreds of letters asking for a daylight saving law for New York City.

CHELSEA STARTS A DRIVE.

Seeks \$25,000 to Erect Memorial to Boys Who Served in War.

The Chelsea Memorial Committee, of which Borough President Frank L. Dowling is honorary Chairman, announced yesterday the launching of an intensive week's drive for a \$25,000 fund for a memorial to persons of the Chelsea district who served in the war. Mrs. J. J. Goodman is active chairman of the committee.

The drive will include a house-to-house canvass, two-minute speeches in Chelsea's theatres and a benefit performance to which Broadway theatre managers will lend performers. The committee conferred with Mr. Dowling yesterday and announced it will choose the design for the memorial from a competition in which nationally known sculptors and architects will be invited to compete. The final choice of the design will rest with the residents of Chelsea themselves, according to a plan outlined by Mrs. Goodman.

"We plan to have store exhibits of all the designs submitted," said Mrs. Goodman. "Voting will be conducted in the stores, and in this way we will learn what people in the district want."

BRINGS INTERED GERMAN.

Ten Arrive on Ship from Panama on Way Back Home.

Ten Germans who had been interned in the Canal Zone since April, 1917, arrived yesterday on the Panama Line steamship Advance on their way to Germany. They were taken to Ellis Island, to stay until Sept. 25, when they will sail on the naval transport Pocahontas for Rotterdam.

The Pocahontas formerly, as the North German Lloyd liner Prinzessin Irene, engaged in passenger trade between New York and Mediterranean ports. She will carry about 200 hundred interned Germans from all parts of the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Among them will be several former ship captains and officers and a number of women and children.

Among the Germans who came on the Advance were Alfred Santa, ex-Consul General at Panama; Dr. Ernst Hildebrand, who had practiced medicine in Panama since 1908, and his wife and little girl.

BERLIN FEARS DARKNESS.

Coal Shortage, Due to Underproduction, Imperils Lighting.

BERLIN, Sept. 20. (Associated Press.)—Berlin has a gas supply for only three days, says the Tagblatt, and on the basis of this information the Mayor has sent urgent telegrams to the Minister of the Interior and the Imperial Coal Commissioner depicting the situation and asking for immediate action. The Imperial Coal Commissioner denies a report that large supplies of coal be transported at the mines and be transported to the city.

The reason for the coal shortage appears to be the six-hour day, which actually represents four hours' production, resulting in a 60 per cent decrease in output. It is said, can be obtained only by the introduction of the eight-hour day.

\$100,000,000 GERMAN CREDIT

Argentine to Grant it to Facilitate Raw Materials Trade.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 21.—The Government has been asked to grant a credit of \$100,000,000 gold to Germany in raw materials in Argentina. The credit will be similar to that granted to Germany last year, except that Germany offers to provide security.

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Buncombe, N. C., 5% 4.90%

Franklin, O., 5% 4.80%

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NEW TRADE ROUTE ADVISED

National Merchant Marine Association

Advocates Operation Under Federal Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The National Merchant Marine Association, representing 50 men and firms interested in the rebuilding of the American merchant marine, has offered to the Government merchant vessels to American individuals. The suggestions are contained in the following: "Resolved, that in the opinion of the National Merchant Marine Association it is essential to the permanent success of an American merchant marine that the vessels comprising it should ultimately be owned and operated by American citizens, firms, corporations and associations. To this end, the association recommends:

"1. That so many of the steel vessels of desirable commercial types now owned by the Government as are not needed for the immediate development of new trade routes should be sold for operation under the American flag to American individuals, or to firms, corporations or associations a majority of whose stock is owned by American citizens; such sales to be made as rapidly as a demand for these vessels develops among responsible purchasers, on such terms and at such prices as may be reasonable, based upon the current world's market price, giving due consideration to competitive conditions.

"2. That vessels of other types be sold as rapidly as possible without restriction as to flag or purchaser but giving preference, on equal terms, to American purchasers.

"3. That pending their disposition by sale, as outlined in the preceding paragraphs, Government vessels should, as far as possible, be chartered upon a basis favorable to successful operation to American individuals, firms, corporations or associations, as defined in paragraph one, and that the lessees be given options to purchase said vessels within a reasonable time.

"4. That any vessel so chartered, Government-owned vessel should be operated by the chartering party, which may as far as possible, employ operating or managing agents as its representatives, such agents or representatives to be American citizens or American companies, as defined in paragraph one, and to be subject to strict supervision as to management and upkeep of vessels and to be under the necessity of furnishing guarantees of such upkeep. All contracts to be subject to cancellation on short notice upon failure to meet efficiently the Government's requirements.

"5. That Government-owned and operated vessels should not compete with vessels operated privately where privately operated vessels are furnished adequate service and preferably should be used in the development of trade routes new American vessels, and that it should be the policy of the Government to develop and stabilize such routes from various ports of the country for the purpose of avoiding the un-economic congestion of ports during periods of heavy movement.

"6. That, in developing such new trade routes it should be the policy of the Government to seek an equitable division of trade with other maritime nations and that an attempt should be made to work out a form of international co-operation covering rates and routes.

"7. To encourage the interest of American citizens in developing steamship operating and operating companies that all such companies be required to operate under a Federal charter which will provide for the exercise of close supervision of capitalization, stock issues and bonded indebtedness.

LIBERTY BONDS MAY GO UP.

Washington Expects Steady Increase in Market Value.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Steady increase in the market value of Liberty bonds and the maintenance of an interest rate not greater than 4½ per cent. on future issues of Government certificates are expected in Treasury circles.

Purchases of Treasury and tax certificates have been so brisk in recent issues that the Treasury closed the last issue very hurriedly last Thursday, when the general fund had reached \$45,814,722 and there was no immediate use for any more money. There were no outstanding certificates to be redeemed at par, the 4½ per cent. selling at a premium on that day.

Interest was raised by the larger sale in the last issue of the long term, on one year certificates, as compared with the six months certificates. The public demanded the former in an amount six times greater than the latter, doubtless because the interest rate of 4½ per cent. was believed to be higher than will be paid on forthcoming issues.

With the rate on new Government securities being reduced, Liberty bonds paying a higher return began to mount in price, the advance being helped also by Secretary Glass's statement that the future in war financing has come. Since Liberty bonds in many cases can be bought as to pay 5 per cent. on the investment, purchases have been increased materially, leading to the belief that they have reached their lowest levels and will enhance in price from now on.

Dry Launching for Destroyer Case. QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 21.—The destroyer Case was launched at the Squantum plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation today, and was the first of the twenty-six vessels of her class to be christened with water. As the supplies of wine and champagne for christenings have been exhausted and cannot be replenished under prohibition, Miss Helena St. P. Case of Bristol, R. I., who named the destroyer for her grandfather, the late Rear Admiral Augustus Ludlow Case, used mineral water.

Case was fleet captain of the North American blockade squadron during the civil war, and subsequently was chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Forecast:

N. C.—Showers Mon., except fair, near coast. Tues., showers, cool.

S. C.—Local showers Monday and probably Tues., cooler. Tues. fair in South, showers in N. portion.

Kentucky N. W.—Occasional showers Mon., and probably Tues.

Ala. and Miss.—Showers Mon., slightly cooler in N. Tues., showers and cooler.

Tenn.—Showers Mon., cooler in W. Tues., fair except showers and cooler in extreme E. Ky.—Showers in E., clearing in W. Mon. Tues., fair.

Ind.—Showers Mon. morning, followed by clearing, cooler; Tues. fair and cooler.

Mich.—Clearing and cooler Mon.; Tues., fair and cool.

Ohio.—Showers and cooler Mon.; Tues., fair, cooler in E. portion.

Ill.—Unsettled Mon., cooler, Tues., fair and cool.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooler.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooler Mon.

Iowa.—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooled Mon.

N. D., S. D., Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer Tues.

W. Va.—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooler.

Mont. and Wyo.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer.

DANIELS SOON TO ASK HIGHER PAY FOR NAVY

Expected to Unite With Baker in Relieving the Needs of the Services.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary Daniels, who returned tonight from his visit to the Pacific Coast and Hawaii, is expected to ask Congress immediately for increased pay for officers and men of the navy. The high cost of living has already compelled nearly 1,300 officers of the army to resign and the resignations of many navy officers have been sent to the Secretary of the Navy who, because of the lack of officers, has refused to accept them.

It is confidently expected that both Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker will unite in their requests to Congress for increased pay for men in the services. The officers in the army and navy are receiving the same rate of pay as eleven years ago, and it is recognized in Congress and in the services that there should be an increase if the Government is to retain skilled officers and men. There is a bill pending in the House to increase the pay of both the army and navy. Secretary Baker has already introduced a similar bill.

Secretary Daniels, in an interview recently on the Pacific Coast, stated his belief in the necessity of increasing the pay of the navy. He is in sympathy with ameliorating the present financial distress of the army and navy. His attitude has aroused the gratitude and expectancy of the services. Unless some relief in the way of relief is granted a grave condition will confront both the army and navy; for neither officers nor men with pressing calls for their present slender and totally inadequate salaries, can afford to remain in the services unless higher pay is granted.

RISE IN RIO GRANDE

FLOODS MANY TOWNS

Property Worth Millions Is Destroyed on American and Mexican Shores.

Special to The New York Times.

MCALLEN, Texas, Sept. 21.—With a sea thirty to forty miles wide and extending for 100 miles along its west coast, the Rio Grande has flooded a score or more of towns and caused destruction of property worth millions.

Warning two and three days in advance of the inundation saved a heavy loss of life. While communication with many small communities along the river is cut off, it is believed their residents saved themselves by escaping to higher ground on the Mexican side of the river.

Camargo, Reynosa, Alamo, and a number of other towns are under water and hundreds of adobe houses have crumbled into ruins. According to meagre reports from Matamoros, part of that city is flooded.

The broad, level valley on both sides of the river below McAllen is one unbroken expanse of water. On the American side army patrol stations are under water, and it is reported that Fort Ringgold at Rio Grande City, which stands forty-five feet above normal water level, has been swept by the flood. The river was never before known to reach that point.

Thousands of acres of cultivated crops on both sides of the river have been destroyed.

PUTS BAN ON HANDSHAKES.

Montclair Health Officer Warns Against Spreading of Disease.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 21.—"Don't shake every paw that is extended to you," says Health Officer John Gaub in a bulletin which he has issued warning the people of this town of the danger that attends indiscriminate handshaking. Mr. Gaub said the intensive political campaign which is coming to a close was not the inspiration for his warning. "The clean hand habit is a good one, and should be adopted by all," says the bulletin. "For it means much in promoting community health, due to the fact that the human hand has been shown to be the medium through which many diseases have been spread. Handshaking is almost universal, and while it stands for friendliness and sociability, it has its dangers. Medical men are agreed that the infection of influenza is often conveyed in this way."

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

Circular on Request

Moore, Leonard & Lynch

Members New York & Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges

BRICK BLDG. 111 B'WAY, N.Y. RITZ CARLTON

PITTSBURGH TEL. 3672 Rector PHILADELPHIA

LISTED SECURITIES

Bought and Sold for Investment

Conservative Margin Account

B. H. & F. W. Pelzer

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

12 Broadway. Phone Broad 6037

National Motor Bus Corporation

Description—Literature sent upon request

The Boughton Co.

71 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Phone Bowling Green 6137-8

New Jersey Securities

Outwater & Wells

15 Exchange Place, Tel. 26 Westbury, Jersey City, N. J.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½% on

SAVINGS

From Oct. 1st

PAID MANY YEARS BY THE CONSERVATIVE

FRANKLIN SOCIETY

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS

35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

Mailed Free—The Province of Franklin.

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes
Tax Exempt in South Carolina

\$499,500

Spartanburg County, S.C.

Highway 4½% Bonds

Dated May 1, 1917.

Maturities as stated below.

Interest payable January and July last. Both principal and interest payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Bonds of \$1,000 denomination.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation \$26,567,608.00

Estimated Actual Valuation 80,000,000.00

Rounded Debt (including this issue) \$1,161,000.00

Less Sinking Fund 72,110.84

Net Debt \$1,088,889.16

Rate of net debt less than 4% of the assessed valuation.

Population (1910 census) 83,465

Population Present (est.) 90,000

If the reserve fund of insurance companies doing business in South Carolina is invested entirely or partially in bonds of that State, or municipalities in that State, the license fee on premiums collected is reduced up to 50% according to the proportion of such bonds held.

MATURITIES

\$51,500 May 1, 1929 \$55,500 May 1, 1933

52,500 " 1, 1930 56,500 " 1, 1934

53,500 " 1, 1931 57,500 " 1, 1935

54,500 " 1, 1932 58,500 " 1, 1936

\$59,500 May 1, 1937

Legality of the issue has been approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston, Mass.

Price Any Maturity to Yield 4.75%

Description circular furnished upon request.

Stacy & Braun, A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.,

5 Nassau Street, N. Y. C. 82 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Municipal Bonds

In New York State

We offer bonds of the following municipalities and school districts, all entirely exempt from Federal Income Tax and surtax and from New York State income tax and from personal tax in New York State:

\$40,000 City of Dunkirk

\$60,000 City of Yonkers

\$15,000 City of New York

\$40,000 City of Little Falls

\$35,000 Village of Canton

\$30,000 Village of Malone

\$20,000 Village of Fort Edward

\$130,000 Town of Union, Broome County

\$16,000 Town of Ohio, Herkimer County

\$50,000 Town of Dickinson, Broome County

\$30,000 Town of Stamford, Delaware County

\$25,000 Town of Harrison, Westchester County

\$50,000 Town of North Hempstead, Nassau County

\$48,000 Town of New Albion, Cattaraugus County

Bonds mature in amounts from \$1,000 to \$50,000 in the years 1920 to 1939 and may be purchased in any amounts at prices to yield from

4.30% to 4.60%

Detailed descriptions will be furnished upon request

GEORGE B. GIBBONS & COMPANY

MUNICIPAL BONDS

40 WALL STREET Telephone 20 John NEW YORK

New York and New Jersey Municipals

Exempt from all Federal Income Tax (Normal and Surtax)

AMOUNT NAME RATE DUE YIELD

*\$118,000 Hoboken, N. J. 5% 1919-1936 4.40%

* 50,000 Perth Amboy, N. J. 4½% 1921-1936 4.50%

* 133,000 Garfield, N. J. 5% 1924 4.60%

34,000 Newton, N. J. 5% 1921-1943 4.50%

136,000 Cliffside Park, N. J. 4½% 1923-1924 4.70%

24,000 Lodi, N. J. 5½% 1925 4.70%

Exempt from New York State Income Tax

*\$41,50

Sinclair Consolidated

The Mexican feature of this company's business and the market outlook for the stock reviewed in current issue of the **FINANCIAL FORECAST**.

AMONG OTHER ISSUES TREATED ARE:

Union Oil
Submarine Boat
Sapulpa Refining
V. Vivaudou, Inc.
Salt Creek Producers

In requesting copies ask for No. 31, sent without obligation.

M. S. Wolfe & Co.

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41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
Phone-Broad 25

American Safety Razor Corp.

Special letter on request describing this interesting new industrial which combines the "Star," "Gem" and "Ever Ready" Products.

Orders accepted for opening on the New York Curb.

We solicit inquiries on any unlisted stocks or bonds.

J. C. Walsh & Co.

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Columbia Graphophone U. S. Finishing Celluloid Company
Franklin Fire Insurance
General Baking

DAWSON & Co.

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Bucyrus Co. Com.
E. G. Budd Pfd.
Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
Carib Syndicate
Spicer Mfg. Com.
Todd Shipyards

Kiely & Horton

49 Wall St. N. Y. Phone John 6338

Amer. Tobacco Scrip
Carib Syndicate
Columbia Graphophone
Nat'l Ice 2nd Pfd.
Lord & Taylor

C. C. Kerr & Co.

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International Great Northern Corp.
5% Notes 1914 defaulted
International Great Northern Corp.
Stock

Hanson & Hanson

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French Internal
5% Loan
French Internal
4% Loan
ABRAHAM & Co.

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Atlantic Holding
Northern Securities
Columbia Graphophone Com.
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Peerless Tr. & Mtr. 6s, 1925

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Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Investors read
The Wall Street Journal

WOMEN TO INSPECT MARKETS BY NIGHT

Tour of Civic Welfare Representatives Will Begin at Midnight and Last Until Dawn.

NOT A SPYING EXHIBITION

Visitors Merely Wish to Study Methods of Food Distribution as Bearing on Prices.

To ascertain the system of food distribution in New York City with a view to determining what factors contribute most to the present high prices, a number of women, members of Community Councils of National Defense and other civic welfare organizations, are going to make a tour of the markets of the city, under the direction of Herschel Jones, Director of the New York office

of the State Division of Farms and Markets. Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, will accompany the delegation on the trip.

The tour is scheduled to start at midnight tonight and will continue until dawn, so that those present will be able to see the food distribution in operation during the period of greatest activity. The tour will be held at the Fair Price Committee's Sub-Committee on Field Activities, which is conducting a study of the methods of retail distribution and the effect of the present prices on the consumer.

It is expected that this week will see a great deal of discussion of the methods of handling the food that goes on the market. The tour is being held at the Fair Price Committee's Sub-Committee on Field Activities, which is conducting a study of the methods of retail distribution and the effect of the present prices on the consumer. The tour is being held at the Fair Price Committee's Sub-Committee on Field Activities, which is conducting a study of the methods of retail distribution and the effect of the present prices on the consumer.

WARNS BRITISH LABOR.

Brownlee Quotes Hoover in Urging Change in Production Output.

LONDON, Sept. 20. (Correspondence of Associated Press).—Quoting Herbert Hoover's declaration that "rising prices are a result of insufficient production," J. T. Brownlee, chairman of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has written a letter to C. W. Brownman, secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, urging action to effect some amelioration of the position in which the nation finds itself.

The national situation is very grave, Mr. Brownlee said. "A considerable misapprehension exists in the minds of the trade unionists throughout the country in regard to production. The total to-day that is being produced is not as great as it was in the early part of the war, and we are not producing enough to meet the needs of the country. We cannot evade our responsibility to the community. The Parliamentary Committee is the most representative and responsible body of trade unionists in the country. I consider it incumbent upon your committee to take some action with a view to alleviating the situation."

Carbo-Hydrogen

PREFERRED

Product an industrial necessity. Secure financially. Management unexcelled. Earnings steadily increasing.

Price, yielding 8 1/2 %

Distributive circular T. C. on request

Douglas Fenwick & Co.

34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

ITALY'S

5% Loan and the Rate of Exchange

At the present rate of exchange, bonds of the Italian 5% Consolidated Loan of January 1, 1918, can be bought on such advantageous terms that if the life should go back to its normal value and the bonds to par, a profit of between 85% and 95% on the investment could be secured.

For information about the unusual investment opportunities now offered by the exceptional exchange situation, ask for our circular B-2.

"Foreign Government Bonds"**R. A. SOICH & Co.**

Tel. 5289-92 Rector. 10 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY-SELL

PRODUCERS & REFINERS CORP. MIDWEST REFINING CO. MERRITT OIL CORPORATION ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO. INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD. SAPIULA REFINING CO. HOUSTON OIL CO. PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO. NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO. NORTHWEST OIL CO. HUMBLE OIL & REF. CO. COSDEN AND CO. GULF OIL CORP.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & Co.

Practicing in Standard Oil Securities Phone 400-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Irving National Bank

American Surety Co. Franklin Trust Co. American Piano Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd. L. V. Coal Sales Niles Bement Pond Royal Typewriter Com.

WILLIAM C. ORTON

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

LIBERTY BONDS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

BORDENS COND. MILK COM.

Sharretts & Ford

74 B'way, N. Y. Rector 6108

Offerings Wanted**LOEW'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISE****R. S. DODGE & Co.**

74 Broadway Phone 6310 Rector

W. A. JACKSON & Co.

38 Pearl St. Hartford, Conn.

The Bolivian Republic

6% Gold Loan of 1917

Dated April 1, 1917. Due October 1, 1940

Price on Application.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street

MADISON AVENUE OFFICE Madison Avenue and 60th Street

Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000 Resources over \$800,000,000

Investors read**The Wall Street Journal****GUARANTEED****First Mortgage Certificates**

Paying 5 1/2 % Per Cent.

Secured by First Mortgage on Improved New York City Property

Issued in Amounts of \$100 and Upward

Free from Personal Taxation

Legal Investments for Trust Funds.

Send for Booklet 7A

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$4,000,000

135 Broadway, New York 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

Phone 4440 Citywide Phone 7100 Main

When Buying Real Estate Consult Us Relative to Title Examination

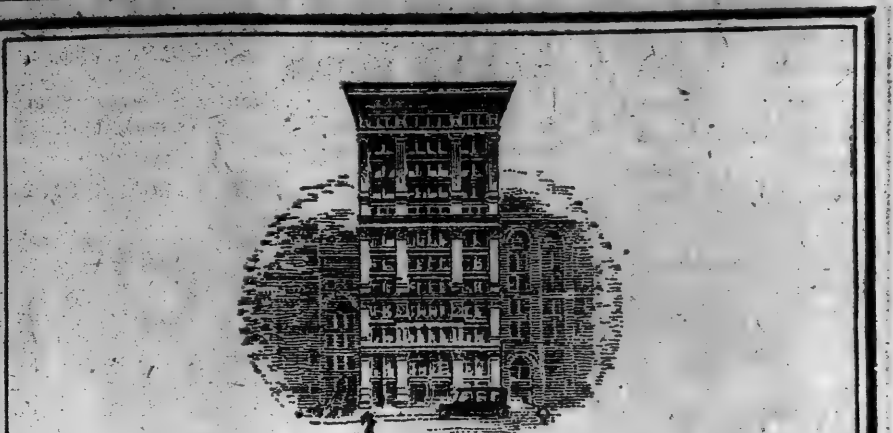
WM. MARKO

Specialist

42 Broadway New York

Telephone Broad 4254

The Harlem office of The New York Times is at 210 Seventh Avenue, a few yards north of 125th Street, where advertisements and subscriptions are received for The Times and other publications of The New York Times Company.—Adv.



THE PRESENT BUILDING of the Merchants' National Bank at 42 Wall Street was erected in 1883, and in 1903 (just one hundred years from the founding of the Bank) this building was enlarged by the addition of the three upper stories. During this century of active identification with the mercantile life of New York, it had seen the city grow from 75,000 population to nearly 5,000,000. In its Presidency and Directorate it had enlisted the services of the outstanding mercantile men of New York for a hundred years. Its resources on June 30th, 1919, totalled \$55,390,916.53.

Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York

42 WALL STREET

RAYMOND E. JONES HARRY T. HALL FRANK L. HILTON

President Vice-President Vice-President

OWEN E. PAYNTER IRVING S. GREGORY

Cashier Asst. Cashier

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The Solvency of the Allies

Great Britain—France

Belgium—Italy

THE RESOURCES and potential productive power of the principal European Allies as a basis for future credit are discussed in *The Solvency of the Allies*—a booklet which we have just issued.

This booklet, in considering the financial position of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, takes account of their natural resources, economic possibilities, and specific problems, and outlines America's opportunities for aiding in the reconstruction of Europe.

Investors, exporters, importers, and others will find this booklet of especial interest, as it gives an estimate of the inherent economic strength of these countries in its bearing upon their credit position. The booklet is available at any of our offices.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street

MADISON AVENUE OFFICE Madison Avenue and 60th Street

Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000 Resources over \$800,000,000

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORP.

A Virginia Corporation.

CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized \$20,000,000—all common stock—par value \$25.

No preferred stock or bonded indebtedness.

EMIL MOSBACHER

Specialist

67 Exchange Place

Phone Rector 435

American Safety Razor Corporation

Trading will commence Thursday, September 25th, 1919, on the New York Curb Market

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42 Broadway New York

Telephone Broad 4254

Argentine Govt. Bonds
French " Bonds
Italian " Bonds
Japanese " Bonds
Swiss " Bonds
Russian " Bonds

Options on France and Marks
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DUNHAM & CO.
33 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 8300-16, 1600-16

Imperial
Tobacco
of
Great Britain

Bought-Sold-Quoted

Ernest Smith & Co.
Ernest Smith, Chas. S. Liebeskind
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"VIA COLON"
JOHN L. MERRILL, President
DIRECT ROUTE TO
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
New York Office
44 Broad Street Phone Broad 672

**OVERLAND
TIRE**
Business established in 1917—
is now the largest tire re-
building concern in America.
Dividends paid regularly
since January, 1918.
Big new factory and ample
financing indicate that
OVERLAND TIRE will be
one of the nation's
GIANT INDUSTRIES.
Stock is listed on the New
York Curb and shares pur-
chased now should prove a
most favorable investment
for a big dividend yield in
the future.
Send to us for circular,
or ask your own broker.

S. S. RUSKAY & CO.
Established 1877
20 Broad Street, New York

September, 1919, Investors'
POCKET MANUAL
Contains latest statistical information,
also high and low prices for several
years on all issues listed on the New
York Stock Exchange, New York Curb
and the other leading exchanges
throughout the United States.
Mailed upon request.
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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
20 Broad St., N. Y., Tel. Rector 2471-2-3-4

LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash
Based on the closing price today
\$10.97 for a \$50—3 1/2% Bond, 4 Coupons
\$11.15 for a \$50—4 1/2% Bond, 1 Coupon
\$11.41 for a \$50—5 1/2% Bond, 1 Coupon
\$11.68 for a \$50—6 1/2% Bond, 3 Coupons
\$11.95 for a \$50—7 1/2% Victory Loan

PURDY & CO.
Tel. John 3124-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

**Firestone Tire
and Rubber**
Is this an investment
issue? Discussed by
Park Mathewson.
Copy free on request

THE FINANCIAL WORLD
29 Broadway New York

Investors read
The Wall Street Journal

PROPOSALS.
Office of the Quartermaster General,
Clothing & Equipment Division, Munitions
Building, Washington, D. C., sealed propo-
sals in triplicate will be received at above
office until 11 A. M., October 17, 1919, for
furnishing all or any part of 40,842 Q. 1
overcoats. Bids must be accompanied by
certificates of value, general, etc. Propo-
sals and information furnished on
request.

TO PLAN TRADE WITH NEW NATIONS

Conference in This City Will
Discuss Methods for Ameri-
cans to Enter Field.

MUST PREPARE IN ADVANCE

Banker Says Arrangements Should
Be Made Before the Peace
Treaty is Signed.

Plans to establish trade relations with
the new nations created by the Peace
Treaty will be considered at a confer-
ence of business men from all parts of
the country, held in conjunction with
the Foreign Trade Convention in this
city Oct. 16 and 17. This announce-
ment was made yesterday by the Ameri-
can Manufacturers' Export Association.
Members of the association said many
inquiries are being received for infor-
mation on the advisability of putting
products in these markets and for infor-
mation as to commercial and financial
arrangements.
The conference will discuss the possi-
bilities of trade with Yugoslavia, Czecho-
slovakia, Poland and Lithuania, and of-
ficial and commercial representatives from
these countries will be present.
Discussing disincorporation of American
exporters to make definite plans for
future trade with the new States, Allen
Walker, of the Guaranty Trust Com-
pany, who is on the committee arrang-
ing the conference, said that while the
governments of these States have
changed there has been little change in
the commercial methods of the people.
"There boundedly changes do not neces-
sarily affect trade, except in so far as
tariffs and customs duties are con-
cerned," he said. "There are con-
siderable banking, business, and com-
mercial difficulties in the new States,
from which it is impossible to depart.
We shall continue to do business with
Yugoslavia, Czecho-slovakia, Poland,
Lithuania, Rumania, Turkey, Bulgaria,
Austria and Germany as we have al-
ways done."
While American merchants must ob-
serve the restrictions which will remain
in force until the Peace Treaty is
signed, the restrictions should not pre-
vent them from representing the coun-
tries themselves with conditions
and to prepare for the resumption of
trade when all embargoes are lifted. If
individual manufacturers cannot afford
to do this alone, they can do it in
combination with others.
"When Germany thought she had cap-

tured the Ukraine, a company cap-
italized at \$5,000,000, German, Ameri-
can, and British financiers and
industrialists for purposes of invest-
ment, preliminary to the completion of
the European market. It is the only
way we can expand our trade and
maintain it against competition when
conditions become normal."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—DEALING DISCONTINUED.
CORN—High, Low, High, Low.
Sept. 15, 1.35 1.34 1.35 1.34
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Advertising is an Investment

To Advertisers in Search of Ideas

Ideas are requisite to success in advertising. But an idea may be so far-fetched or so complex or so obviously an effort to be smart that it fails in its purpose.

The sensible, compelling idea in advertising, rightly used, is of immeasurable value to the advertiser, and of inestimable service to the public.

But even a great idea may fail in its purpose because of unskilled presentation.

The originality to create the right ideas and the ability to aptly and profitably apply them is but one of the many resources of Federal.

"Put it up to men who know your market."

 **F E D E R A L**
ADVERTISING AGENCY, Inc.
6 East Thirty-Ninth Street New York
30 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

of obligation

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
METROPOLITAN BANK
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
at the close of business on the 12th day of

Statement of Financial Condition of
The Seaboard National Bank

[illegible][illegible]

preferred, as flows		Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, cash, or other real estate	28,622.50	Due from approved reserve de- positors	
Loans subject to check	34,850,876.80	Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	1,000,150.16	Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States	
Loans and dis- counts		Cash, discounts, and bills pur- chased not secured by collateral	628,448.16	Exchange	
Amount of pay- ment of which com- pensation has been received		Overdrafts	1,986.33	Reserve and checks	
Within thirty days	4,000.00	Due from approved re- serve depositors		clearings	229,996.62
Bank certifi- cates	23,045.45	Less amount of off- sets	\$450,642.78	Customer liability under ac- counts, per contract	
Others' checks outstanding, in- cluding similar		Due from trust com- panies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	6,883.14	Other assets, viz.: Exchange discount	\$74.36

[illegible][illegible]

of two and three-quarters per cent.) on the Preferred Stock of this Company from October 1919, to March 1, 1920, at the rate of record, at 8 P. M., October 10th, 1919, and thereafter at one per cent. on the balance of the stock.	Not preferred, as follows:	\$1,742.11	
Time deposits, certificates of deposit, and bank deposits, the payment of which can be made on demand, or required within thirty days, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.		\$21,894.65	
Demand certificates of deposit.	1,200.00		
Other certificates of deposit, including standing, including similar checks of other officers.	1,190.00		
Other officers.	1,190.00		
Total			\$28,216.86

The Lake Superior Corporation.

The amount given that interest will be paid by The Lake Superior Corporation on the Preferred Stock of this Company from October 1919, to March 1, 1920, at the rate of record, at 8 P. M., October 10th, 1919, and thereafter at one per cent. on the balance of the stock.

THE VULCAN DETINING COMPANY.

By **W. H. VULCAN DETINING COMPANY**, Secretary.

Witness my hand and the seal of said company, this 9th day of September, 1919.

Demand certificates of deposit.	1,200.00		
Other certificates of deposit, including standing, including similar checks of other officers.	1,190.00		
Other officers.	1,190.00		
Total			\$28,216.86

The Lake Superior Corporation.

The amount given that interest will be paid by The Lake Superior Corporation on the Preferred Stock of this Company from October 1919, to March 1, 1920, at the rate of record, at 8 P. M., October 10th, 1919, and thereafter at one per cent. on the balance of the stock.

THE VULCAN DETINING COMPANY.

By **W. H. VULCAN DETINING COMPANY**, Secretary.

Witness my hand and the seal of said company, this 9th day of September, 1919.

[illegible]

\$1,1910, payable November 1, 1919, to
 holders of record on the books of the
 day at the close of business October 17,
 FRANK B. BAILL, Treasurer.

discounts	\$704.98	
		11,381.11
Total.....		\$12,086.09

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MORE THAN 600,000 IN AMERICAN LEGION

Membership Campaign Extended,
and Total of 1,000,000
Enrollments Is Anticipated.

SOME STATES EXCEED QUOTA

New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont
Above Their Allotment—
New York Has 85,000.

More than 600,000 ex-service men are now enrolled in the American Legion, according to returns received by the National Executive Committee, at 19 West Forty-fourth Street. Incomplete returns for the first four days of the membership drive, which started last Monday, show a total membership of 452,000, excluding returns for Friday and Saturday, and also the membership of about 1,000 posts now being organized.

The membership campaign has been extended another week, and officers of the legion expect to see the total reach 1,000,000 before the national convention meets in Minneapolis, in November. The voting strength of State organizations will be based on the number of members on Oct. 10.

New York has approximately 85,000 members. Its quota is 104,000. New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont have exceeded their quotas, and Delaware, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, and Maine are within 1,000 of the number assigned to them.

The membership, by States, reported up to Sept. 19, follows:

State	Quota	Membership Reported to Sept. 19
Alabama	18,437	2,500
Arizona	1,504	1,200
Arkansas	15,200	7,500
California	35,705	12,000
Colorado	8,438	1,100
Connecticut	14,000	1,000
Delaware	1,000	1,000
District of Columbia	5,122	3,000
Florida	5,770	4,000
Georgia	21,771	5,000
Idaho	4,994	2,500
Illinois	67,506	10,000
Indiana	21,727	10,000
Iowa	25,425	15,000
Kansas	15,000	6,000
Kentucky	19,482	4,000
Louisiana	17,987	3,000
Maine	6,784	5,000
Maryland	10,000	3,000
Massachusetts	41,035	30,000
Michigan	80,811	12,000
Minnesota	18,000	10,000
Mississippi	13,784	1,500
Missouri	34,486	12,000
Montana	9,288	3,000
Nebraska	12,562	8,000
Nevada	1,000	1,000
New Hampshire	3,912	2,500
New Jersey	104,000	85,000
New Mexico	3,225	2,000
New York	104,176	85,000
North Carolina	13,000	3,000
North Dakota	6,364	3,000
Ohio	51,713	10,000
Oklahoma	20,182	5,000
Oregon	5,142	4,000
Pennsylvania	75,000	40,000
Rhode Island	5,446	6,000
South Carolina	15,741	1,000

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents on apate loss.

LOST—Lady's platinum diamond bar pin, between 6th St. and Broadway and Amsterdam Av. and south side of 72d St., subway train to Times Square, train to Coney Island; liberal reward. 1,210 Sherman Square, Mead.

LOST—Thursday afternoon on 8th St. or West End Av., between 6th and 7th Sts., diamond ring, one large and six small diamonds set in platinum; liberal reward. 7 1/2 Times Square.

LOST—Saturday, at 115, on 11th St., Lenox Av., subway station to Pennsylvania Station, old-fashioned gold chain bracelet, 5 ft. 6 in. long, 35 diamonds, 20 rubies; liberal reward. 141 West 110th St., Apt. 4, E. J. Murray.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, between Manhattan, N. Y., and Co. Co. Co., Conn.; liberal reward, no questions asked. Address: F. J. Rosenfeld, 100 Broadway.

LOST—Gold pocket watch, with miniature, value \$100; liberal reward. T. E. Murray, 401 South Ocean Av., Freeport, L. I.

LOST—Gold watchmaker's money bag, containing \$100; liberal reward. 7 1/2 Times Square.

REWARD—Return of round black pearl of great sentimental value, lost from ring set in gold, between Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Broadway Theatre or in taxi cab. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 4th St.

REWARD—Return of gold diamond-studded card case, lost Sept. 12 vicinity of New York Creek, Greenpoint. L. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 505 5th Av.

REWARD—Return Russian sable scarf lost Sept. 14 at or between West 4th, West 5th St., or at Madison St. and 15th St. Liberal reward.

LOST and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small, rough terrier, brown, white markings, no collar; answers to name "Bobby"; lost Sept. 17; \$15 reward. Phone: Mrs. H. A. Academy 1847.

LOST—Boston bull terrier; reward. Riverside 7117.

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MACHINE GUN TO GET HIGH PLACE IN GUARD

Military Leaders Recognize the
War's Proof of This Arm's
Effectiveness in Battle.

MEN IN FIELD TRAINING

Twelfth Regiment Begins Campaign
to Recruit Body Up to Its
Full Strength.

A week of field work and training for the Machine Gun Company of the 12th Regiment, New York Guard, began yesterday, when the men, under command of Captain Frank Malt, went to the State camp at Peekskill.

At several of the armories yesterday an unofficial report was discussed by both men and officers concerning a proposed new formation within the guard of machine gun organizations. According to the views expressed on this subject, more machine gun companies will be ordered or the present units will be greatly enlarged. It was also said that another plan was being considered for the organization of an entire regiment of machine gunners, and that probably one of the present infantry regiments would be reorganized as a machine gun organization.

Major Gen. O'Ryan issued an order yesterday directing Colonel Nelson E. Burr of the 12th Regiment to recruit the command to full strength of 1,200 enlisted men. All of the company commanders were instructed last night to begin a drive today for recruits. Each company will allot the work to a team of ten recruiters. Applicants for enlistment for two years may apply at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, any afternoon or evening. The command has 800 men, of whom about 100 are veterans from the world war.

In addition to the social and club life at the armory, the 12th has one of the best military gymnasia in the country, supervised by an experienced instructor and two assistants. The rifle range work is soon to be resumed with new rifles supplied from the Government arsenal. This rifle is the regulation type, but with an improved bore. It is said.

Salto-Nuts
Up-to-date
Every Sleno likes
to munch a hunch
of crisp, tasty, sat-
isfying Salto-Nuts
in a box for yours.

Hatek
MATCH - THE PAPER THE PARCEL POST
35th St. & 30th
Herald Sq. & 30th
Dwyer & 30th

PAYROLL AUDITORS.
Casualty Insurance Company
has several traveling positions
open for men who are experienced
in making audits and ad-
justments under compensation
and liability policies.

In replying state age and ex-
perience, whether married or
single and salary expected.
Address B-469 Times Down-
town.

SURETY MEN
Surety Company requires
services of several agency au-
ditors.

Must have general knowledge
of all classes of surety bonds
and experience in checking
court bonds.

Give all pertinent facts con-
cerning self and experience and
advise salary expected.
Address B-468 Times Down-
town.

Field Day to Aid Ireland.
About 8,000 persons attended a field
day yesterday afternoon at Ebbets
Field, Brooklyn, by the Friends of Irish
Freedom. The program consisted of a
baseball game, track and field sports
and a vaudeville performance. There
was music by the Todd Shipyard Band
and that of St. John's Orphan Asylum.
The proceeds of the carnival will go
to the society's funds.

A special committee from Chicago
consisting of Eugene R. Pike, former
City Controller, Chairman; George M.
Harding, present Controller; Alderman
Joseph G. Kostner, Charles Fitzmorris,
Secretary to Mayor Thompson, and
Samuel P. Person are here on their way
to Chicago from Washington, where
they were sent to invite General Per-
shing to a victory parade now being
planned for the city.

The committee presented General Per-
shing with an illuminated copy of the
resolution passed by the City Council
of Chicago to hold the celebration on
the day the General specifies.

General Pershing, in response, told
the committee he was going into re-
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report on the A. R. E. After these
duties, he said, he would go to Chicago.

PERSHING GOING TO CHICAGO
Promises to Review Parade After He
Finishes Report.

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Who's Who in Fiction?

SOUNDS like a meeting of
the Authors' League—this
list of writers whose latest short
stories have been bought for
first publication in The News.

Usually fiction in newspapers
is reprinted from old magazines.
Not this series. The ink's
hardly dry on these stories.
All of them are "hitherto un-
published".

The first one is just beginning.
It's by Will Payne—the writer
who found the romance in
high-and-low finance.

Then every day will appear part
of this super-series; each one
complete in two to six install-
ments; one or two each week.

Your newsdealer won't know
you want The News every
morning unless you tell him.
So tell him today.

As any newsstand-
er, better yet, home
owner, dealer de-
liver it every morning.

The Authors:

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEN
WILL PAYNE
HOLWORTHY HALL
RICHARD WASHBURN CHILDS
R. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM
JOHN FLEMING WILSON
VIRGINIA E. ROE
ELLIS PARKER BUTLER
MAUDE RADFORD WARREN
FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT
DANA GATLIN
LUCIAN CARY
ELIZABETH JORDAN
MARY SHIPMAN ANDREWS
FANNIE HASLIP LEA
HENRY C. BOWLAND
MARY TITON
GEORGE WESTON
ELIZABETH HOLLOWELL ABBOTT
ARTHUR TRAIN
HOLMAN F. DAY
LOWELL OTTUSREES
LEONARD MERRICK
ZONA GALE
BRUNO LESSING

THE Illustrated NEWS



The key to the situation for you is quick action.
To keep us keyed up to concert pitch until the Fall activities
your suit or overcoat made to your measure from strictly all
wool fabrics for

PLAIN or fancy worsteds, serges, chevots, velours, cassimeres
and silk mixtures. Write, call, or phone for samples.

Two STORES
Broadway and Ninth Street
30 East 43d Street

P. S. In the race between the weasel rabbit and the mock turtle, the
safe bet is the rabbit.

Arnheim Aridiana.

Arnheim

P. S. In the race between the weasel rabbit and the mock turtle, the
safe bet is the rabbit.

Arnheim Aridiana.

HANAN

After many months' wear, Hanan
Shoes still retain the smart shape,
the smooth rich finish of the leather,
the capable, substantial appearance
that attracted the buyer.

The Hanan patron enjoys for a
long time all the good points of a
new shoe.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

Resolutions Will NEVER
Make YOU Rich

What right has a man to say, "I will save \$10,000 in twenty years"? He
doesn't know that he will live twenty years. But even assuming, he
does, what assurance is there that he will carry through the resolution? Many
more fail because of lack of will power than through death. Furthermore,
what assurance is there that the savings can be retained? The man who says,
"I do not believe in life insurance, I believe in savings," takes a 100 to 1
chance on success. Our plan of life insurance makes your future certain—
for example—

\$10,000 Optional Endowment Policy Pays You \$10,000 at Age 40.
Approximate Average Annual Net Deposit:

AGE 10.....\$100.00 AGE 15.....\$225.00
AGE 20.....\$225.00 AGE 25.....\$350.00
AGE 30.....\$350.00 AGE 35.....\$475.00

At trivial extra cost, you pay you \$1,000 annually to secure disability
from disease or accident—no further payments required.

Write, phone or BRILL & SCOTT
516 FIFTH AVENUE MURRAY HILL 1160

"Life Insurance as a Business Basis"

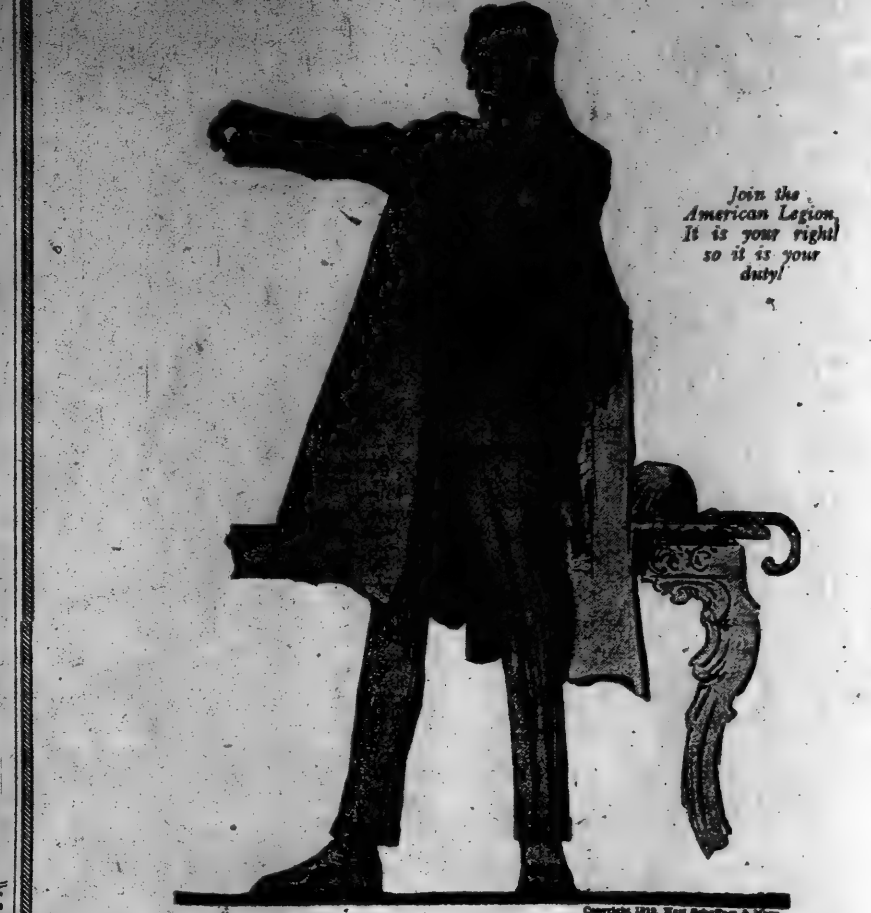
N. J. Public Utility Commission Fined
5c Trolley Fare Restored

Warren C. King Is Governor

Vote for him in the N. J. Republican
Primary September 22d.

C. A. Bloomfield, Pres. King League
Paid for by C. S. Addison, Round Street, N. J.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.
In the September issue of Current
History will be found an authentic
article on Viscount Grey, who will oc-
cupy the post of British Ambassador at Wash-
ington. Current History is a monthly
magazine published by The New
York Times Company. It is a pre-
sented a monthly review of the great
events of the world. He a copy at
news stands, \$3.00 a year by mail.
Adv.



Hart Schaffner & Marx

Fall Overcoats

If you need a Fall Topcoat—and it's practically
a necessity in New York—we have four great
storesful of handsome new arrivals to aid
your choice.

There are all kinds of overcoats for you to
choose from:—smart, close-fitting models in double
and single breasted versions; loose Londonish
drapes in pleasing profusion; conservative
coats for men who take style more seriously.

At \$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50, these coats represent
economies based on early buying, and our long
established policy of selling as we buy.
Come in—see them.

Est. 1887

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th 3d Ave., cor. 122d

Est. 1887

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Broadway, below Chambers 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th 3d Ave., cor. 122d

Sifting the Facts

For Busy Men

EACH week The Annalist sifts
out from the mass of financial
and commercial transactions the
important facts and figures of in-
terest to bankers, brokers, mer-
chants and executives. It presents
this information by charts, graphs
and tables that clearly show the
trend of the nation's affairs.

This week's issue contains
articles on:

Repudiation by Europe of Debt to Us
Seen as a Possibility

American Marine Insurance Faces a
Rate War

Congress of Nations to Discuss Re-
construction Problems

Canada Eager to Maintain Her High
Level of Exports

Uncle Sam Distributes \$88,000,000 as
a Thrift Nest Egg

Out Today

\$4.00 a year by mail
10 cents at news stands

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Published by The New York Times Company,
Times Square, New York

Advertising rates
on application.



Building for Long Island Star Publishing Co., Edward Hahn, Architect.

Efficiency suffers while the world argues peace, wages and working conditions—and it's as true of building construction as other businesses.

But nearly every industry is busy, and the profits to be made by expanding justify the building of new factories and warehouses now—in spite of costs and conditions.

What's the best thing to do?

Simply this: There are a few contracting organizations who have openly committed themselves to high standards.

Choose one of these organizations for your building and then give them your confidence and co-operation. Because of the standards they have set themselves, they will come as near giving you what you expect—and what they would like to give you—as is possible under existing conditions, and you'll probably avoid higher prices next Spring.

Barney-Ahlrs
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"



THREE principles that are the principal assets of Croydon popularity—tasteful design, hand tailoring and no dress-me "try-ons."

Croydon garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET,
Next to Delmonico's.

The First Step

When you lose an article the first step toward its recovery is to call The New York Times and have an announcement inserted in the LOST and FOUND columns.

The Times is recognized as the best newspaper in New York in which to advertise LOST and FOUND articles.

The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

BERLIN BELITTLES WAR REVELATIONS

Some Papers Even Assert the Austrian Red Book "Exonerates Germany."

BERCHTOLD IS A TARGET

Freiheit Alone Asserts Vienna and Berlin Did Not Try to Avert War.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1914, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The Berlin press this morning published long extracts from Austria's book on war revelations. Conservative newspapers pay little attention to this tremendous indictment of their former gods, some commentators claiming, however, that the revelations "exonerate Germany."

The once extremely Pan-German Lokale Anzeiger goes a little further and declares that "while the book exonerates Germany in the eyes of foreign countries, it indicates the former German government still more severely in the eyes of the German people," and it sums up with this pathos:

"That we allowed ourselves to be driven into war by our weaker ally and against our better judgment shows such a degree of incapacity that we must not blame the Entente for not believing the German assurances. The Entente could not possibly accept the belief that Germany allowed herself to be lured into a deadly struggle in a matter which was really a life and death question for the Fatherland."

The Tageblatt also thinks that Germany is exonerated in proportion as the charges against Austria-Hungary increase, and that that point is heavily blazoned by nearly all the papers. But few will admit that had Berchtold not been so dead, certain that Austria-Hungary could in all eventualities rely on German support, the war plotters of Vienna would have acted otherwise.

The Tagliche Rundschau is bold enough to claim that it is impossible after the publication of this book to hold to the verdict of Versailles that Germany was responsible for the war.

The hideous charge for Germany "is Vorwärts' description of the volume. "That we endured the incapacity of the last Hohenzollern for thirty years," it says, "is our guilt, and for it we must now pay."

The Freiheit, organ of the Independent Socialists, will have nothing to do with exonerations. On the ground that the question of guilt cannot be settled entirely out of the history of a few weeks before the war, it declares that the latest revelations only add to the proof that both Berlin and Vienna Governments wanted war and in the decisive days left everything undone which could have prevented it.

Put Blame on Berchtold.
BERLIN, Sept. 21, (Associated Press).—While no official statement is yet obtainable in connection with the publication of the Austrian Red Book, Foreign Office attaches, who have been willing to discuss the disclosures, have ventured the opinion that "probably the most surprised man who read them will be Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and possibly Viscount Grey, who, in 1914, was British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Wilhelmstrasse believes, however, that the revelations will not minimize the guilt of Russia, while on the other hand they may clear up points relative to the German attitude during the critical days of July, 1914, especially her position on Viscount Grey's proposal to submit the Russo-Austrian dispute to arbitration.

It is declared at the Foreign Office that the evidence proves that the German Government not only transmitted Viscount Grey's suggestion to Vienna, but also was "insistent in urging its acceptance." It is held to be proved that Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, apparently on purpose, delayed his answer to Berlin, sending it by courier, who reached here after mobilization had been ordered. In the meantime Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had been obliged to put off Sir William Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, informing him that no answer had been received from the Austrian Foreign Office.

It is asserted that the Austrian Red Book "disposes of the legend of the Crown Council at Potsdam," at which a decision was reached to begin hostilities. The newspapers argue that the Red Book proves that Germany tried earnestly to prevent the outbreak of the war, and that Count Leopold von Berchtold bears the bulk of the responsibility for his "underhand tactics and deception."

The belief that Germany can demand a revision of the peace terms on the strength of the Red Book is expressed by the Soerren Zeitung, which intimates that the publication of the Red Book was planned to bring about such a demand.

The Kreuz Zeitung denounces what it calls the "inextinguishable guilt of Austrian diplomacy," while several other papers praise the courage and honesty that brought about the revelations of the Red Book. The Tageblatt says that Germany was required to keep silence about facts at the Peace Conference, so as not to hinder Austria's chances for a better peace. It goes on to say that the Government in 1914 "did not show the slightest interest in the situation and acted idiotically," adding that "Germany in power at that time played the part of thorough-going fools." The newspaper declares the revelations of the Red Book an "awful disgrace for Germany."

UPTOWN GROWS FASTER.

Increase 225 Per Cent. Against 80 Downtown, New York.

The relative increase in population of uptown New York and downtown New York between the years of 1890 and 1910 is 225 per cent. for uptown and only 80 per cent. for the downtown area. The Federation Settlement, which recently compiled these figures, argues that philanthropy has not provided for the shift of population, and that 83 cents per person is spent annually for settlement work downtown, while only 12 cents per person is spent uptown for all these educational and social activities.

The Federation Settlement provides kindergartens, club rooms, workshouses, civic centers, sewing, music, general educational and gymnasium classes for 3,000 people weekly. It is expected that a new building will be provided for the outgrown houses of this settlement as a result of the \$10,000,000 United Building Fund campaign which is being conducted by the Federated Jewish Institutions of New York.

The Educational Alliance will be another of the important beneficiaries of the United Building Fund Campaign. The Educational Alliance was the first Americanization organization in this country. "Americanization," which is now a byword, was formally introduced into the charter of this organization at its foundation in 1899, and the Educational Alliance is still Americanizing immigrants and their children at the rate of 900 to 700 every day.

WARNS GERMAN WORKERS.

Central Council Urges Necessity of Reconstruction in France.

In an effort to make the masses of the German working men understand that it is to their own interest to co-operate in the work of reconstruction to be done in devastated French territory, the central body of the Workers' Councils has issued an appeal to all Councils throughout the Republic. As printed in a copy of the Frankfurter Zeitung, recently received here, the appeal reads:

"One of the most important provisions of the Peace Treaty is the regulation covering the work of reconstruction in the devastated territory of France and Belgium. The future fate of our country depends to an extraordinary degree upon the manner in which this work is carried out. Germany's part in the work must consist principally in supplying the proper labor power. Anything else, such as cash payments or the delivery of too great quantities of raw material, would entail disastrous results for our country."

POLICE TO USE GRENADES.

Irish Constabulary Thus Armed to Meet Night Attacks.

Copyright, 1914, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—It is officially confirmed that the Royal Irish Constabulary is being supplied with hand grenades.

It is explained that in view of the murderous attacks on policemen in their barracks at night in disturbed parts of the country the Irish Government has ordered that policemen be supplied with all modern means of defense.

When You Retire From Business

why not plan to have a real rest by turning over the care of your property to this personal service trust company?

For a moderate fee we will take partial or complete charge of your real estate, investment securities, etc., and relieve you of all responsibility in connection with their care, affording you a steady income without work or worry.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Established 1890
Member of Federal Reserve System
Singer Building
149 Broadway

ADVISES LEATHER EMBARGO

Shoe Export Says German Demand Raises Prices Here.

All the world combined could not hope to supply Europe in less than three years with all that the various countries there need, according to J. N. Steinmetz, European representative of an American shoe company, who has recently returned from abroad. In an interview at the Hotel Pennsylvania Mr. Steinmetz said that American manufacturers and business firms can safely discount all thought of English or other competition in the European market for an indefinite period.

While he was abroad Mr. Steinmetz made business trips to every country in Europe, save Northern Russia, and since last Spring has sold \$5,000,000 worth of American-made shoes to several of the Baltic countries and to Rumania. Short-

ly before leaving for the United States he sold \$1,000,000 worth of shoes to the Lithuanian Government. Ability to speak and to write languages gave him more than usual opportunity to learn at first hand of conditions in the various countries he visited.

Mr. Steinmetz stated that Germany was in the market to buy as much raw material as possible and that her enormous purchases of leather constituted one of the chief reasons for the rise in the price of shoes here. When Russia is finally opened, her great natural wealth will make her market the wonder of the world. She will need everything.

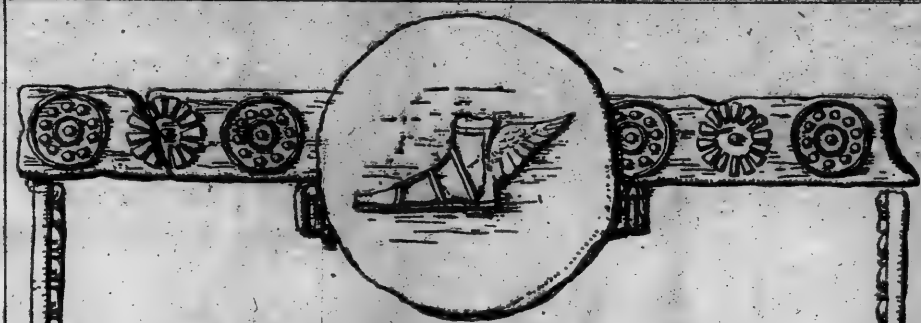
"Germany is buying immense quantities of leather. She wants to get her factories going as quickly as she can, and she needs great stocks of leather and raw material. I am convinced that the United States should place an embargo on the shipment of leather, especially shipments to Germany. No other single thing could do so much to bring down the price of shoes here."

CHINESE CABINET DISPUTE.

Two Ministers at Odds Over the Disposition of Enemy Vessels.

PEKING, Sept. 22.—A lively dispute is proceeding over the disposition of enemy vessels. The Ministry of Communications had established a shipping company for the operation of such vessels, the profits from which were to be handed over to the Ministry of the Navy to pay off its debt and effect repairs to warships.

When the first contract expired the Ministry of Communications, without the knowledge of the naval authorities, chartered the vessels to another firm. The Minister of the Navy thereupon tendered his resignation. The Government is endeavoring to modify him by transferring half the proceeds of the charter, amounting to \$200,000, to the navy's account.



Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Girls' and Children's WINTER SHOES

BUILT FOR LITHE YOUNG FEET
IN ACTION, NOT REPOSE

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.'S shoes for girls and children are made for feet that run, jump, walk and skip—for feet that grow. They provide room for toes, buoyancy for heels, support for arches. Inside the lining is smooth and unwrinkled. Outside the leather is fine and strong. All around is evidence of the care and skill with which they are finished. They do not require "breaking in," for they are shaped to fit the foot, not to shape the foot. And the sizes take their proportions from the laws of growth, not the law of averages.

Children's sizes 8 to 10½
Girls' sizes 11 to 2

GIRLS' and CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES	Laced models of tan or black Russia calf, built on comfortable lasts with sturdy welted soles and spring heels.	5.50 to 7.50
GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS SHOES	Button or laced models of white buckskin or black patent leather with white kid tops; with welted soles, spring heels.	6.50 to 8.50

Store Open 9 to 5:30. Open All Day Saturday.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST. NEW YORK

The Sale of a Most Extraordinary Purchase of Exquisite Autumn Over-Blouses

(which Paris calls "Casaques")

At a Fraction of Their Worth
\$19.75 and \$29.50

The New Paris-Inspired Creations,
Superbly Embroidered—Mainly by Hand

in chenille wool tube and seed beads metal thread and silk braids and wonderful combinations of these in the most distractingly beautiful motifs. In borders, in all-over arabesques, in rows of studing, in plaques and discs.

Fashioned in Georgette Crepe, Illuminated Batik, Crepes de Chine and Satins the finest qualities of each pure silk in the best weights. Scores of individual styles. Of some there are only a few of a kind. Of others, equally as handsome, there are many.

The Gorgeous Girdles Alone Are Worth a Substantial Part of the Sale Prices And the color range! Whatever Paris has shown for Autumn. The full gamut of her glorious new color-card from the palest tint to the deepest shade of a color. May we counsel early-in-the-day choosing?

Gimbels Gallery of Blouses—Third Floor



\$29.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Girls' and Junior Misses' BLUE SERGE DRESSES

That will delight the mother who buys them and the girl who wears them.

THE proverbial practicability of navy blue, the unquestionable quality of the serge, the carefully finished seams, the ample width and birth that give a young girl room to grow—a mother will recognize each of these characteristics with satisfaction. The things that win a young girl's heart are: a lively bit of wool embroidery, welcome pockets, a belt with a smart buckle, a gay vest or gumpie of plaid silk. There are as many kinds of blue serge frocks as there are kinds of girls to wear them!

Girls' Sizes 6 to 16 years
Junior Misses' 13 to 17 years

9.75 to 39.50

GIRLS' and JUNIOR MISSES' DRESS SHOP
Second Floor

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.



McCreery's English Clothes

PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK
FOR JAMES MCCREERY & COMPANY

THE GOODS!

HERE, gentlemen, is the cleverest idea in clothes-making presented to you in many a long day. The styling is done in Old London; but the stitching is done in New York. The patterns are illuminated in Old England; but the stuffs are loomed in New England.

If you enjoy good dressing, by all means see these new English Clothes before you commit yourself elsewhere!

FROM \$38.50 TO \$75

James McCreery & Co.

Second Floor
5th Avenue and 35th Street
Use the McCreery 5th Avenue Arcade

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

HOW can you expect to find the equal of Saks-tailoring when you consider the skill of the tailors we employ and the length of time we demand that each garment be given? That's the reason you get custom quality all the way through in a Saks suit.

Properly Priced

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Smoky Fireplaces
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment required unless work is done.
Franklin H. Wainwright, Inc.
117 Broadway, New York

CONCRETE WHITE
CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.
NEW YORK



Ports of Missing Men

Factories are that. When an executive leaves his desk he is lost to the world. The only economical means of finding him is the Klaxonator—Man Locator System. Messengers and switchboard operators waste the workmen's time and they're too slow.

KLAXON COMPANY

Intercommunication and Signal Engineers
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.
Phone Gramercy 2114.



A reliable, safe skin treatment

You need never hesitate to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap in the treatment of severe or simple skin troubles. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface.

Resinol

is a doctor's prescription which, for over twenty years, has been constantly used by other physicians for itching, burning, unsightly skin affections.

They prescribe Resinol, knowing that its remarkable soothing, healing action is due to ingredients so gentle and harmless as to be suited even to a baby's delicate skin.

All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. For full size of each, write to Dept. 21-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



A Rose-Petal Complexion

Smooth and velvety as the petals of a rose is the complexion aided by Nadine Face Powder.

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SOX AND REDS.

Billy Evans, the American League umpire, discusses daily in The New York Times the relative merits of the Chicago White Sox and the Cincinnati Reds, and their chances in the world's series—advt.

NO POPPIES NOW IN FLANDERS FIELDS

A Blasted Desert Surrounds the Pitiful Heap of Ruins That Was Ypres.

YET PEASANTS COME 'HOME'

Living in Tents Scattered Along the Menin Road of Ghastly Memory.

NO AID FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Reparation from Germany is Not Forthcoming and Home Government Seems Powerless.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

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YPRES, Sept. 19.—There are tears in the hearts of the men who go on a pilgrimage now across the battlefields of Flanders to the city of wooden huts in the ruins of Ypres, if he knew those places when they were fighting grounds of the great army of youth, when every huddle of bricks, every crossroad, every bank of earth, every group of dead trees, every concrete fort in the sea of shell craters, was a landmark of that desperate conflict lasting for years hereabout in which hundreds of thousands of British soldiers fell with mortal wounds.

There are many British graveyards in France. In these recent days I have passed them again, where their wooden crosses rise out of the sterile earth. Here in the country around Ypres, for miles on both sides of the Menin road, is the greatest of all England's graveyards, for it is all one great grave in which the flower of her boyhood fell in the devouring flame of that hell which was Flanders.

From the ramparts of Ypres to the east of Passchendaele and the country beyond today, when I went over the drama that I had seen there surged back to me—the traffic of armies, the fields of dead, the never-ceasing labor of guns, until one day by a kind miracle they ceased, and all was quiet at last, as now, when it is strangely and enormously quiet.

"Once only today the silence over this desert land was broken by an old, familiar noise. There was a loud, rending explosion and to the right of a hummock of earth there rose curly clouds of black and white smoke, high into the sky. It was like the bursting of a 12-inch shell.

"What on earth is that?" asked a man on the Menin road.

A peasant answered him: "They are exploding old shells which they have collected in dugouts. Every yard of this ground is strewn with them."

Shells Gathered in Heaps. He pointed to piles of 4.2's and 9-inch shells neatly heaped along the roadside.

I had noticed thousands of them lying around on the way down from Morlaire, by Passchendaele, and everywhere there were sodden warning people not to disturb the shells, which are "dangerous in this district."

Over by Sanctuary Wood there was a big fire burning. It was a bonfire of that brown, tawny grass which has grown high over all these fields where nothing grew when I knew them in the years of the war; and that brought back pictures of the time when that same place was ravaged by German shells. Otherwise the wide vista of old battlefields bounded by the purple haze of far ridges like that of Mesines and old Kemmel Hill was tranquil and motionless, with nothing stirring but a few human ants prowling in old places of strife.

This long, wide belt of Flanders is a wound that remains unhealed, and the earth is branded by the mark of Cain. Nothing grows there. There are no leaf sprouts on the stumps of trees that rise hideously out of the rigid waves of shell holes. The land is blasted where the trail of war passed over it, and it is still one vast desert, haunted by innumerable ghosts.

Standing here alone in silence, with five years' memory, one is struck by the enormity of the crime that was done here and by this deep-gashed imprint of human tragedy. The earth itself asks the mercy of God for the outrage that has deflowered it.

Here and there in the midst of the battlefields in their loneliness some people have come back "home"; that is to say, with a courage which I find wonderful they have put up little shanties against the walls of German pill-boxes and above the mine craters and shell craters where once they tilted the heads of their children. There is a small colony of tents near Gheluvelt, where the 5th and 7th British Divisions had their ill-fated adventure of death. They are dotted about below Polygon Wood and along the Menin road, by Hooge, where, after year gentlemen with mine shafts under them and every kind of shell and bomb above them.

A Flemish Festival of Youth.

On the edge of the desert before I went up toward Passchendaele from the flat country on the Menin side I came across a little scene which was fantastic in its aspect, like a poet's dream. It was among the ruins of Dadzele; all its houses are wrecked, and its old Flemish Church with its high spire that one sees from Passchendaele is tattered and torn.

But today its doors were flung wide open, and out of them down the highway of the nave came into the glare of sunlight a pageant led by priests and monks and little village maidens. The children were dressed in white silk with long trains and wore little golden crowns. Behind them came taller girls, crowned all above their flowing hair and with green velvet robes above white embroidered gowns. They were like medieval princesses, like those to whom the Flemish troubadours made their songs when Baldwin was Count of Flanders and the world was young. The children carried flowers before them, and four princesses carried a statue of "Our Lady of Dadzele." And so they wound their way through the ruins of their village, where not a house stands unbroken or unburned except some wooden houses newly built.

In a small cemetery nearby lie the bodies of some British officers who fell a year ago. Flowers are growing on their graves, and Flemish peasants tend them every day.

"Sir," said one of them, "it is our sacred duty to guard the graves of your young soldiers as though they were our own brothers."

That war on the edge of the old battlefields, and from Dadzele I went

into the wilderness and came again after many miles to the Menin Gate, between the ramparts of Ypres, and saw again that city of ghosts. The water in the canal is almost dried up, and the filth of those years clogs it. The rags and tatters of the Cloth Hall and the Cathedral stand rather higher than the other rubbish heaps. No labor of love may restore the city of Ypres. It will be a new city that rises there, and that is not yet begun.

Signs of Revival in Ypres.

Yet there are many people in Ypres, and at the very gate through which the British troops used to go on their way to Hooge there are now crowds of women and children, selling picture post cards of their own ruins to tourists in motor cars and pilgrims afoot, outside restaurants and cafes and booths like those at a country fair. There is something that shocks one's mind in this, if one knew Ypres in the time of war and blood that soaked this ground, until reason rears itself over weak emotion and says: "This is good! This is life! This is revival after death!"

There is one big hotel, built of wood, but spacious and even elegant, called the Splendid Hotel, surrounded by many little "barques," and in this I had a luncheon at a cost of 7 francs, better, I

think, than one could get in Paris for twice that sum. The proprietor talked to me and explained the difficulties of life in Ypres for those who enter like himself, to pilgrims. There is no water among the ruins for drinking or washing. Every drop of it has to be fetched from a distance. There is no light except that of oil-burning lamps. Food ordered in Brussels on Monday does not arrive in Ypres until Saturday, and it is impossible to get it in France, as the customs delays are insuperable.

Other people to whom I talked in Ypres were discouraged by the utter lack of help from the Government, from which as yet they had received no indemnities for all their losses and no advance by which they might build up little, and no material with which to build. The Government seems powerless to aid them because of the great ruin of Belgium and the lack of reparation from Germany for all that destruction.

Aquils 698-Pound Prisoner.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Emory Titman, the largest prisoner ever found in Westchester County Jail, was found not guilty today of a charge of grand larceny in the second degree, based on the seizure of an alleged worthless check for \$100, before Judge Young. Titman, like the beams at 686 pounds. When they tried to put him in Westchester County Jail cell they found the doors were not big enough, so he was confined in a hospital ward.

FAREWELL TO REINSCH.

Big Military and Diplomatic Demonstration as He Leaves Peking. PEKING, Sept. 16. (Associated Press.)—When Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, who recently resigned as United States Minister to China, left the city last evening, American, British, and Chinese guards of honor were arranged about the station, while the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Chinese Cabinet, and a number of students just returned from America assembled on the platform to bid him goodbye on his trip to the United States. The band attached to the American forces in this city played "Auld Lang Syne" as the train moved out.

The predominant note was the genuine friendship and understanding shown between Dr. Reinsch and the Frontier. They together inspected the guards of honor. The President was represented by Admiral Tai Ting-kang.

Prominent among those present at this farewell, which made a new record for Peking, were representatives of the British, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, Cuban, and Japanese Legations. The Chinese newspapers comment on the fact that only American and British soldiers acted with the Chinese on the guard of honor, some of them suggesting that "this may be the inauguration of a new Anglo-American-Chinese alliance."

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NEWLY completed and open for the first time this season. Situated between the Atlantic Ocean and the Condado Bay, in the City of San Juan, Porto Rico—the most fascinating city of the West India Islands. A splendid golf course—tennis—surf bathing—delightful motoring—and a cuisine of the highest class contribute to the enjoyment of the traveler. Direct steamer service from New York via the modern vessels of the Porto Rico Line.

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THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

In the James's Bay Country

One of the largest Revillon schooners on James's Bay proceeding at full sail. A summer voyage in these northern waters is very delightful, but the season of navigation is short varying from five months in exceptionally open seasons to four months in the years when the ice leaves late and forms early in the fall.

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Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Room 626, No. 110 West 42nd Street, New York City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 29th day of September, 1919, eight memberships in the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.

For further information concerning said memberships or the terms and conditions of sale, apply to the Merchandise Department, Bureau of Sales, Room 524, 110 West 42d Street, New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales. FRANCIS P. GARVAN, Alien Property Custodian.

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Warren C. King Is Governor

Vote for him in the N. J. Republican Primaries September 23d.

C. A. Bloomfield, Pres. King League, Field Mt. by C. A. Bloomfield, Young Mount, N. J.

Rumanian army in Budapest, form one of the many interesting and authoritative articles in the September Current History. Current History is a monthly magazine published by The New York Times Company. In it is presented a monthly review of the great events of the world. Be a copy at some \$2.00 a year by mail—advt.



A N N O U N C E M E N T

WHILE IT IS QUITE GENERALLY RECOGNIZED THAT THE CLOTHES PRESENTED BY THIS ESTABLISHMENT CARRY THE LINES AND ATMOSPHERE ORDINARILY FOUND ONLY IN THE WORK OF ENGLISH DRAPERS OF WIDE REPUTE, IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE FITTING QUALITIES ARE EXTRAORDINARY AND THE TAILORING OF THAT VERY SUPERIOR ORDER WHICH STANDS UP GRACEFULLY UNDER THE STRESS OF LIBERAL USAGE.

THE SUBSTANTIAL ELEMENT, WHICH HAS FOUND SUCH WIDE FAVOR WITH MEN WHO FEEL THAT CLOTHES SHOULD HAVE A STAUNCH BEARING AS WELL AS ELEGANCE OF FINISH, IS A MUCH ADMIRER AND REFRESHING STYLE ITEM.

IN THE EXECUTION OF THE JACKETS OF SUITS FOR THE CURRENT SEASON FINCHLEY HAS DEEMED IT ADVISABLE TO SECURE MORE LENGTH THAN PREVIOUSLY, AND THE SHOULDERS, ALSO, HAVE BEEN GIVEN MORE BREADTH.

ODD FEATURES OF COMMONPLACE ASPECT, WHICH MIGHT BE SUBJECT TO CRITICISM, HAVE BEEN STUDIOUSLY OMITTED WITH A VIEW TO GAINING THE SPIRIT OF CORRECTNESS KNOWN TO AND CARED FOR BY THE TYPE OF BUSINESS MAN WHO DEPENDS UPON HIS OWN CARRIAGE AND PERSONALITY TO SECURE AN AGREEABLE STYLE EFFECT.

THE FACT SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED THAT THE SERVICE RENDERED BY THIS ESTABLISHMENT ASSURES CONVENIENCE AND PERMITS ONE TO SELECT, LEISURELY, CLOTHES WHICH ARE READY-TO-PUT-ON, ALTHOUGH IN DRAPE, SET-UP AND GENERAL CHARM THEY ENJOY THE APPEARANCE OF HAVING BEEN TAILORED TO ORDER.

A NICE DEGREE OF PLEASURE WILL BE DERIVED FROM THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE RANGE OF FABRICS IS MORE AMPLE THAN FORMERLY, AND THE POSSIBILITIES FOR CHOOSING PATTERNS OF DISTINCTION ARE INDEED AGREEABLY WIDE.

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THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

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This sale takes place today, and will doubtless demonstrate again the ability of the real estate market today to absorb vacant property.

The sale will be successful. Most of Joseph P. Day's sales are successful.

Mr. Day has the good judgment to make his lots more attractive by having the seller furnish to each purchaser, free of cost, a policy of our Company guaranteeing the title.

Our Company inaugurated this plan more than thirty years ago and very few successful sales have taken place without this feature.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital \$5,000,000
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60 Broadway, 127 W. 125th St., 370 E. 14th St.
115 Broadway, 127 W. 125th St., 370 E. 14th St.
330 Fulton St., Jamaica, 67 Jackson Ave., L.I. City
90 Bay Street, St. George, Nassau Island



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LOCATED on the Williamsburgh Bridge Plaza, this bank is handy to reach from both Manhattan and Brooklyn. It is only one block from the Marcy Avenue Station of the Broadway (Brooklyn) Elevated—the first station across the bridge.

We receive many deposits by mail from various parts of the city, sent by customers who like the spirit and service of the

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Even a perfect foot will yield to the evil influence of wrong shoes. The safest way of shoeing children or grown-ups is the Paul Monk way. Last year we confined ourselves to children's shoes. Now we carry correct lasts for women as well. From infancy to maturity the foot demands proper shoes. Shoes which are scientifically correct are fitted under the personal supervision of Mr. Paul Monk at his shoe shop. We specialize in

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Shoes for Infants
Shoes for Boys
Shoes for Growing Girls
Shoes for Women

Every shoe from AAAA to D widths with heels and lasts that are suitable.

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25 W. 38th St.
BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.

healthful

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

"always fresh"

Easily Assimilated and Digested

Sold Everywhere

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Conditions in the Shipping, Iron and Steel, Textiles and Grain trades described in The Annualist this week. Published by The New York Times Company, 100 non-new stands, at a price by mail, \$1.00.

ORDERS AIR RACE ACROSS THE NATION

Army Fliers to Start Simultaneously from Mineola and San Francisco.

GREATEST ENDURANCE TEST

Mencher Prescribes Rules for Contest, Which Is to Begin October 8.

Special to The New York Times. HAZELHURST FIELD, MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 22.—The greatest endurance tests ever attempted by military aviators are to begin Oct. 8, when transcontinental flights will be started simultaneously here and at San Francisco under the direction of the Aircraft Division of the army. An order from Major Gen. Charles T. Mencher, commanding the Air Service, was received tonight, authorizing preparations for the tests tonight.

In his message, General Mencher prescribed the rules to govern the contest. The impression among officers at the field was that prizes or awards would be given to the winners of the events, but there was nothing in the order to guarantee this.

All army fliers with planes having speed of not less than 100 miles an hour will be permitted to participate. This will apply to all fliers in the Eastern, Central and Western Army Departments.

The airplanes starting from Mineola are to be numbered 1 to 50. Those starting at San Francisco will be numbered 51 to 100. To avoid accidents, night flying will be prohibited. The numbers are to be painted on each side of the fuselage, and upon the under side of one of the wings.

The flights are to be one-way contests, discretion in their machines or by rail. The rules of the race provide for three classes.

First, shortest air-line time across the continent, irrespective of efficiency or time.

Second, actual flying time, as calculated between control stations for each type of machine. Flying time, based on handbooks to be given to each class of machine.

There are to be four races, two east and two west. One each way will be governed by control stations, and the others will be direct air line routes. The control stations announced are: Birmingham, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Bryan, Ohio, Chicago, Rock Island, Des Moines, Omaha, St. Paul, North Platte, Sidney, Cheyenne, Okech, Waco, Wyo., Green River, Wyo., Salt Lake City, Salsboro, Battle Mountain, Reno, and San Francisco.

The stops at these stations must be not less than thirty minutes, nor more than forty-eight hours. Stops at the controls are compulsory for all but the air-line pilots. Should contestants be forced to land, or should decide to land for any cause, at places outside of control, the time around will be counted in their flying records.

NC-4 FLIES DOWN COAST.

Plane Which Crossed Ocean Taken to Atlantic City by Commander Read.

Special to The New York Times. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 22.—Lieut. Commander Albert C. Read flew from the United States Naval Aerobatic Station at Fort Rockaway to Atlantic City in the historic NC-4 today, landed here. They made the trip of 1,000 miles in 11 hours, after an uneventful trip from Rockaway. This

city is the first landing place in a recruiting trip which is to cover most of the eastern coast.

Commander Read and his crew of seven were warmly welcomed when they about ninety-five miles against a head wind. Thousands of visitors lined the highway at the inlet or gathered at the Atlantic City Yacht Club to welcome the fliers. Their greeting to the NC-4 as she flew above their heads was noisy, and the vocal expression of welcome was added the noise of church and fire bells and the hooting of automobile horns. Commander Read circled the city before he came to rest in the inlet.

Captain Reed, from the yacht Delphinus, passed a line to the plane and she was towed to a pier, where she will stay until the flight is resumed. Mayor Harry Bacharach, the City Commissioners and the heads of various divisions welcomed the Commander and his crew. The band from the dreadnought Nevada, now in the Delaware, was at the landing place. To-night Commander Read and his crew were the guests at a dinner in the Hotel Traymore.

The NC-4 will return to Rockaway tomorrow, leaving here at 2 P. M. Her next stop will be to Portland, Me., thence to Boston, Providence, New Haven, Philadelphia, and other points further down the coast.

ROCKAWAY POINT, L. I., Sept. 22.—The NC-4, the seaplane which was the first to make the transatlantic flight, left the Rockaway Point Naval Air Station this morning on the initial flight for recruits for the naval air stations. Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, who was in charge of the seaplane when it made its flight across the Atlantic, was also in the cockpit today. With him were three other members of the crew who made the ocean flight. They were: Lieutenant Hinton, pilot and operator; Lieutenant Herbert C. Rodd, radio operator; and Eugene C. Rogers, chief mechanic's mate. Others in the crew on today's flight were Lloyd R. Smith, chief mechanic; and Charles J. Kessler, repair officer, and Charles J. Kessler, machinist.

FOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.

Herman M. Harjes, Banker, Chairman of Committee in France.

Herman M. Harjes, of the Paris banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co., has been designated as Chairman of the committee in France in the campaign for memorials of the late Col. Roosevelt, according to an announcement made yesterday by William Bryce Thompson, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. Mr. Thompson said that the committee was being rapidly formed in all the Allied countries to afford the friends and admirers of Col. Roosevelt an opportunity to participate in the memorial movement.

Former State Senator William J. Tully will be Chairman of the Campaign Committee in this State, and T. Frank Manville in Greater New York. It was said yesterday at the headquarters of the Association at 1 Madison Avenue, Senator Tully, who has been general solicitor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for several years, was Chairman for the State during the War Savings campaign. Mr. Manville is a member of the H. W. John-Manville Company.

A film entitled "Through the Roosevelt Country with Roosevelt's Friends," produced by the association under the direction of Hermann Hagedorn, is to be used in connection with the campaign for members, which is to be conducted during the week of Oct. 20-27.

CROWDS AT FLOWER SHOW.

Wild and Cultivated Blooms at Washington Irving School.

The Fall flower show at Washington Irving High School is daily attracting hundreds of visitors, and it is said to be the largest exhibition ever conducted by the school.

There are flowers from the swamp meadows of New Jersey to the sand dunes of Fort Rockaway in the display, besides hosts of cultivated flowers. The latter have been contributed by teachers, their friends, and the Park Department, including great quantities of gladioli, dahlias, amaranthus, geraniums and asters. The show will close tomorrow at 9 P. M. It is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LANDLORDS TO FIGHT UNIONS OF TENANTS

Taxpayers' Association Voices Demands for Protection Against Rent Strikers.

OPPOSE LESSEE LANDLORD

High Wages and Short Hours Blamed for Rents That Workmen Are Unable to Pay.

United action for the protection of property owners against striking tenants was decided upon last night at a well-attended meeting of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, held in the Turnverein Hall at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. While declaring opposition to the rent profiteering and to the practice of subleasing, the members expressed themselves as believing that the landlord should receive a fair return on his equity, and that he deserved complete protection.

The 300 members present loudly applauded statements of speakers that wage earners were well able to pay the increase in rent. The only discordant note was sounded by Stuart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Association, who insisted that a fair return was due the landlords, but added that even now the average tenant was unable to pay the rent which the owner found it necessary to ask. Other speakers were Meyer Goldberg, President of the association; Lidore Berger, General Manager of the association; Thomas Krekeler, Howard M. Phillips, counsel for the organization; Max Wolf, representing the Mayor's Committee on

Rent Profiteering; Bernard Goodman, explaining the purpose of the meeting.

President Goldberg said: "The landlords believe that a fair increase in rents must be made to meet the increased cost of living and the increased cost of material for construction and maintenance. The association is absolutely opposed to the lessee landlord. No such landlord can become a member."

Mr. Berger said the association was directing a strong fight against the socialistic tenants' leagues that have been causing much trouble. The association, he said, was working in close harmony with the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, representatives of the association being in daily attendance upon the sessions of the Mayor's committee.

Opening his speech with the assurance that he had no interest in apartment houses property, Mr. Browne said that for many years he had believed that the worker was not receiving a square deal. "I am somewhat of a semi-paternal Socialist," he said, "and yet an individualist. I believe that if in wartime it is right to put men above property it is right to do it in times of peace."

For many years the owner of real estate has run a business and many properties have been foreclosed, but I never noticed that the politician worried how the rents could be raised. I prophesied that rents will go still higher during the next three or four years. The 40th tenant ought to be able to build property now and rent it at such a rate as the tenant could pay. The American pays too great a proportion of his income for rent. It is 40 per cent. in many cases, yet this is necessary to bring a fair return on the property. One of the reasons for this is labor. The unions are largely responsible. I am a friend of the union, but I never noticed that the politician worried how the rents could be raised. I prophesied that rents will go still higher during the next three or four years. The 40th tenant ought to be able to build property now and rent it at such a rate as the tenant could pay. The American pays too great a proportion of his income for rent. 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With the Moose the Foxes and the Bracing Autumn Winds



Clothes Which Mate With Heather and Scarlet Leaves



*One of the Many
Abercrombie & Fitch
Fall Topcoats*

For next week it's October again, and November is in sight, and the call of the fields is ringing as clear as the church chimes on the hill!

WOODS and winds are whispering their secrets, before the great frost comes. On the morning breeze there floats a challenge to the tanned cheek and the leather jacket.

The big game rifle has been limbered up for moose and mountain sheep; the shotgun is oiled and ready for snipe and duck in the lowlands or quail in the hillside thickets.

It's corduroys and hunting boots for the men and women bound for Maine; thornproofs for the stubble; sturdy shooting jackets and waders for those in quest of the shore birds.

And it's guns—always a new gun to be added to equipment—selected here from the largest assortment in existence, despite a worldwide scarcity.

THEN there's the fox, throwing the hounds off as he lopes along the stone wall and jumps and doubles back—quite the leader of Fall styles in riding clothes, when the hunt club trails along.

TWEEDS and homespun donned in town—luncheon at the Ritz—a stimulating spin over Long Island roads, with a peep of cornflowers and blue asters between the fleeting hedgerows—what season can match it?

Even the golf links, ever whimsical, have saved their best for the last, with fairways fresh and springy and putting greens smooth as velvet.



*Sturdy Outfits in
Which You Bid Stubble
and Thorns Defiance*

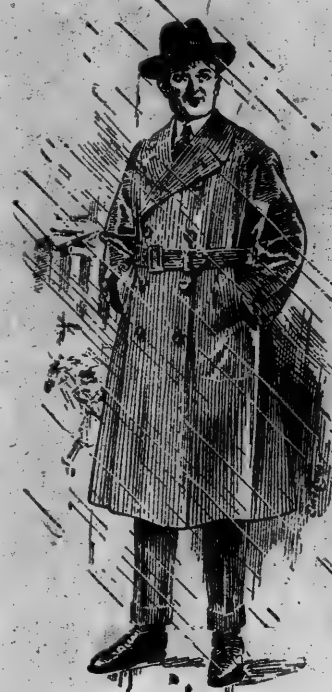
INVIGORATING, bracing, inspiring—tuning body and brain for the Winter campaign in town—the first consideration in all this Autumn sport is the comfort and character of the outdoor clothes you wear.

The greatest sporting goods store in the world has always paid first attention to clothing the outdoor man and woman, the sportsman, the traveler and the explorer, in a manner to furnish utmost comfort and enjoyment.

Riding to hounds or driving off the first tee, journeying by sleeper and palatial steamer to Hong Kong or exploring in Tibet, shooting in Maine or motoring on the grand tour, Abercrombie & Fitch clothes long since came to be the internationally accepted standards.



*Homespun Suits to
Which City, Country and
Travel Are One*



*The Cold Rains of
November Cannot Ruffle
Its Poise*

MEN'S clothes for Autumn and Winter, now ready for service in the Abercrombie & Fitch store, include a wide variety of city and country sack suits of imported English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh Tweeds and homespun, and their own thornproofs.

These suits are particularly useful, as they may be worn in town with propriety and are the logical clothes for travel.

Golf suits, riding suits, hunting suits—and the topcoat, hat or cap, boots and shirts which best comport with each outfit.

Motor coats, storm coats and rain coats which are unusual combinations of sturdiness and smartness, embodying the best that England furnishes with the best that Abercrombie & Fitch tailors can make of fabrics specially imported by this house.

BOYS and youths have come in for greatly increased attention, befitting their importance as the future sportsmen and captains of industry, in the Abercrombie & Fitch Fall assortments.

The schoolboy may now select suits, topcoats, overcoats, hats and caps, as well as shoes, with that atmosphere of thoroughbred Abercrombie & Fitch fitness which he has envied in his father's clothes from the same place.

WOMEN'S suits, topcoats, hats, skirts, shirts, sweaters, waistcoats, riding clothes—what further message is necessary than that the Abercrombie & Fitch Fall and Winter models are ready in all their completeness? The announcement has become a metropolitan event much of the same recognized import as that of the annual Horse Show and the opening of the Opera.

The smell of the heather and the tang of the wind—there is a picture of outdoor freedom and enjoyment, a scene of the countryside or the brilliant Autumn woods, linked with every item in this wonderfully complete establishment.

There are boots and turbans, berets and brogues, stocks and crops which one would look for far in vain. In outdoor footwear no such selections exist elsewhere in the world.

THE Abercrombie & Fitch custom departments, for both men and women, have expanded in size and importance in consonance with the general expansion of the business. Your special orders will be executed with the utmost promptness, from a selection of tweeds, homespun, camel's hair and other imported wools not to be duplicated in this country.

Write for New Illustrated Booklets on Autumn Outdoor Clothes for Women, Men, Girls and Boys.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York

"THE GREATEST SPORTING GOODS STORE IN THE WORLD"



*Tweed Golf Suits—Fall Assortments of
Infinite Variety*



*Outdoor Clothes for
Boys Which Rival
Those of Their Fathers*



PLAN TO KEEP UP OUR OCEAN TONNAGE

New Laws Committee of the
Shipping Board Organizes
to Better Conditions.

P. A. S. FRANKLIN CHAIRMAN

One-fourth of the World Tonnage
Now Flies Under the
American Flag.

The new Laws Committee of the
United States Shipping Board, which
was appointed last Friday, held its first

meeting yesterday at the headquarters, 11 Broadway. P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, was elected Chairman, and Captain C. A. McAllister of the American Bureau of Shipping was appointed Secretary. He will have an office in room 420 at the Custom House, where he will receive all complaints and recommendations relating to changes in the shipping laws. Criticism, it was pointed out, should always be accompanied by a suggestive remedy, as the committee wishes to make its report of a constructive rather than captious nature.

Some of the other members of the committee are: Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; Alfred G. Smith, President of the Ward Line; David T. Warden, Manager of the Standard Oil fleet; and Daragh De Lancy of the United States Shipping Board.

"The United States Government and American shippers have as much money invested in ships, now in operation or

building, as the total value of all the ships in the world in 1914, which is three and a half billion dollars," said Captain McAllister yesterday in speaking of the work of the newly appointed committee.

"One-quarter of the shipping of the world is under the American flag, which we want to do is keep it there. This is in comparison with just fifteen years ago, when the American flag in 1904. There are eight 9,000-ton ships now building at Newburg, fifty miles up the Hudson. Such a circumstance was never heard of before.

"The outlook at the present time seems to indicate that all the shipping laws as they stand may not be so unworkable as ordinary understanding declares they are. These laws have been a great bugaboo. The outstanding point at the present moment are the wage question, tonnage classifications, load limits, and agreements like the mail contract. The wages paid American seamen before the war was a serious question. Now seamen of almost every nationality receive practically the same pay. Thus one obstacle has practically disappeared."

The tonnage rating of American ships by the United States Bureau of Navigation causes dissatisfaction among American shippers, and the lack of designated Plineoil ships, which are load limits, on American ships admits of discrimination against American ships in foreign ports.

"These are the questions the board will tackle first in order to keep the United States the greatest shipping nation. Whether or not justifiable, there have for many years been criticisms of the navigation laws, including the steamboat inspection laws of the United States. Many persons have felt that the belated development of our merchant marine was due largely to antiquated requirements of the Federal Government concerning the construction and operation of our merchant vessels."

Chinese Report Mexican Atrocities.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
Peking, Sept. 21.—The Government has received a report from a representative of Chinese residents in Mexico complaining of murders of Chinese men, women, and children and the burning of their homes.



Gillette For Men Abreast of the Times

No Stopping—No Honing

NO TIME now for wasteful methods. Busy men of today can't afford to bother with things that are inefficient.

When a man can shave in three minutes with a Gillette Safety Razor—the smoothest and quickest shave he ever had in his life—why should he take as long again to get some other razor ready for business?

Think what the wonderful Gillette Blade means in shaving efficiency. The finest grade of high carbon steel scientifically hardened and tempered—sharpened for you at the factory—that is the Gillette Blade, the most effective and economical shaving edge known.

The Gillette is the only safety razor blade readily adjustable to any type of beard, light or heavy or in between. A slight turn of the handle fits the curve of the blade to any degree of close shaving desired.

To be abreast of the times, invest in a Gillette—the one real shaving service.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.

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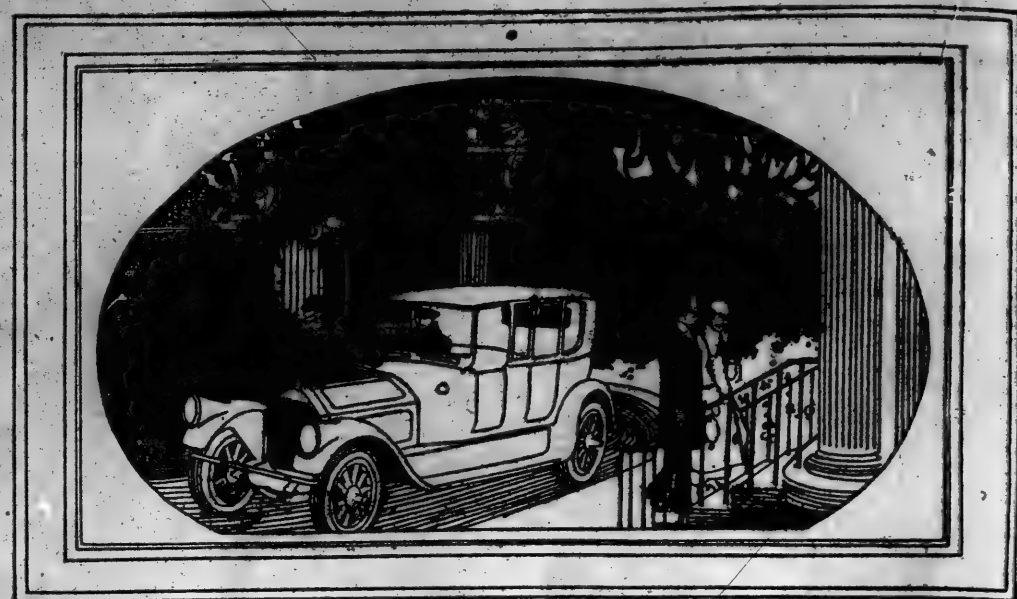
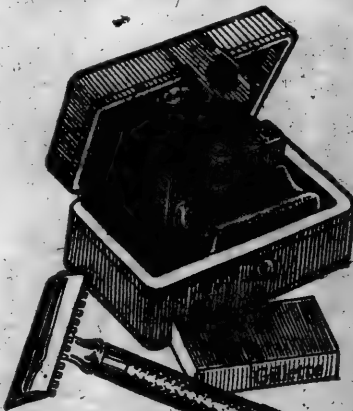


Consider the saving the Gillette Blade affords to millions of Gillette users. Twelve double-edged blades—24 keen shaving edges—for \$1.00, each edge capable of giving many velvet-smooth shaves, and each the best shaving edge ever produced.

No. 460 Standard Set

There are a number of Gillette models besides the one you see here each as beautifully finished as your watch, a fit companion for your most valued personal belongings.

The Gillette Company has not allowed rising costs to affect either Gillette price or quality. You may still obtain a Gillette set complete with twelve blades, 24 keen shaving edges, for the original price of \$5.00.



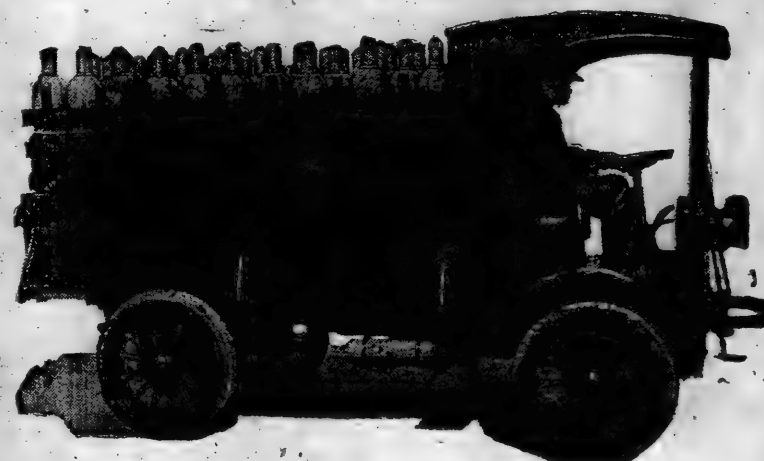
PIERCE-ARROW

NO standard exists for measuring the Pierce-Arrow. It has swept confidently on its appointed course, setting its own standard and measuring itself by it, doing a little better each successive year the things a motor car should do, until it stands today with a wonderful group of desirable qualities enshrined in a body that expresses in all its simple, beautiful lines—your mental conception of a motor car.



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The Autocar Company Stands Behind Every Autocar Motor Truck

Aftersale service is an all-important consideration in purchasing a motor truck.

The Autocar is manufactured in its entirety by The Autocar Company at Ardmore, Pa. Its makers assume complete and undivided responsibility for every Autocar made.

Wherever you buy an Autocar its makers put at your disposal complete aftersale service facilities, through its direct factory branches and dealers.

Write for the illustrated Autocar catalog that lists some 6000 of the Autocar users.

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THE BEST MADE
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LABOR UNREST.
The causes and cure of labor unrest are fully reviewed in a summary report of the Canadian Commission of Industrial Relations in September of Current History. The report of the Commission covers many industrial trends. Current History is a monthly review of the great world. Send a copy at once to the Times Company. It is yours for \$2.00 a year by mail—Advt.

PRINTERS' LEAGUE TO AVOID LOCKOUT

Chairman of Labor Committee
Says Efforts for Amicable
Agreement Will Continue.

GAS WORKERS ARE ENJOINED

General Union Seeks New Members
—Bushman in New Demands—
Matters to Oppose Union.

While no word had been received officially by the employing printers relative to the attitude of the union on the question of a forty-four hour week and more money, William Green, Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Printers' League, last night issued the following statement after a meeting of the employing printers at the Republican Club:

"What the printers want is some degree of stability in the industry. Naturally, this condition can only be obtained through conciliation, fairly made and faithfully kept. The employers have consistently stood for observance of old contracts and for methods of conciliation, conciliation, and arbitration in the making of new ones.

"We have placed no limitations or exceptions on this policy in the present controversy. For example, although both the employers' and unions' national organizations have agreed on May 1, 1921, as a practicable date for the establishment of the forty-four hour week, we have offered even to arbitrate on that point. On the contrary, the local unions have refused to discuss wages or working conditions unless the forty-four hour week was first conceded, arbitration or no arbitration.

"A lockout, or any action that could possibly be construed as a lockout, has and will be avoided, since our whole effort is to settle the points at issue through amicable means. In this connection the printers will keep their plants open in all departments on next Wednesday afternoon, when the pressmen and feeders have served notice they will decline to work. This is in spite of the fact that the concerted action to cease work at that time will be another clear violation of their contract.

Freeman Denies Strike Call.
Bernard Nolan, President of Printing Pressmen's Union 21, said yesterday that the assertion that he had called a strike was unfair to him and untrue. He said that at no time had he suggested such a procedure. The pressmen in one large concern, he said, were facing a lockout. The printing industry was arranged a wage and working scale when the officials of the International Union came here and without meeting the local union decided to take the employers' side against the local workers.

Enjoin Brooklyn Gas Workers.
The Brooklyn Gas Company, several hundred of whose men have been on a strike for several weeks, but whose plants are said by officials of the company to have been filled, yesterday obtained from Supreme Court Justice Callaghan, in Brooklyn, a temporary injunction restraining the officers and members of the Brooklyn Gas Workers' Protective Union, individually and collectively, from interfering in any way with the patrons of the gas company.

The gas company, in its affidavit, alleged that last Wednesday the company found a drip pot, of the type used to catch water from meters, filled with water and overflowing into the gas mains, and that if it had continued to flow into the mains the entire system of the gas company would have been flooded, shutting off the gas all over Brooklyn.

The company further sets out in its affidavit that at 62 Queens Boulevard, in a cellar in a vacant building, a gas meter was taken out and a four-foot pipe connected with a water faucet and the supply pipe of the gas meter with the water turned on and running into the supply pipe. It is also alleged that last Thursday meters were found punctured near Falgout and Grove Streets.

The order is returnable on Sept. 30, when the question of a permanent injunction against the gas workers has been in progress for more than two weeks.

Shipyard Workers Claim Lockout.
Joining with their fellow workers in Brooklyn in an effort to force the forty-four hour week 2,500 employees of the two shipyards of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Corporation at Mariners Harbor and Port Richmond, Staten Island, went out on strike Saturday morning, in spite of notices posted Saturday morning that all employees must work the full day or lose their positions. When the 500 returned to work yesterday they were not taken back. Sixty per cent. of the employees at the Mariners Harbor yard and 75 per cent. of those in the Port Richmond yard are out.

The men asserted yesterday that when they reported back to work they were locked out, but A. Hinton, Secretary of the company, emphatically stated that the men were not locked out, but that they had been duly warned of the Government rule requiring them to work forty-eight hours a week and had failed to obey instructions. The only way the men can come back, he said, would be to agree to work the forty-eight-hour week.

Clerical Workers' Union Busy.
An intensive campaign for the enrollment of new members of the Steno-graphers, Bookkeepers and Accountants' Union, 12846, with headquarters at 23 Union Square, will be started next Monday, according to a statement made at the office of the union yesterday afternoon. At that time Miss Anna Dubrowitz, who has been connected with the ladies' water and dress workers, will take charge as organizer.

The plan provides for the organization of the clerical help in one industry at a time. When all available material has been seen in one particular line, the organizer will then go into another line. The union, it is said, now has between 700 and 800 members. Five hundred persons holding clerical positions in the milk industry were taken into the union at a meeting a few nights ago at the Central Opera House. It was said.

Bushmen's Union Demands.
The Retail and Custom Bushmen's Union, Local 280 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has sent

to all custom and department stores in the city a new set of demands. A reply is requested by Wednesday, when the committee will hold a meeting and canvass the result.

The demands are as follows: Minimum wage scale of \$40 a week, forty-four hour week, double time for overtime, pay for legal holiday, pay to be on Saturdays instead of weekdays, sanitary and daylight shops, collective bargaining. It is said that 1,500 men are employed in this line. The majority are in the department stores as alterations workers on mens and ladies ready-to-wear garments. It is said.

Technical Men to Meet.
The Union of Technical Men, 16,368, will hold a meeting tonight in Bronx Hall, 177th Street and Tremont Avenue, when it is expected resolutions will be adopted asking for a salary increase of 100 per cent. for all men engaged in the technical trades and also demands for laws to license electrical, mechanical, and civil engineers, chemists, and architects.

The union would have the salary increase apply throughout the United States.

Hatters Refuse to Deal With Union.
The National Association of Ladies' Hatters, embracing practically all in this branch of the millinery industry, held a meeting last night at the Hotel Astor, and announced that they would not deal with the representatives of the Millinery and Straw Hat Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the United Cloth and Cap Makers' Union of North America.

The houses represented at the meeting are in the so-called uptown district, which lies between Thirty-third and Fortieth Streets, and against which strike was called a week ago by the union.

About 7,000 men and women are employed in the uptown hat trimming trade, and it was said that less than 10 per cent. are affiliated with the union, and that 70 per cent. of the workers are reporting at their places of employment. The manufacturers declare that the Hat Frame Workers have joined in the strike in violation of their agreement between the union and the Manufacturers' Association. The agreement, according to the manufacturers, does not expire until June 1, 1920.

One of the demands made by the union is that it be granted the right to appoint women as chairwomen in the various factories. This demand, together with that of complete recognition of the union and abolition of the piece work system, were the ones the manufacturers said they would not consent to.

ROCHESTER WRITERS UNITE.
Ask \$50 a Week for Experienced Reporters' Minimum Pay.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A union of newspaper writers, affiliated with the allied printing trades union, the International Typographical Union, has been organized in this city and demands have been presented to the publishers of the four daily papers for a minimum salary of \$50 a week for experienced reporters.

Union officers say more than three-fourths of the newspaper writers have joined the union and others, including desk men, have indicated the possibility of joining.

It was said today that the publishers of one morning paper had offered to adjust the salary question on condition that their reporters withdraw from the union. The reporters voted to stand by the organization.

DEAD TO STAY IN FRANCE.

But Prohibition Against Removal May Not Be Permanent.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The French Government has disapproved suggestions for the removal of the bodies of American soldiers from France until a certain period of time has elapsed and a bill providing a regulation based on sanitary and economic grounds is pending in the French Chambers. In a statement on the subject today the War Department said:

"The regulation delays removal for reasons to which the American Government must give due consideration, but no suggestion of a permanent prohibition has been made, and diplomatic efforts are being employed with a view to securing some modification of the wishes of the French Government."

The following information was contained in the War Department statement:

"The number of American cemeteries in Europe has been reduced from nearly 2,400 to about 700. A large reduction in this number will probably be made during the process of concentration in which the military forces of England, France, and the United States are necessarily engaged."

"The Graves Registration Service has placed most of these cemeteries in excellent condition and is now actively engaged in an effort to perfect the appearance of every one."

"The matter of placing stone markers on the graves of our dead in Europe is engaging the attention of the Quartermaster General, and the advice of the National Fine Arts Commission is being sought with reference to fitting designs and materials."

DROPS HUMBERT CASE.
Court Finds No Corruption Attempt in American Contracts.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The case against Senator Charles Humbert growing out of alleged American contracts has been dismissed by the court.

Late in July there was an examination before the Court of Evidence tending to show that Senator Humbert, who was acquitted in May of a charge of having dealings with the enemy, had tried to corrupt officials in the matter of contracts in the United States. At the hearing a letter was read from former Deputy Attorney General Becker of New York, who said no trace had been found in banks or factories of any negotiations with which Senator Humbert could be reproached.

ALIEN FOES MAY RE-ENLIST.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The War Department authorized this statement today:

"There is no objection to re-enlistment of former soldiers discharged as enemy aliens, provided that in each individual case it appears that the discharge was based mainly on the ground that he was an enemy alien."

"In cases where the discharges were based on disloyalty to the United States, or in cases where the soldier's record indicates beyond reasonable doubt that his services in the future would not be loyal, such men should not be re-enlisted. Each case should be investigated and decided on its merits by the Adjutant General's Office."

File them in safety Find them in a jiffy

You can **FILE** your letters in safety. "Y and E" Fire-Wall Steel Filing Cabinets have an interlining of asbestos at top, bottom, front, sides and back, which gives more than three times as much fire-and-heat protection as steel filing cabinets without asbestos.

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SINCE these better cabinets costs no more, why not obtain for your offices their special advantages? Why not have your records and letters, your orders and contracts protected by a cabinet more than three times as fire-and-heat proof as the ordinary steel cabinet and at the same time filed so you can find them when you want them.

Phone or write for our new booklets "Steel Cabinets that Protect" and "Vertical Filing Down-to-Date."

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2. The Automatic Safety Latches, which prevent the drawers from opening in a fire emergency or in office re-arrangement.
3. The "Y and E" Frictionless Slides which give the drawers an easy gliding movement.
4. Drawers strike all around—like a safe door. Protects the contents of the cabinet drawers against dust, water, flame and heat.
5. The "Y and E" Filing System, which enables you to keep your records with greatest convenience and at lowest cost. System Service without charge.

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Card Record Systems
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Heat and Health

You will demand for your home the same amount of ventilation that state authorities demand for your children in the school. The Warm Air Heating System combines heat with ventilation, one and inseparable.

"Perfect" Positive Air Circulating Heaters

have three and a half times more radiating surface for each square foot of grate than the ordinary Heaters. Competitive tests have demonstrated that this feature enables the Heater to do the same amount of work with a saving of from TWO to FOUR tons of coal per season.

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have constructed Heaters for over three-quarters of a century, and their study, experiment and experience are for your benefit.

Your heating problem will interest them



Gentlemen:
I request information regarding Heating Systems.

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INSURANCE RATE WAR

What has been done to compete with English marine insurance office shown in The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company; 10c on news stands, \$4 a year by mail.

THE PACE—151 Miles in Nine Hours Six Ton Loads— Yet the Tires Keep Step for 33,000 Miles

A daily trip from Albany to New York City by a six-ton truck—a six-ton load atop the body—the 151 mile run made in nine hours, or at an average of *seventeen miles an hour.*

Put your truck in this one's place—then ask yourself how much tire mileage you would expect. Hardly the adjustment mileage, would you?

Yet Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires on this huge carrier operated by the Sterling Motor Freight Corporation, New York and Albany, have amassed the amazing mileage total of 33,000 miles per tire.

"No other tire make has been able to come within 20,000 miles of this figure," writes the president of the corporation—"Every standard make has been tried. Needless to say, Goodrich De Luxe have won out."

And they'll "win out" for you, once on your trucks. Try Them!

10,000 Miles
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We Sell and Apply De Luxe Tires

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The best-reviewed novel of 1919 "THE CHOICE" by MAURICE WEYL

"A first novel by an author who, in some phases of the art of novel writing, is without his superior among modern novelists."—Chicago Tribune.

"It is all so much a part of life, so true a portrayal in every respect, that one must waken himself now and then to the fact that he is reading a story instead of actually looking on at the set of inconsequences that commonly underlie the matrimonial choice."—Washington Star.

"We shall have to add one more notable to the current American list."—The Evening Sun.

"The Choice" is the best modern novel I have read in a long, long time. It is clean, it is sophisticated, it is well written."—Mr. H. B. Sell, Chicago Daily News.

"Here, amazing to discover, is a new novel all about respectable people behaving in respectable fashion, and yet legitimately interesting. Can the author, Maurice Weyl, of 'The Choice' be flying in the face of fiction?"—Chicago Herald-Examiner.

SECOND EDITION, ALL BOOK SHOPS & MITCHELL KENNERLEY, PUBLISHER

expectation of an excellent showing.
John Van Nest and Richards & Doren.

CHURCH BOSS-RULED, SAYS DR. RICHMOND

Always Has Been Dominated by
"Kings and Prelates," New
Baptist Minister Says.

BACKS STRIKING STEEL MEN

Urges Follow-Preachers to "Help
Break "Backbone of Judge
Gary's Philosophy."

Speaking yesterday before the New York City Conference of Baptist Ministers, in the Hungarian Baptist Church, 225 East Eighty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. George Chalmers Richmond, who was an Episcopal clergyman before his conversion to the Baptist faith, caused him to sever his connections with that church, aroused strong differences of opinion when he declared the Christian church always had been dominated by "kings, prelates and bosses."

His talk was on "The Pulpit and the Revolution." He called on all "our" preachers to work for the success of the striking steel workers, and hoped the backbone of Judge Gary's materialistic philosophy would be broken.

Later the Baptist Council of Ordination for the Southern New York District met and recommended to the Cal-

vary Baptist Church, of which Dr. Richmond is a member, that he be cordoned as a member of the ministry, and set aside for work as a pastor. Dr. Richmond already has been recognized as a member of the Baptist ministry, and if Calvary Church acts favorably at its meeting tomorrow, he will be ready to fill the pulpit of any church that may extend a call to him.

Since the days of Constantine the religion of Jesus has been linked with political and financial interests that its moral and spiritual powers have been dominated and corrupted by kings, prelates, and bosses," he said. "If you want to go to the very source of Russian Bolshevism you must go to the Russian Church. The Russian people are sick of their church. The Anglican Church is the church of 600,000 dead-heads in London alone."

"Because of the Lawrence strike, we have this industrial battle of Boston, and now because of both we have the steel strike. It does not surprise me, for I know full well the devilish selfishness of our American plutocratic capitalism. It is born of hell, and its end is hell."

"I am out and out on the side of the steel strikers, and I pray God that their victory may be complete. As a New Englander, a Yale man, and now the minister of one of the greatest Protestant churches, I urge all our pastors to work mightily in behalf of the success of these noble men who are fighting for the right to organize their unions in a despotic industry, which if it dared, would reproduce industrial slavery on our soil."

"I hope they will strike and strike until the backbone of Judge Gary's materialistic philosophy is broken at the neck. It is time for every citizen in this land to range itself on the side of labor. The attitude of Judge Gary toward President Wilson is insulting, mean, and shameful."

Dr. Richmond prophesied there would be an outbreak of Bolshevism in this country this winter that will drive, "in the teeth of the winter of discontent," Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, he said, were to

be preferred to such persons as he had in mind. He said Judge Gary was afraid to meet Samuel Gompers, and he contrasted unfavorably the war work of the capitalists with that done by laborers and labor leaders.

Wilson is the world's greatest leader in all things that make for peace, national security and permanent progress," he continued. "Gary and his steel trust hate Wilson. They all worship gold. What they need is a great big good looking, so that never again will they bring industrial anarchy to our land. Let's all turn in and help lick them."

The Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, said after the meeting that the conference of ministers was fraternal and not official. The ministers, he said, recognized that Dr. Richmond is an extremist in some of his views.

"He is a fearless man," said Dr. Straton, "and is more extreme than he would be if he had not been persecuted."

In discussion which followed Dr. Richmond's paper it was apparent some ministers did not agree with it in its entirety, and others disagreed with certain statements in it.

OPPOSE GUTIERREZ'S RULE.

Dictatorship Is Said to Violate Compact with Diplomatic Corps.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 22.—In establishing a military dictatorship at Tegucigalpa, General Rafael Gutierrez, it is declared in Honduran advices received here, is said to have violated a compact he had made with the Diplomatic Corps in the Honduran capital. Many important towns in Honduras, including Amapala and Choluteca, the reports state, have returned to recognize the Gutierrez dictatorship.

So far the Council of Ministers, to whom Dr. Francisco Bertrand handed over the Presidency when he left Honduras some time ago, has failed to deliver the reins of government to Dr. Francisco Bogran, the President-designate.

SAYS 300,000 MEN, IN PEACE, WILL DO

Recent Chief of Staff of Our
Army Abroad Disagrees
With Gen. March.

URGES 6 MONTHS' TRAINING

Major Gen. McAndrew Lays Stress
on Importance of Defending
Panama Canal and Hawaii.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, recently Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Force, testifying today before the House Military Affairs Committee on the Army Reorganization bill, differed with General March, Chief of Staff, as to the size of the army necessary for peace time. The bill prepared by the Chief of Staff calls for an army of 500,000. General McAndrew gave it as his opinion that an army of 300,000 men would be ample in peace, and frankly said that the army asked for by the General Staff of the War Department was larger than necessary.

An army of 300,000 would be most effective, he said, if it were strengthened by proper universal military training. He suggested that there should be military training for all boys of 16 years of age for a period of six months instead

of three months, as recommended in the General Staff bill.

Strong defenses for the Panama Canal and Hawaii were recommended by General McAndrew. "If we can effectively control the canal and the Hawaiian Islands," he stated, "we can keep Japan out of the Pacific and we can keep the Philippines safe. By all means we must safeguard Hawaii. Its loss in time of war would put Japan, or any combination of Asiatic powers, on the flank of our communications to Asia and the Philippines. Key points must now take the Hawaiian Islands to carry on an effective campaign against the Pacific Coast, otherwise our line of communication will be too long."

It is very likely that in any war in the Pacific we might not at first have the preponderance of naval strength," the witness said in reply to questions of Representative Wise of Georgia, why the question of Pacific Coast defense was not for the navy instead of the army. "The army must maintain the islands until reinforcements are brought by the sending of the Atlantic fleet. With one division, and a few shore batteries, we could sweep a navy out for some time, because of the few landing places on the islands."

The present big gun defense of the Panama Canal is adequate, Major Gen. McAndrew said, but a complete division is needed in the zone to prevent any foreign power from landing forces in other parts of the isthmus and thus gaining control of the canal.

After giving his views as to the size of the army for peace time, General McAndrew said he approved the statement of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, that universal military training would save the lives of many men in case of war.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (By Associated Press).—General McAndrew, today recommended to the House Military Committee that the skeleton of twenty-one divisions, a field army of 1,200,000 men, as proposed by the General Staff, be approved, but he suggested that these divisions, with the exception of four, be skeletonized to six or seven thousand men, instead of a larger number as proposed by the War Department.

Announcing— Independent Warehouses

Incorporated by the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
and the LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

THIS Company is organized to acquire and operate an extensive chain of storage warehouses in the principal ports of entry of the United States, and in the more important industrial and agricultural centers of the country.

Seven warehouses (bonded and free) are now in operation in the Metropolitan District, convenient to railroad terminals, and within free lighterage limits of New York harbor, as follows:

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| No. 2—337 Greenwich St. and
59 North Moore St., N. Y. | No. 6—337-345 Greenwich St., N. Y. |
| No. 3—4th Ave. and 17th St., N. Y. | No. 7—48th St. and East River, N. Y. |

For the storage of general merchandise, this Company offers to merchants, manufacturers, importers, and exporters the most modern and scientific warehousing service.

IMMEDIATE AUTOMATIC INSURANCE

We effect immediate automatic insurance of merchandise, if desired, without inconvenience to the owner. Write for full details of this new and vital service in storage warehousing.

We shall be pleased to have our representative call, at your convenience

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Mileage you get as a matter of course when you buy 'Nobby Cord' pneumatic truck tires. It is part of your purchase. Their performance is guaranteed.

That is why there is no mileage limit in the 'Nobby Cord' guarantee.

Like all United States Tires—passenger car or truck—'Nobby Cords' are guaranteed to be free from imperfections in materials and workmanship, with no limitation of mileage.

But it is not mileage alone that counts. Nor is it the important savings in gas, oil, depreciation and repairs effected by these pioneer heavy-duty pneumatics.

The continuous and uninterrupted use of your truck—greater speed on the road—more work—increased business, which 'Nobby Cords' make possible, show up big on the balance sheet.

Any United States Tire Dealer will demonstrate how the use of 'Nobby Cords' will get this result in your truck service.

United States Tire Company

United States Tires are Good Tires



Dalton ADDING-CALCULATING MACHINE

Every Retail Merchant
needs a 10-Key Dalton

No piece of equipment can be made to mean so much to a retail merchant as a simple, fast figuring machine like the Dalton.

To handle successfully "the detail of retail"—the merchant must have a means at hand to assemble figures quickly. "What are my outstanding accounts, how much have they grown in the past thirty days?"—this is a typical business question.

The smaller the business, the more valuable and necessary are figures. Every possible loss must be avoided. Clerks must have means to verify items of sale, frequent inventories are vital to successful management. Income tax reports must be accurate.

Tens of thousands of merchants today use the Dalton. It requires no special operator. Any clerk can and will use it because of its simplicity—only 10 keys—one for each figure. And it checks invoices and does all things a calculating machine can do because it multiplies as easily as it adds.

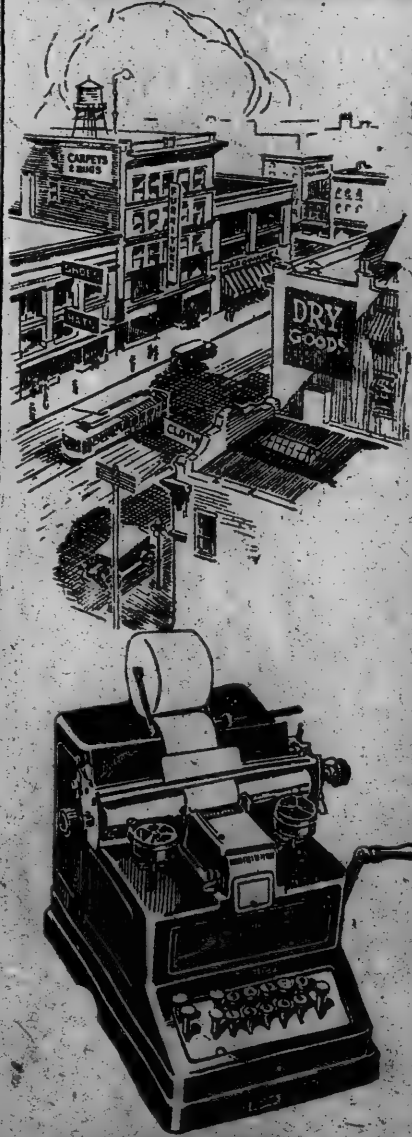
Phone for Demonstration

You can have a Dalton brought to your store, have a demonstration, use it yourself, secure information from other merchants who use it, upon request without any obligation. A phone call to this effect will secure our courteous attention.

Phone Barclay 3350

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ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants, Invalids, and the Elderly

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COMPANY
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NEW YORK

REDDEMER OSTEND.
The pictures of Ostend tread from the incubus of German occupation recall one of the most brilliant naval exploits of the war. This week's Mid-Week Pictorial shows them in a wonderful graphic reproduction. Mid-Week Pictorial is an illustrated weekly, published by The New York Times Company. The a copy at news stands \$2.00 a year by mail—adv.

IS SUPREME CHIEF

But Russian Circles in Washington Discredit Statement Kolchak Has Resigned.

THIS NEW DRIVE GOES ON

State Department Hears Admiral's Entire Front to Ad-

raning Unchecked.

DENIKIN CAPTURES KURSK

Denikin's Cossacks Raise Revolt
Behind Red Line, Russian War

LONDON, Sept. 22. (Associated Press.)—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government at Omsk, has informed the Allies that he resigns the title of chief ruler to General Denikin, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Southern Russia.

The following appeal, addressed to its followers, has been issued by the Soviet Government:

"The Red Armies have abandoned Charkov, Dnieprostrof, Ekaterinodar, Marietin, and Kiev, the counter revolution in the region of the Don is expanding, and we have withdrawn from the region from which Soviet Russia could receive coal and firewood. "We need not fear Denikin, (the Anti-Bolshevist leader in the South.) Workers and peasants, you know how Kol-

"Our weakness as concerns Denikin is not having finished quickly enough with the drunken hands of General Gregorieff. Those traitors have disgraced on our rear and troubled our front, while we, on the other hand, have attached sufficient importance to the

"We did not take notice in time of Denikin's offensive. He who sleeps puts himself voluntarily into the hands of his enemies.

"Workmen and peasants, conquer the coal and the factories which will give us the indispensable. Defeat Denikin and again the factory chimneys will smoke and the locomotives and trains will run."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Official information received by cable at the State Department today represented that Admiral Kolchak's anti-Bolshevik armistice with the Central News Agency.

are advancing along the whole Siberian route. The Kolchak drive has been in progress for a week and has not been checked at any point. While the State Department has no details, according to its own statement, and declines to comment on the situation, it is evident that optimism over conditions in Russia has been revived among officials there.

The Bolshevik report that Admiral

The State Department has also received a report of a great uprising in European Russia stretching from Tambov to Kozlov. This movement was declared to be assuming huge proportions and to promise to unite with General

This is the revolt promoted by General Khamonov, who at the head of a large force of Cossacks broke the Huk line in August, captured the town of Yambov, (250 miles southeast of Moscow,) with 13,000 men, freed 20,000 Bolshevik conscripts, then swept westward and so threatened the enemy lines

communication that his operations apparently have caused a precipitate retreat of a portion of the Soviet forces and opened the way for the rapid advance to Kursk of other troops of Denikin's army that were based on Kharkov. Kursk is 280 miles southwest of Moscow. Kamontov's raids have caused such concern to the Bolshevik government that according to recent advice received in Copenhagen the Red capital has been placed in a state of siege.

SAYS REDS PLAN SOVIETS.
Governor Cornwell of West Virginia
Declares Revolution is Their Aim.
Special to The New York Times.
WHITE SULPHUR, W. Va., Sept. 21.
Governor John J. Cornwell of West
Virginia, speaking here tonight before
the annual convention of the Nations

"They do not intend to try to have their policies put into force through popular vote or by electing men to Congress or to the State Legislatures," he declared. "That would be too slow."

ven were it possible, and they know it is not possible that way. "They know the American people will never deliberately vote out a republican form of government and vote for the Russian soviets. Hence, Mr. Tamm and his allies plan a shortcut, a quicker method. It is to starve and choke the country into submission through a nation-wide strike."

[illegible]

control in Seattle a few months ago. Their method is perfectly simple, and will be entirely successful if they are allowed to proceed with their plans. It is to organize the city policemen as a union, and affiliate them with the big labor unions, so when the crucial moment comes the custodians of the public peace will no longer be regarded as the public, but will be made co-workers with the labor leaders, who, in some instances in this State, are declared openly that the purpose of organizing

take over the affairs of government
and of security.

Don. Cohan Theatre
S. 43 St.
First Performance
Ton't at 8:20

POP. MAT.
Ton'w.
100
ORCHESTRA
SEATS
AT \$1.00

SEE-SAW

**CORKING CAST
CORUSCATING CHORUS**

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

Thunder

CRITERION

W'way, 44 St. E're, 3-2.
S'ata, Wed. & Sat., 3-2.

AND

FRANK

BACON

LIGHTNING

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1914. TIME 7:30 P. M.
 HENRY MILLER'S "DEATH"
 MONDAY, APRIL 20TH - SEATS NOW
 RUTH CHATTERTON
 In the Courtroom of the New Theatre
 MONDAY, APRIL 20TH - SEATS NOW
 LIBERTY "THE LAST 7 TIMES"
 SAT. POP. 10 AND 12. MON. 7 AND 9. SAT.
 GEORGE WHITE'S
 SCANDALS OF 1914
 WITH ANN PENNINGTON, 25 Orbits and
 100 Beautiful Scandal Songs
 LUDSON "THE LIGHT COMRADE"
 254 Madison Ave. 4th Fl. Evings at 7:30
 WHICH HAS BEEN WRITTEN
 BY AN AMERICAN. 1. The best.
 SMOOTH TALKING'S COMEDY
 CLARENCE
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"Discriminating Diners"
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Music Hall
of Varieties"
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International Repute
of Variety Artists
HTLY—11:30 for Supper
e for Dinner
PAR EXCELLENCE
contributes dance music before
entrance.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Antoinette
67th Street
dinner with dancing

5 P. M.
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PRIZES NIGHTLY

Chicken Dinner—JUST AS MAMMY
USED TO COOK IT

ous Hofbräu
IN AMERICA
Broadway
ellent Table d'Hôte

DANCING EVERY EVENING.

ATION AT 86TH ST. COR.
for Either One or Two Persons.
Private Bath, \$4 & \$5 Per Day.
Semi-Bath, \$5 to \$8 Per Day.
1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally
yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished.
Best Standard at Attractive Prices.

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Museum of
and just a
the entrance
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Most delightfully situated residential
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Reasonable rates.
The personnel of the management is
a simple assurance of the high class ac-
commodations and quiet dignity of a
quarter of a century under ownership
H. M. Brennan.

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Just East of Broadway

HOTEL NEWTON

528 Broadway, bet. 94th & 95th St.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, \$1.50 to \$4.00 a day
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Phone 2234 Milwaukee.
GOLDEN PHEASANT RESTAURANT
 "Wash Fit for Any Kins"
 Special Plate Dinners from 11 to 5 P.
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II.

The labor factor in the production of petroleum—a mining operation—is markedly lower than in any other mining practice. Coal and other solid minerals require extensive and costly labor—usually unskilled—skilled to a very high degree. The simplicity of petroleum mining, the relatively few employees required, the ease and almost entire freedom from labor in the pipe line transportation of oil, all bespeak for the stability and uninterrupted continuity of the oil industry. Properly safeguarded oil companies, substantially capitalized, managed by operators of broad experience, and taking proper advantage of the "Law of Averages"—where the present large companies bring in close to ninety out of every hundred wells drilled—has placed such oil companies in the first rank of the world's safest investments.

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111 Broadway New York

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We have prepared a comparative analysis on the stocks of five of the leading equipment companies.

Copy upon request.

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Telephone John 272

TO HUNTERPROTEERS IN SHOES AND HATS

Administrator Hears of Prices Arbitrarily Marked Up from 80 to 100 Per Cent.

THINKS CLOTHING HIGH, TOO

Beef Left Off New Fair Price List, Pending Mr. Straus's Investigation of Plea for Advance.

A growing feeling that prices of hats and shoes are exorbitant and unjustifiable caused Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams to announce yesterday that he would confer with Michael Friedman, President of B. Altman & Co., Chairman of the Fair Price Committee's sub-committee on clothing and shoes.

"I have been hearing complaints from all sides," said the Administrator, "regarding clothing, hats and shoes. Today I received a letter from an employee of one of the largest dealers in the city, who wrote that the dealer was advancing prices in these commodities 80 and 100 per cent."

It seems to me that we ought to get the dealers together and discuss the matter so as to arrive at some fair decision. I have no authority to compel any haberdasher or shoe merchant to lower his prices, but I believe by publicity and by stating the position of the dealers a great deal can be done. I have therefore asked Mr. Friedman to meet me tomorrow to discuss the situation.

The letters I have received say hats which were previously \$5 are now \$10, while the prices of shoes have been boosted even higher. In comparison, dealers in these commodities ought to realize that their goods are just as necessary as food, and ought to feel obligation to deal fairly.

I am accusing no one. I haven't got the facts well enough in hand to say right now whether there is profiteering or not in hats and shoes, but I am going to find out, and I am going to use my best endeavor to bring it out.

In giving out the Fair Price Committee's list yesterday, Mr. Williams pointed out that the wholesale price of beef had been omitted pending the investigation going on under the supervision of Oscar S. Straus to determine whether or not the packers are entitled to higher prices.

The Food Administrator said Mr. Straus was going to make a personal investigation into wholesale meat conditions. At the same time expert accountants are going over the books of the packers to see what justification there may be for the contention that wholesale meat dealers are losing money.

According to Mr. Williams, housewives should shop by the fair price list as usual, and where a dealer refuses to sell meat under the terms of the list she should demand to see his bill from the wholesaler.

Jonathan C. Lay, Commissioner of Markets, said yesterday that the supply of government frozen poultry sent to this city was not being distributed as well as it ought to be, and he announced that he was going to get a number of saloons which had refrigerators to put the fowls on sale.

George Salmon, President of the North American Export Company, 120 Broadway, said yesterday that he gave permission to place in operation rolling stores as a means of reducing food costs, announced yesterday that beginning at 5 o'clock this morning ten horse-drawn wagons, carrying a total of 250,000 eggs described as fresh, would be sent to the east side. These eggs are to be sold at 54 cents a dozen. On Wednesday or Thursday other parts of the city will be visited, and it is Mr. Salmon's belief that 750,000 eggs will be disposed of by the end of the week.

If our initial effort works out satisfactorily, Mr. Salmon asserted, "next week we will begin the sale of groceries."

Representing the retail butchers and poultry dealers, on the East Side, Benjamin Shalkowitz of 125 Suffolk Street, and Meyer Richter of 125 Ridge Street, called on Acting District Attorney Alfred J. Talley yesterday and complained that the meat dealers had been treated among the East Side wholesalers which would result in controlling the poultry market during the holiday season.

He began on Thursday of this week, which would increase the price of chickens to the consumer five cents a pound or more.

MILK TO GO UP NOV. 1.
Loton Horton Tells of Higher Farm Prices and New Wage Demands.

Loton Horton, President of Sheffield Farms, Inc., was the only witness examined at the second session of the Milk Fair Price Committee held yesterday in the new Health Department quarters in Pearl Street.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of the city, presided.

Mr. Horton was questioned chiefly regarding the salaries his company paid, the committee trying to ascertain what percentage of the profits went into the pockets of the firm's budget. In the course of the questioning the witness declared that he could see no way to reduce the price of milk other than by the contrary it would go up on November 1.

He said that he himself drew a salary of \$15,000 a year as President and that salaries of other officials ranged from that figure to \$5,000. The price of milk common stock last year, he said, was 14 per cent.

Mr. Horton resented questions concerning the amount of dividends declared and how much was paid in salaries. He did not understand, he said, that when he promised to appear

DENIAL BY DRY LEAGUE.
Condit Says It Won't Try to Pledge Presidential Candidates.

The Anti-Saloon League of America has no intention of entering national politics to enforce the demand that political parties next year nominate candidates for President who are openly pledged to unreserved enforcement of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, according to Fillmore Condit, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league.

Mr. Condit, who presided last week at a meeting of the Executive Committee with State Presidents of the league in Chicago, declared in a statement in Newark yesterday that the subject was not discussed, and that reports to the contrary were wholly unfounded.

JAIL TERMS FOR SPEEDERS.
Two Second Offenders Get 5 and 10 Days Respectively.

William H. Valentine, a chauffeur, of 407 West 166th Street, was sentenced by Magistrate Frederick B. House yesterday in the Traffic Court to serve ten days in the City Prison, following his conviction on a charge of speeding along Broadway from 190th Street to 183d Street Sunday. Last May Magistrate House fined Valentine \$25 after finding him guilty on a similar charge.

Anthony Giordano, of 2,011 Amsterdam Avenue, also a chauffeur, who had previously been fined \$30 by Magistrate House for speeding, was sentenced to serve five days, after being found guilty on a charge of speeding along Manhattan Avenue from 122d Street to 117th Street Sunday afternoon.

SHORT TERM NOTES.
Security Rate, Date, Bid, Ask, Yield.

WHAT FOOD SHOULD COST TODAY.

The Fair Price List Issued Last Night by the Federal Food Administrator:

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price, Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin, Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price, Cts. per Lb.
Beans—Lima.	13	10	23
Beans—Pea or medium.	14	10	24
Beans—Pea or medium, imported.	15	10	25
Bread—Factory wrapped, 16 oz.	8	5	13
Bread—By the lb.	8	5	13
Bread—Store wrapped, 16 oz.	8	5	13
Butter—Fresh creamery, first.	45	5	50
Butter—Fresh creamery, second.	40	5	45
Cheese—American whole milk.	33	5	38
Corn—Yellow.	10	5	15
Cornmeal—Yellow.	10	5	15
Eggs—Fresh, select candled.	19-1007-2-5	1	19-1008-3-5
Flour—Wheat.	12	5	17
Lard.	25	5	30
Milk—Evaporated, 16 oz.	10	5	15
Milk—Evaporated, 8 oz.	10	5	15
Oats—Bulk.	10	5	15
Oats—Long Island.	10	5	15
Peas—Canned, No. 1.	12	5	17
Peas—Long Island.	12	5	17
Rice—Broken.	12	5	17
Rice—Blue Rose.	12	5	17
Salmon—Canned, No. 1 Alaska.	12	5	17
Sugar—Granulated, (bulk).	12	5	17
Tomatoes—Canned, No. 1.	12	5	17

*Per can. *For down. *Unwaxed. These are maximum prices—any dealer may sell for less—and are based upon the "cash-and-carry" plan. They do not include the cost of delivery.

The Fair Price Committee advises cutting out this list and taking it along for reference when shopping.

Article—Kind and Grade.	Wholesale Price, Cts. per Lb.	Max. Margin, Cts. per Lb.	Maximum Fair Price, Cts. per Lb.
Beef—Choice of good and medium steers.	13	10	23
Chuck steak.	13	10	23
Whole cross rib.	13	10	23
Cut cross rib.	13	10	23
Stew beef.	13	10	23
Beef—Hinds and cows, good and medium.	12	10	22
Stir-fry steak.	12	10	22
Rib roast, prime.	12	10	22
Whole top sirloin.	12	10	22
Cut top sirloin.	12	10	22
Lamb—Good and medium.	20	10	30
Lag of lamb.	14	10	24
Rib chops.	14	10	24
Stew lamb (under coat).	14	10	24
Port-Smoked hams, (unwrapped) 5-15 lbs.	33	10	43
Smoked shoulders, (picnic) 2-7 lbs.	24	10	34
Smoked bacon, (unwrapped) 5-15 lbs.	24	10	34
Pork loins, (Western light).	24	10	34
Pork chops, (middle).	12	10	22

*Wholesale price on beef omitted this week pending investigation. The prices quoted on meats are "Western dressed" and are based upon the United States Department of Agriculture reports. City-dressed meats are slightly higher.

The master butchers of the city have agreed to show their wholesale bills upon request. Personal purchasing rather than ordering by telephone is urged.

before the Committee he was to be subjected to a grilling. He was assured that the Committee was absolutely open minded on the question being looked into, and that nobody wished to grill him, or subject him to unnecessary questioning, but that it was necessary to get the possible light on why Grade B milk sells at 16 cents a quart today and to see if some method could not be devised to lower the price.

Mr. Horton said he wished he could tell how to do it. He said he was willing, if anybody could show how it could be done, to lower the price of milk, but he also said that in his judgment it would be advanced on Nov. 1.

He said with the labor situation as it is today and other overhead charges coming up there was but one of two things for the milk distributor to do—either liquidate or go to the public and ask for a fair price for his product.

He declared that he had no complaint, but that he would not be on Nov. 1, when the cost would be increased by the farmer. He read a letter from employees in which was increased the cost to his concern of nine-tenths of a cent on a quart of milk.

Mr. Horton said he had given much thought to the matter of dry milk, or milk powder. He said none of the by-products of milk were manufactured in New York, but always at the source of the milk. If the people would use dry milk, or milk powder, then the freight cost would be greatly lessened.

The concentration of many quarts of fluid milk by drying it into a small package would reduce overhead costs in the milk business in that field at once.

The next meeting will be announced later by Chairman Copeland.

SEEKS DAMAGES FOR BONDS.
Intermountain Company Sues Liggett & Drexell for \$286,000.

The bond firm of Liggett & Drexell, of which John E. Liggett and Anthony J. Drexell, Jr., are members, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for \$286,000 damages by the Intermountain Railway, Light and Power Company. The complaint alleges that Liggett, Hitchborn & Co., the predecessor of the defendant firm, agreed in 1914 to pay all the plaintiff's thirty-year bonds.

were presented, and between 1914 and 1917 accepted and paid for \$434,000 worth.

The complaint alleges that the defendant State Presidents of the league in Chicago, declared in a statement in Newark yesterday that the subject was not discussed, and that reports to the contrary were wholly unfounded.

\$100 Bonds
Island Oil & Transp. 7s
Inter. Rap. Trans. 7s
Lehigh Power Securities 6s
Amer. W. W. & Elect. 5s

Motor Products
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Packard Motor Pfd.
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We have every facility to execute orders in the securities of the above named company in both the New York and Baltimore markets.

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RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS
Maturing 1924-1932
List of Offerings on Application
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Robinson & Co.
Investment Securities
28 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York Pittsburgh

\$3,500,000
J. I. Case Plow Works Company
7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock
Par Value \$100

Dividends exempt by lot from Normal Federal Income Tax. Preferred as to assets and dividends. Subject to redemption in whole or in part, upon thirty day's notice, at \$110 per share. Dividends payable quarterly January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1. Registrars: Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; Liberty National Bank, New York City. Transfer Agents: First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; New York Trust Company, New York City.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock (Par Value \$100)	\$5,000,000	\$3,500,000
7% Non-Cumulative Participating Second Preferred Stock (Par Value \$100)	5,000,000	3,500,000
Common Stock (No Par Value)	125,000 Shares	125,000 Shares

The following information is summarized from a letter signed by Mr. H. M. Wallis, President of the Company:

ORGANIZATION—This Company has been incorporated for the purpose of acquiring and bringing under one management and control the property of the J. I. Case Plow Works Company, which was originally established as the Case-Whiting Company in 1876, manufacturers of plows and tillage implements, and the Wallis Tractor Company which was organized in 1912 and has engaged exclusively in the production of the well known Wallis Tractor.

EARNINGS—The net profits before taxes of the J. I. Case Plow Works for the two years, and of the Wallis Tractor Company for the two and one-half years ending June 30, 1919, combined, were at the average annual rate of \$755,787, or over three times the first preferred stock dividend requirements. For the present fiscal year net profits before taxes are estimated in excess of \$1,250,000, or over five times the dividend requirements on the First Preferred Stock. Federal taxes for said period are estimated at \$130,000.

ASSETS—Based on the report of independent auditors, and after giving effect to the issuance of the new capitalization and purchase of assets of the acquired companies, total net assets, exclusive of good-will, are \$7,272,000, or over \$200 per share, and net quick assets, \$4,376,237.50, or \$125 per share for the First Preferred Stock.

SINKING FUND—An annual sinking fund of \$175,000 beginning with the year 1923 will be used for the retirement of the First Preferred Stock either through purchase in the open market or by calling the same at 110 and accrued dividends.

GENERAL—The Company will have branches and distributing houses in practically all of the important trade centers in the United States. The organization will be in the hands of the men who have been largely responsible for the success of the Companies in the past. The Case Plow enjoys an enviable reputation for quality and service and its standing is thoroughly established with the trade and with the consumer. The Wallis Tractor is known as "America's Foremost Tractor." By the consolidation of the two companies there will be greatly increased efficiency in the manufacture, sales and distribution of the products.

The Company makes a number of covenants for the protection of the First Preferred Stock, one of which is that it will maintain at all times net quick assets equal to 100% of the par value of the stock outstanding.

Price \$97 Per Share
Plus Accrued Dividend

The information and figures used in this advertisement are taken from sources which we consider trustworthy, and while not guaranteed, they have been relied upon by us in the purchase of these securities for our own account.

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New York Stock Exchange Stocks
Complete facilities for execution of orders in 100 Share lots odd lots.

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Suitable Investments for Business Men
CIRCULARS on request.
SECURITIES, listed or unlisted, bought and sold in small or large amounts. Listed stocks carried on margin. Correspondence invited.

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Atlanta Terminal Company
Series "A"
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Dated August 1, 1919. Due August 1, 1939.
Authorized \$2,500,000 Present issue \$1,000,000
Company pays interest without deduction for Normal Tax of 2%

Principal and interest guaranteed jointly and severally by endorsement by the Southern Railway Company, the Central of Georgia Railway Company and the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company.

For details regarding this issue, we quote from the letter of H. W. Miller, President of the Atlanta Terminal Company:

These bonds will be the direct obligation of the Atlanta Terminal Company and will be secured by a direct first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. The Company has no other fixed interest bearing obligations.

The Atlanta Terminal Company owns and operates a modern passenger station located in the center of the business district of Atlanta representing an investment of \$1,722,000.

The Atlanta Terminal property is used by the Southern Railway, Atlanta and West Point Railroad, Central of Georgia Railway, Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railway. The first three companies each own one-third of the capital stock of the Atlanta Terminal Company and are obligated under an agreement dated June 1, 1903, to use the passenger station of the Atlanta Terminal Company and no other for the handling of their passenger business into and out of Atlanta.

Price 100 and Interest
All the above bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

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Harris, Forbes & Co.
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Brooklyn Office: 181 N. 10th St.
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Investors read
The Wall Street Journal

BEQUEATHS A HOME FOR NEEDLEWOMEN

Margaret A. Howard Leaves
\$400,000 Fund in Trust to
Aid Indigent Seamstresses.

OPEN TO ALL CREEDS

Widow of British Army Officer Willa
Additional \$100,000 to Other
Charities.

Gifts of more than \$500,000 in charities,
of which \$400,000 is to establish a home
for indigent needlewomen, are provided
in the will of Mrs. Margaret A. Howard,
who died at the Hotel Salmemo on Aug.
27 last. Mrs. Howard was the widow
of a British Army officer and until 1912
was President of White, Howard & Co.,
modistes, at Thirty-fourth Street and
Madison Avenue.

The will, made in 1912, and three
codicils executed later, give the Mar-
garet A. Howard Home \$400,000 in trust
and the residuary estate. The home is
to be established for indigent needle-
women who are advanced in years and
who earn their livelihood as seamstresses
or in kindred occupations and who
are unable to provide for themselves
adequately in their declining years. They
are to be admitted regardless of religious
beliefs.

Mrs. White made large bequests to
her friends, Little Vaughn and Howard
Percy Bingham White of Richmond,
Va. Her employees got from \$200 to
\$1,200 each.

The will provides \$5,000 each for the St.
Vincent de Paul Society of 373 Lafayette
Street and the Little Sisters of the
Poor. The following get \$5,000 each:
St. Francis Xavier, Salvation Army, St.
Patrick's Cathedral, Roman Catholic
Orphan Asylum, and St. Stephen's, St.
Leo's, and Holy Innocent's Churches.

Gifts of \$2,500 go to the Archbishops of
Dublin and of Tuam, Ireland, and the
Bishops of Cork and of Armagh.

The following receive \$1,000 each: St.
Gabriel's Sanatorium, Home of the Sis-
ters of Mercordia, St. Joseph's Home,
St. Michael's Home for Deaf-Mute Chil-
dren, House of the Good Shepherd, New
York Fire Department Relief Fund, and
New York Foundling Hospital. Bequests
of \$500 each go to the following: Roman
Catholic Church of Shelter Island, Home
for Ruptured and Crippled, Catholic
Protective Society, Catholic Protective
Society for Girls, Mission of Our Lady
of the Rosary, Columbus Hospital, Mis-
sion of the Immaculate Virgin, St. Eliza-
beth's Home for Crippled Children, St.
Joseph's Day Nursery, St. Ann's Con-
valescent Hospital, St. Francis's Hospi-
tal, New York Institute for the Blind,
Home of Rest for Consumptives, Blind
Asylum, Girls' Mission of the Immacu-
late Virgin, and New York Skin and
Cancer Hospital.

COLUMBIA GETS \$1,220,344.

Barnard Also Benefits \$1,420,344 by
General Carpenter's Will.

The appraisal of the estate of General
Horace W. Carpenter, Trustee of Colum-
bia University, who died Jan. 31, 1915, at
the age of 64, and left the bulk of his
estate to Columbia University and Barn-
ard College, as stated when his will
was probated, was filed yesterday, and
shows that the total estate was \$5,500,
000, and the net estate \$1,277,407. The
estate held \$2,939,273 in cash, the largest
amount of cash disclosed in any ap-
praisal of an estate of similar size.

The bequests to Barnard aggregate
\$1,420,344, and to Columbia they ag-
gregate \$1,220,344, with \$200,000 to Presby-
terian Hospital, and \$50,000 to Cloane
Maternity Hospital, allied with Colum-
bia. The Barnard gift is the largest
ever made, and that to Columbia, with
gifts during his lifetime, is one of the
most liberal.

Mrs. Coffin's Estate \$1,140,961.

Mrs. Euphemia S. Coffin, the wife of
Edmund Coffin, an attorney, who died
Feb. 7, at 110 East Seventy-first Street,
left an estate appraised yesterday at
\$1,140,961, of which \$553,370 was in
stocks and bonds and \$587,591 in real
estate. Her personal effects, including
her jewelry, were appraised at \$208,630.
She gave her husband and her sons,
William S. and Henry S. Coffin, \$236,013
each, and left the remainder to em-
ployees.

ASKS AID FOR TEXAS TOWN.

Corpus Christi Mayor Appeals in
Behalf of Storm Sufferers.

Alexander Potter, consulting engineer
of 50 Church Street, yesterday made
public a telegram from Gordon Boon,
Mayor of the storm-swept city of Corpus
Christi, Texas.

In the message the Mayor appealed
for financial assistance from New
Yorkers for the homeless in his city.
Mr. Potter built Corpus Christi's water-
works system and supervised other pub-
lic improvements there. The telegram
read:

"You can be of great service in urg-
ing the people of New York to con-
tribute as liberally as their circum-
stances will permit to the fund we are
attempting to raise to rehabilitate and
give a new start in life to more than
4,000 people who are homeless and
destitute. The property damage will ex-
ceed \$20,000,000, and the death list may
reach 700 or 800. Your knowledge of
our condition will enable you to be of
great service to us."

SEEKS SHIP ON SPIRIT'S TIP.

Havana Society Believes "Message"
Saying Valbana to Afloat.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Chartered by
members of the Dr. Antonio Valbana So-
ciety, an organization of spiritualists,
a tugboat is expected to leave this port
soon in search of the long-overdue Span-
ish steamship Valbana, which official
reports declare sank recently near Key
West, with the probable loss of all on
board.

The spiritualists assert they have re-
ceived a communication at a recent ses-
sion from the spirit of Dr. Valbana that
the Valbana was still afloat near Cape
Sal. They declare it is belgiously drifting
at sea, and that, while many of these or-
boards have perished, thirty survivors
have been picked up by a small schooner
which is proceeding to some distant port.
The members of the society say they
intend to carry out their plan for a
search, unless the spirit of Dr. Valbana
intervenes and counsels abandonment of
the projected voyage. Carrier planes are
to be taken along as a means of
communication with the shore, the tug
having no wireless equipment.

11 POLICEMAN ON TRIAL

Accused of Asking Contributions for
"Welcome Home" Beer Party.

The solicitation of contributions from
citizens for a "welcome home" recep-
tion, at the Young Men's Democratic
Club, Thirty-first Street and First
Avenue, May 22, for three returning
policemen from service in the war caused
the trial of eleven policemen of the
East Thirty-fifth Street Station before
First Deputy Commissioner John A.
Leach yesterday. They were charged
with acting in a manner detrimental to
good order and discipline.

Police Inspector James S. Bolan of
the Third District said he had received
a letter complaining that policemen had
sent soliciting letters, written on sta-
tionery of the Police Department, for
money to buy beer, cigars, and other
things.

The men on trial were Sergeant Wil-
lam F. Reich, Harry J. Young, and
William Marion, and Patrolmen John
H. Carroll, Thomas Convery, William I.
Court, John J. Curda, William Falvey,
Harry J. McCormack, John J. McIn-
tyre, and Harry Rosenthal, members of
the "welcome home" committee.

C. W. Stafford of the Kings Bay Brew-
ery said his firm had sent a half keg of
beer to the club, which had been paid
for. Christopher Hupfel of the Hupfel
Brewing Company testified that he had
made a gift of two quarter kegs of beer
to John Dawson, a saloonkeeper at Thirty-
fifth Street and First Avenue, said he
had contributed \$5 voluntarily.

Sergeant Marion told the Deputy Com-
missioner that the policemen had as-
signed themselves \$1 each, and that no
contributions had been authorized from
outside sources. The cost of the recep-
tion was \$80.50. Deputy Commissioner
Leach, reserving decision, remarked that
it did not appear the men had committed
any offense.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
Sept.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Oct.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Nov.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Dec.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Jan.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Feb.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Mar.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Apr.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
June	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
July	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Aug.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2

OATS.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
Sept.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Oct.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Nov.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Dec.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Jan.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Feb.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Mar.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Apr.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
June	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
July	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Aug.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2

PROVISIONS.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
Sept.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Oct.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Nov.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Dec.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Jan.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Feb.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Mar.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Apr.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
June	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
July	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Aug.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2

COTTONSEED OIL.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
Sept.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Oct.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Nov.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Dec.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Jan.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Feb.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Mar.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Apr.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
June	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
July	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Aug.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2

CALL PRICES.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
Sept.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Oct.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Nov.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Dec.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Jan.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Feb.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Mar.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Apr.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
June	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
July	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Aug.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2

COFFEE.

High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
Sept.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Oct.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Nov.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Dec.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Jan.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Feb.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Mar.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Apr.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
June	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
July	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Aug.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,530 pack-
ages. Fine grades of fresh creamery are
shorter up somewhat and the market is
2c higher and firm. Medium qualities char-
ing moderately in the improvement and trade
is better. Creamery, higher than extras, a
pound, 54c; extra, 52c; No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 48c;
No. 3, 46c; No. 4, 44c; No. 5, 42c; No. 6, 40c;
No. 7, 38c; No. 8, 36c; No. 9, 34c; No. 10, 32c;
No. 11, 30c; No. 12, 28c; No. 13, 26c; No. 14, 24c;
No. 15, 22c; No. 16, 20c; No. 17, 18c; No. 18, 16c;
No. 19, 14c; No. 20, 12c; No. 21, 10c; No. 22, 8c;
No. 23, 6c; No. 24, 4c; No. 25, 2c; No. 26, 0c;
No. 27, 0c; No. 28, 0c; No. 29, 0c; No. 30, 0c;
No. 31, 0c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c;
No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c;
No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c;
No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c;
No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c;
No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c;
No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c;
No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c;
No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c;
No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c;
No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c;
No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c;
No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c;
No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c;
No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c;
No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c;
No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c;
No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c; No. 101, 0c; No. 102, 0c;
No. 103, 0c; No. 104, 0c; No. 105, 0c; No. 106, 0c;
No. 107, 0c; No. 108, 0c; No. 109, 0c; No. 110, 0c;
No. 111, 0c; No. 112, 0c; No. 113, 0c; No. 114, 0c;
No. 115, 0c; No. 116, 0c; No. 117, 0c; No. 118, 0c;
No. 119, 0c; No. 120, 0c; No. 121, 0c; No. 122, 0c;
No. 123, 0c; No. 124, 0c; No. 125, 0c; No. 126, 0c;
No. 127, 0c; No. 128, 0c; No. 129, 0c; No. 130, 0c;
No. 131, 0c; No. 132, 0c; No. 133, 0c; No. 134, 0c;
No. 135, 0c; No. 136, 0c; No. 137, 0c; No. 138, 0c;
No. 139, 0c; No. 140, 0c; No. 141, 0c; No. 142, 0c;
No. 143, 0c; No. 144, 0c; No. 145, 0c; No. 146, 0c;
No. 147, 0c; No. 148, 0c; No. 149, 0c; No. 150, 0c;
No. 151, 0c; No. 152, 0c; No. 153, 0c; No. 154, 0c;
No. 155, 0c; No. 156, 0c; No. 157, 0c; No. 158, 0c;
No. 159, 0c; No. 160, 0c; No. 161, 0c; No. 162, 0c;
No. 163, 0c; No. 164, 0c; No. 165, 0c; No. 166, 0c;
No. 167, 0c; No. 168, 0c; No. 169, 0c; No. 170, 0c;
No. 171, 0c; No. 172, 0c; No. 173, 0c; No. 174, 0c;
No. 175, 0c; No. 176, 0c; No. 177, 0c; No. 178, 0c;
No. 179, 0c; No. 180, 0c; No. 181, 0c; No. 182, 0c;
No. 183, 0c; No. 184, 0c; No. 185, 0c; No. 186, 0c;
No. 187, 0c; No. 188, 0c; No. 189, 0c; No. 190, 0c;
No. 191, 0c; No. 192, 0c; No. 193, 0c; No. 194, 0c;
No. 195, 0c; No. 196, 0c; No. 197, 0c; No. 198, 0c;
No. 199, 0c; No. 200, 0c; No. 201, 0c; No. 202, 0c;
No. 203, 0c; No. 204, 0c; No. 205, 0c; No. 206, 0c;
No. 207, 0c; No. 208, 0c; No. 209, 0c; No. 210, 0c;
No. 211, 0c; No. 212, 0c; No. 213, 0c; No. 214, 0c;
No. 215, 0c; No. 216, 0c; No. 217, 0c; No. 218, 0c;
No. 219, 0c; No. 220, 0c; No. 221, 0c; No. 222, 0c;
No. 223, 0c; No. 224, 0c; No. 225, 0c; No. 226, 0c;
No. 227, 0c; No. 228, 0c; No. 229, 0c; No. 230, 0c;
No. 231, 0c; No. 232, 0c; No. 233, 0c; No. 234, 0c;
No. 235, 0c; No. 236, 0c; No. 237, 0c; No. 238, 0c;
No. 239, 0c; No. 240, 0c; No. 241, 0c; No. 242, 0c;
No. 243, 0c; No. 244, 0c; No. 245, 0c; No. 246, 0c;
No. 247, 0c; No. 248, 0c; No. 249, 0c; No. 250, 0c;
No. 251, 0c; No. 252, 0c; No. 253, 0c; No. 254, 0c;
No. 255, 0c; No. 256, 0c; No. 257, 0c; No. 258, 0c;
No. 259, 0c; No. 260, 0c; No. 261, 0c; No. 262, 0c;
No. 263, 0c; No. 264, 0c; No. 265, 0c; No. 266, 0c;
No. 267, 0c; No. 268, 0c; No. 269, 0c; No. 270, 0c;
No. 271, 0c; No. 272, 0c; No. 273, 0c; No. 274, 0c;
No. 275, 0c; No. 276, 0c; No. 277, 0c; No. 278, 0c;
No. 279, 0c; No. 280,

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Investors read
The Wall Street Journal
MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders' meeting of The Wall Street Journal Company will be held at its office, 100 East 120th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, October 7, 1919, at 12:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees of said Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

LOUIS BARON, Secretary.

SENSATIONAL GAINS IN COTTON PRICES

Market, Influenced by Weather Reports and Rumors of Foreign Buying, Goes to High Levels.

MOST ADVANCES ARE HELD

Spot Quotations Up 130 Points, with Futures 120 to 145 Points—Exports Show Big Increase.

There was another sensational advance in cotton prices yesterday, occasioned by a combination of circumstances, all of which tended to help the market. Over-Sunday crop advices were very unfavorable, with reports of heavy rains in many parts of Texas and elsewhere in the belt, and with unofficial condition reports showing a good deal of deterioration. Then the foreign exchange market improved, and there were rumors of foreign buying, or at least of the securing of credits here by foreign interests which are expected to figure as big buyers. And on top of all this there was some spot trade buying, both here and in the South, where the important spot markets showed gains of 75 to 100 points from last week's closing figures. The New York spot market was up 130 points.

These factors sent future prices here up 120 to 145 points at the day's close, and most of them were held to the close. The late months, especially March and May, did vary very little, these options showing gains of 145 points each at the day's maximum, while October and December each gained 133 points. At the close, however, the distant months fell back somewhat, so that the net gains were uniform at 130 to 145 points.

Export clearances over the week-end amounted to 35,327 bales, against 24,774 bales moved in all of last week, when exports fell to the lowest level reached since 1914. This, combined with other bullish factors, helped the market's advance. Nothing more was heard of the threatened strike of longshoremen on the Gulf coast, and predictions in the trade were for big exports this week. It was recalled that after the bad week in July, when the shipping strike tied up exports so that only about 30,000 bales moved in the week of July 29, exports mounted to record totals, when 151,841 bales went forward the second week after the strike.

The Liverpool market, which came in rather heavy at initial declines of 2 to 9 points, turned strong after our opening, and at the close there the market had regained all of the early losses and showed gains on the day of 18 to 24 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct.	30.00	31.11	30.24	31.00	30.75
Nov.	30.13	31.40	30.28	31.25	30.75
Dec.	30.18	31.47	30.35	31.27	30.75
Jan.	30.31	31.64	30.50	31.50	30.75
Feb.	30.35	31.70	30.55	31.55	30.75
Mar.	30.37	31.72	30.57	31.57	30.75
Apr.	30.38	31.73	30.58	31.58	30.75
May	30.39	31.74	30.59	31.59	30.75
June	30.40	31.75	30.60	31.60	30.75
July	30.41	31.76	30.61	31.61	30.75
Aug.	30.42	31.77	30.62	31.62	30.75
Sept.	30.43	31.78	30.63	31.63	30.75
Oct.	30.44	31.79	30.64	31.64	30.75
Nov.	30.45	31.80	30.65	31.65	30.75
Dec.	30.46	31.81	30.66	31.66	30.75
Jan.	30.47	31.82	30.67	31.67	30.75
Feb.	30.48	31.83	30.68	31.68	30.75
Mar.	30.49	31.84	30.69	31.69	30.75
Apr.	30.50	31.85	30.70	31.70	30.75
May	30.51	31.86	30.71	31.71	30.75
June	30.52	31.87	30.72	31.72	30.75
July	30.53	31.88	30.73	31.73	30.75
Aug.	30.54	31.89	30.74	31.74	30.75
Sept.	30.55	31.90	30.75	31.75	30.75
Oct.	30.56	31.91	30.76	31.76	30.75
Nov.	30.57	31.92	30.77	31.77	30.75
Dec.	30.58	31.93	30.78	31.78	30.75
Jan.	30.59	31.94	30.79	31.79	30.75
Feb.	30.60	31.95	30.80	31.80	30.75
Mar.	30.61	31.96	30.81	31.81	30.75
Apr.	30.62	31.97	30.82	31.82	30.75
May	30.63	31.98	30.83	31.83	30.75
June	30.64	31.99	30.84	31.84	30.75
July	30.65	32.00	30.85	31.85	30.75
Aug.	30.66	32.01	30.86	31.86	30.75
Sept.	30.67	32.02	30.87	31.87	30.75
Oct.	30.68	32.03	30.88	31.88	30.75
Nov.	30.69	32.04	30.89	31.89	30.75
Dec.	30.70	32.05	30.90	31.90	30.75
Jan.	30.71	32.06	30.91	31.91	30.75
Feb.	30.72	32.07	30.92	31.92	30.75
Mar.	30.73	32.08	30.93	31.93	30.75
Apr.	30.74	32.09	30.94	31.94	30.75
May	30.75	32.10	30.95	31.95	30.75
June	30.76	32.11	30.96	31.96	30.75
July	30.77	32.12	30.97	31.97	30.75
Aug.	30.78	32.13	30.98	31.98	30.75
Sept.	30.79	32.14	30.99	31.99	30.75
Oct.	30.80	32.15	31.00	32.00	30.75
Nov.	30.81	32.16	31.01	32.01	30.75
Dec.	30.82	32.17	31.02	32.02	30.75
Jan.	30.83	32.18	31.03	32.03	30.75
Feb.	30.84	32.19	31.04	32.04	30.75
Mar.	30.85	32.20	31.05	32.05	30.75
Apr.	30.86	32.21	31.06	32.06	30.75
May	30.87	32.22	31.07	32.07	30.75
June	30.88	32.23	31.08	32.08	30.75
July	30.89	32.24	31.09	32.09	30.75
Aug.	30.90	32.25	31.10	32.10	30.75
Sept.	30.91	32.26	31.11	32.11	30.75
Oct.	30.92	32.27	31.12	32.12	30.75
Nov.	30.93	32.28	31.13	32.13	30.75
Dec.	30.94	32.29	31.14	32.14	30.75
Jan.	30.95	32.30	31.15	32.15	30.75
Feb.	30.96	32.31	31.16	32.16	30.75
Mar.	30.97	32.32	31.17	32.17	30.75
Apr.	30.98	32.33	31.18	32.18	30.75
May	30.99	32.34	31.19	32.19	30.75
June	31.00	32.35	31.20	32.20	30.75
July	31.01	32.36	31.21	32.21	30.75
Aug.	31.02	32.37	31.22	32.22	30.75
Sept.	31.03	32.38	31.23	32.23	30.75
Oct.	31.04	32.39	31.24	32.24	30.75
Nov.	31.05	32.40	31.25	32.25	30.75
Dec.	31.06	32.41	31.26	32.26	30.75
Jan.	31.07	32.42	31.27	32.27	30.75
Feb.	31.08	32.43	31.28	32.28	30.75
Mar.	31.09	32.44	31.29	32.29	30.75
Apr.	31.10	32.45	31.30	32.30	30.75
May	31.11	32.46	31.31	32.31	30.75
June	31.12	32.47	31.32	32.32	30.75
July	31.13	32.48	31.33	32.33	30.75
Aug.	31.14	32.49	31.34	32.34	30.75
Sept.	31.15	32.50	31.35	32.35	30.75
Oct.	31.16	32.51	31.36	32.36	30.75
Nov.	31.17	32.52	31.37	32.37	30.75
Dec.	31.18	32.53	31.38	32.38	30.75
Jan.	31.19	32.54	31.39	32.39	30.75
Feb.	31.20	32.55	31.40	32.40	30.75
Mar.	31.21	32.56	31.41	32.41	30.75
Apr.	31.22	32.57	31.42	32.42	30.75
May	31.23	32.58	31.43	32.43	30.75
June	31.24	32.59	31.44	32.44	30.75
July	31.25	32.60	31.45	32.45	30.75
Aug.	31.26	32.61	31.46	32.46	30.75
Sept.	31.27	32.62	31.47	32.47	30.75
Oct.	31.28	32.63	31.48	32.48	30.75
Nov.	31.29	32.64	31.49	32.49	30.75
Dec.	31.30	32.65	31.50	32.50	30.75
Jan.	31.31	32.66	31.51	32.51	30.75
Feb.	31.32	32.67	31.52	32.52	30.75
Mar.	31.33	32.68	31.53	32.53	30.75
Apr.	31.34	32.69	31.54	32.54	30.75
May	31.35	32.70	31.55	32.55	30.75
June	31.36	32.71	31.56	32.56	30.75
July	31.37	32.72	31.57	32.57	30.75
Aug.	31.38	32.73	31.58	32.58	30.75
Sept.	31.39	32.74	31.59	32.59	30.75
Oct.	31.40	32.75	31.60	32.60	30.75
Nov.	31.41	32.76	31.61	32.61	30.75
Dec.	31.42	32.77	31.62	32.62	30.75
Jan.	31.43	32.78	31.63	32.63	30.75
Feb.	31.44	32.79	31.64	32.64	30.75
Mar.	31.45	32.80	31.65	32.65	30.75
Apr.	31.46	32.81	31.66	32.66	30.75
May	31.47	32.82	31.67	32.67	30.75
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Aug.	31.50	32.85	31.70	32.70	30.75
Sept.	31.51	32.86	31.71	32.71	30.75
Oct.	31.52	32.87	31.72	32.72	30.75
Nov.	31.53	32.88	31.73	32.73	30.75
Dec.	31.54	32.89	31.74	32.74	30.75
Jan.	31.55	32.90	31.75	32.75	30.75
Feb.	31.56	32.91	31.76	32.76	30.75
Mar.	31.57	32.92	31.77	32.77	30.75
Apr.	31.58	32.93	31.78	32.78	30.75
May	31.59	32.94	31.79	32.79	30.75
June	31.60	32.95	31.80	32.80	30.75
July	31.61	32.96	31.81	32.81	30.75
Aug.	31.62	32.97	31.82	32.82	30.75
Sept.	31.63	32.98	31.83	32.83	30.75
Oct.	31.64	32.99	31.84	32.84	30.75
Nov.	31.65	33.00	31.85	32.85	30.75
Dec.	31.66	33.01	31.86	32.86	30.75
Jan.	31.67	33.02	31.87	32.87	30.75
Feb.	31.68	33.03	31.88	32.88	30.75
Mar.	31.69	33.04	31.89	32.89	30.75
Apr.	31.70	33.05	31.90	32.90	30.75
May	31.71	33.06	31.91	32.91	30.75
June	31.72	33.07	31.92	32.92	30.75
July	31.73	33.08	31.93	32.93	30.75
Aug.	31.74	33.09	31.94	32.94	30.75
Sept.	31.75	33.10	31.95	32.95	30.75
Oct.	31.76	33.11	31.96	32.96	30.75
Nov.	31.77	33.12	31.97	32.97	30.75
Dec.	31.78	33.13	31.98	32.98	30.75
Jan.	31.79	33.14	31.99	32.99	30.75
Feb.	31.80	33.15	32.00	33.00	30.75

Argentine Govt. Bonds
French " Bonds
Italian " Bonds
Japanese " Bonds
Swiss " Bonds
Russian " Bonds

Options on Stocks and Bonds

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100 Bucyrus Pfd.

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Franklin Fire Insurance

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J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Cuban Gov't 4 1/2 5s
Argentine Gov't 5s, 1945
Japanese Gov't 4s, 1931

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Newly established in 1913—
is now the largest tire re-
building concern in America.

Dividends paid regularly
since January, 1918.

Big new factory and ample
parking indicate that
OVERLAND TIRE will
become one of the nation's
GIANT INDUSTRIES.

Stock is held on the New
York Curb, and shares pur-
chased here should prove a
most favorable investment
for a big dividend yield in
the future.

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All denominations bought for cash
based on the closing day pay today

PURDY & CO.
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Investors read
The Wall Street Journal

ROLLS-ROYCE COMING HERE.
Company Plans American Branch to
Meet Demand for Its Product.
An American branch of the Rolls-
Royce Company of Derby, England, will
be established within a short time, ac-
cording to the announcement made last
night by Claude Johnson, Managing Di-
rector of the Rolls-Royce Company. Al-
though no site for the factory has thus
far been selected, the financial arrange-
ments for establishing the American
company have been practically com-
pleted. It is understood that Aldred & Co.,

bankers of this city, will provide the
capital for the undertaking, as under
the present British war acts it is not
permitted to transfer British capital for
industrial purposes here. The stock
issue will probably be \$7,000,000.
The new venture is being undertaken
because of the growing demand in this
country for Rolls-Royce cars and other
products. The parent company in En-
gland is unable to fill this demand, its
capacity having been booked for the
next year and a half. The chassis for
the American Rolls-Royce will be iden-
tical in every detail with that turned out
by the English plants. The Rolls-Royce
chassis sells in this country for \$10,000.

FAVOR SINCLAIR MERGER.
Stockholders Vote for Consolidation
of the Various Interests.
The stockholders of the Sinclair Oil Re-
fining Company, the Sinclair Oil Corpora-
tion, at meetings yesterday, voted in
favor of the plan of consolidation with
the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corpora-
tion. The plan of consolidation was
approved by a vote of 100 to 1. The
Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation
is a new corporation to be organized
under the laws of the State of New York.
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by a vote of 100 to 1. The Sinclair
Consolidated Oil Corporation is a new
corporation to be organized under the
laws of the State of New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes bonds like 4 1/2% June 1927, 4 1/2% June 1928, etc.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes bonds like Mexican Petroleum, 4 1/2% June 1927, etc.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes bonds like Adirondack Electric Power, 4 1/2% June 1927, etc.

CARBON TRANSACTIONS

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes bonds like 1000 Adams Coal, 4 1/2% June 1927, etc.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes bonds like Baltimore, 4 1/2% June 1927, etc.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes stocks like Standard Oil, 4 1/2% June 1927, etc.

PUNTA ALLEGRE SUGAR CO.
The Board of Directors have passed the
following resolution: That there be ap-
propriated out of the surplus or net earn-
ings of the company, for the purpose of
paying dividends on the common stock
during the year ending September 30, 1919,
a sum sufficient to pay dividends on the
common stock at the rate of 10% (ten per
cent) on the basis of the par value of the
stock.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 22nd day of
September, 1919.

Table with 2 columns: Asset/ liability and Amount. Includes Cash, Bonds, Mortgages, etc.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PANTRY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 22nd day of
September, 1919.

Table with 2 columns: Asset/ liability and Amount. Includes Cash, Bonds, Mortgages, etc.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 22nd day of
September, 1919.

Table with 2 columns: Asset/ liability and Amount. Includes Cash, Bonds, Mortgages, etc.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF
SALE OF SECURITIES PLEDGED
UNDER INDEMNITY OF INTER-
NATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY,
DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Guar-
anty Trust Company of New York, as
Trustee under the Indenture, dated Novem-
ber 1, 1912, securing Collateral Trust Four Per
Cent Bonds of the International Traction
Company, has adjourned the sale of the se-
curities pledged under said Indenture from
September 15, 1919, to October 15, 1919,
and that said Trustee will offer said securities
for sale at public auction on October 15, 1919,
at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on the City of New
York.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF
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ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY
COMPANY

Under the terms of its Income Mortgage,
dated October 1, 1910, the holders of the
Six Per Cent Bonds of the St. Louis-San
Francisco Railway Company, will be paid
on October 1, 1919, the interest due on
the bonds for the year ending September 30,
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REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another important transaction in the Fourth Avenue silk and wool district, where there has been considerable buying activity of late for occupancy and speculation, was closed yesterday by Daniel H. Jackson, operator, who purchased the Camera Building at 123 and 124 East Twenty-fifth Street from the Charles Matthee estate.

The property consists of a seven-story modern office structure, on a plot 41.5 by 100, located 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue. It is fully tenanted by the silk and woolen trade and shows a gross annual rental of \$28,000. The holding price was \$100,000.

Investor Buys \$100,000 West Side Apartment.

The twelve-story apartment house at 145 to 149 West Seventy-ninth Street has been sold to an investor by the estate of John R. Hegeman, former President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The structure occupies a plot 42 by 102 feet, located between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. It was erected about five years ago by Bing & Bing and held at \$500,000. Containing forty-eight suites, it yields a gross annual rental of about \$10,000.

Exporters Buy Site for Office Building in New York Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company sold for the Manhattan estate, Walter Street, northwest corner of Centies Slip, a four-story building, on a lot 25 by 57. The purchaser is Riera, Torco & Van Twyler, one of the leading import and export firms doing business with Porto Rico and Cuba and the South American countries. The buyers will immediately tear down the building and erect a modern five or six-story office building on the site for their own use.

Trust Company Sells Former Bank Building.

L. G. Miller, President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, sold the former bank building, a five-story office structure on a plot 35 by 25, at 230 Grand Street.

Operators Sell Wadsworth Avenue Apartment.

The Knapp & Wadsworth Company sold for Franklin Pettit, 100 Wadsworth Avenue, a four-story apartment and store, on a plot 30 by 100 feet, at the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 31st Street, renting for \$14,000, and held at \$30,000.

Dwelling Sales.

J. P. Phillips & Co. sold for Charles Regal Levy a dwelling on a lot 15 by 100 feet, at 640 West 13th Street.

Alfred P. Coburn is buyer of 159 West Twenty-second Street, which will be remodelled into small apartments with six on the ground floor.

Paul & Milne sold for Miss A. Brennan a dwelling on a lot 15 by 100 feet, at 117 East Ninety-first Street, held at \$20,000.

Douglas L. Elliman sold for the estate of J. Guntar Wright to a banker the dwelling, on a lot 100 feet, at 100 East Fifty-first Street, held at \$10,000.

Electus T. Backus sold for the E. A. Holding Company the dwelling on a lot 18.25 by 102.25 at 110 East Seventy-second Street, to Robert K. Stafford, held at \$3,000.

P. C. Sanders sold the dwelling at 454 Eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to Miss Helen C. Woodruff for Mrs. Anna P. Hesketh.

Buyers for Tenements.

Henry Brady sold for the Clark estate to A. Springer the four-story tenement on a lot 24 by 75 feet, at 345 Seventh Avenue.

Louis W. Osterwald sold to Margaret Roberts for the estate of Pearl Weinman the five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, at 513 West Fifty-ninth Street.

The Bronx Market.

Samuel Cowen sold to Edward Brown a five-story apartment at 1,000 Boston Road, held at \$45,000.

Williamson & Briggs sold for Madelon Haas four three-family houses, on a lot 122 by 64 by irregular, at 203 125th Street, held at \$10,000.

Alexander Selkin and Carl Jaffe sold for Charles Friedrich a two-family dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, at 230 125th Street.

Mr. Narasimha & Son and M. Herdt sold for Philip Wadsworth to a bank a two-family dwelling, on a lot 30 by 75, at 572 East 103rd Street.

H. Hornstein sold for the Ellen Realty and Construction Company to Nathan Beveler the five-story apartment, on a lot 66 by 47, at 817 East 181st Street.

George J. McCaffery, Jr., sold for Charles F. Hall a two-family house on a lot 25 by 100, at 2,717 Gifford Avenue, for Andrew Parish a two-family dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100, at 1,020 Daily Avenue, and for a client the dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, at 1,988 Clinton Avenue.

D. Cohen and A. Weiss sold for a client to the H. Investing Company, Michael Kaufmann, President, the five-story apartment, on an irregular plot containing 9,000 square feet, at 300 Ely Street, in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx. The property is a model apartment building by James J. Mehan, renting for \$15,500 and held at \$60,000.

J. Clarence Davies sold for the Kanel Construction Company to Mary Kanel a three-story apartment, near 100th Street, at 1,622 Taylor Avenue, near Van Nest Avenue.

McV. Hemenway and the estate of John H. Hinton to Harry Cahn and Philip Wadsworth, heretofore partners in the business, a five-story apartment, on a lot 30 by 120, at 506 to 508 Whitlock Avenue. The property rents for \$10,000 and is held at \$10,000.

The apartment at 1,824 Washington Avenue, on a lot 25 by 120, has been bought by Max Weiss.

Steinman & Steinman sold for Feinberg & Bernheim, the northeast corner of 110th Avenue and Home Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 193 by 45 feet irregular, held at \$75,000.

More Lots in Clifton Estate Sale.

Twenty-two more lots, eleven on Kingsbridge Road and eleven on 110th Avenue, will be added to the 471 already included in the sale of the Clifton estate property, which is being taken place at the real estate auction room in Vesey Street at noon today.

They formed the bulk of the late Mr. J. Singh and were purchased yesterday from his son. The Singh estate had been held for more than \$100,000.

Exceptionally high prices, which will probably make a record for Bronx real estate, are expected to result from the sale today, in spite of heavy assessments, which have been levied on the property.

High \$150,000 for a lot on account of the rock strata underlying the territory, to be levied on the newly laid-out streets, for sewers, and paving in the near future the keen public interest aroused is regarded as likely to make the sale from the financial point of view, a great success.

Brooklyn.

Charles Partridge sold for Frederick

Remde to a client, for occupancy, the two-family dwelling at 355 Maple Street, between 110th and 111th Streets, on a plot 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of 110th Avenue and Kosciuszko Street held at \$43,000.

I. Salsberg sold for W. Shoenfeld to the Armour Construction Company a plot 40 by 100 feet on the south side of 14th Street, east of Broadway, containing an exterior of granite, will seat 1,500, and cost \$350,000.

Water S. Rose and C. G. Greninger sold for Martin J. Shields the house at 144 Seventy-sixth Street, to a client for occupancy.

Staten Island.

Morfit & Schwab sold for Isaac Pechin to Edward Egan the two-family dwelling at 9 Rosewood Place, Tompkinsville.

Westchester.

Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the estates of Tappan-Zee, Inc., to Henry C. Meyer at lot on Harvard Avenue, Philip Manor, North Tarrytown.

Mrs. Francine M. Ferris bought from Frederick Brown the Dash homestead at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. George Howe was the broker.

Harcourt Norton bought a residence from Robert C. Fulton on Nyro Avenue, Pelham Heights. George Howe was the broker.

Prince & Ripley sold for Lewis Johnson to Stacy J. Ayer a residence on Young Avenue, Pelhamwood, and for Edith M. R. Barlett to Frederick W. Kincaid her home with a two-acre plot at Irvington, also for Catherine Rotasbrook to D. S. Hughes her residence on 14th Street, at 100th Street.

Site in Long Island City.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company bought a triangular plot containing 10,000 square feet with a frontage of 400 feet on Court Street, Long Island City, as a site for a three-story concrete factory which will be used as a printing and binding plant. J. Stewart Herriman is the seller. The Roman-Catholic Company and Herman de Selding were the brokers. The price is said to be close to \$225,000.

Second Buyers.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, are the buyers of the Albion, a twelve-story apartment house at Broadway and 118th Street, sold last week.

Alfred P. Coburn is the buyer of 159 West Twenty-second Street, sold recently by C. Royce Robert. The buyer intends remodeling it into small apartments.

William B. Parsons is the buyer of 240-242 East Forty-fifth Street, and Harry Amos, Inc., of 159 East Fifty-third Street, both sold recently.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Pl. Av. n. s. 148 ft. of Hamersley Ave. the story frame pig stable, 25x120; Henry Weissman, 128 Stephens Ave. Mount Vernon, owner; Robert F. Shell, East 21st St. architect, cost \$4,000.

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1956 INDEX

Hotel Beechwood
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Best home for Invalids, in charge of M. V.
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RADICALS OF PINS ASSAILED IN HOUSE

Cooper, Former Organized Labor Man, Declares Safe Leaders Are Being Crowded Out.

CHARGES FOSTER IS I. W. W.

Appeals to Workers to Preach Agitation—Sees This Country the Best on Earth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In a speech in the House which received rousing cheers, Representative John G. Cooper of Youngstown, Ohio, a former member of organized labor, vehemently assailed the leadership of the radical element in organized labor and declared that such leadership, as emphasized in the present steel strike, was against public policy and that the teachings of the radicals were revolutionary and tended to destroy good government.

In prefacing his speech Mr. Cooper explained that he had come up through the ranks, had belonged to a labor union, and sympathized with the cause of labor. He said that the radical element in organized labor, which preached syndicalism, was becoming strong, and that this influence was working not only against the best interests of the working man, but was bringing about a condition of anarchy which had followed in the wake of the precepts of the radical labor leaders in Europe.

These revolutionary leaders, Mr. Cooper asserted, were pushing themselves forward, crowding from the councils of labor the more conservative leaders who have made unionism respected by fair-minded people. He classed William Z. Foster, Secretary-Treasurer of the committee directing the steel strike, as among the radicals, and a preacher of syndicalism.

Still Face Great Problems. "While we all thank God that the war is over and that anarchy shall never again come to the nations of the earth or kill and devastate, yet we should not forget that our work is not done yet," said Mr. Cooper. "Today we face the great problems of reconstruction. It is not to be expected that at the end of four years of war and bloodshed we could immediately get back to normal, peace-time conditions again."

"I speak seriously and measure my words when I say that I believe that we, as a nation, today are facing far more serious questions and difficult problems than we ever did at any time during the war period. The great question we face at this hour is not fighting for our lives and institutions against a foreign foe. The great problem which confronts us at this time is how we are going to get back to normal conditions again and bring back to our people that feeling of contentment and happiness we have enjoyed in the past in this country."

"I am one of those who believe that many of our great labor leaders are ideal American citizens who are interested, not only in the welfare of the members of their own organizations, but also in the welfare of all the people of our nation. But I do not hesitate to say that it appears as if these conservative labor leaders more and more are being crowded out by more radical elements taking their place."

"There was started on Monday throughout all of the great steel industries of our country that is probably the greatest and most serious strike experienced, and it is a matter of fact that many of the plants of this great industry are closed and something like 384,000 men have ceased work."

Is Concerned Over Steel Strike. "Outside the Pittsburgh district, the Mahoning Valley district of Ohio, which I have the honor to represent in Congress, is the largest steel district in the country."

"Representative of this district I am very much concerned about the situation, as it is a very good citizen of the community. We all wish this great strike could have been avoided."

"I fully realize what it may mean to me, coming from our great industrial district, to speak on the steel question, and possibly what I say here today may be misconstrued. Under the limited time that I have I cannot go into the important issues pending between the management of the steel industries and their employees."

"I believe in the eight-hour day and I also believe that the time has come when men who work with their hands should have a fairer portion of the profits that industry earns. I further believe in the right of collective bargaining, and I trust that the day will soon come when there will be closer, more friendly co-operation between managers and men."

"But I want solemnly to warn the workers that at this time there are many agitators who are pushing themselves to places of prominence and leadership. Many of these men have not done honest work for their lives, and if press reports are true they are stirring up a class hatred which will bring the gap between employers and employees, instead of bringing them closer together."

"These extremists are especially appealing to men of foreign birth who have little or no conception of American ideals and institutions, and it is to these men that I want to call the attention of Congress and the country."

I hold in my hand here a pamphlet entitled 'Syndicalism'. One of the authors named William Z. Foster is a man whom I know. I want you to know that William Z. Foster is, at the present time, the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Committee which has charge of organizing the steel workers throughout our country. I charge that Mr. Foster's own words in this book show his unfriendliness as a labor leader, and that he is a dangerous enemy of an American citizen of the protection of an American flag."

I have been a member of The Labor World, a paper which is published in Pittsburgh and is devoted to the interests of the working classes. Its contents are reproduced, photographic proof of Foster's I. W. W.ism. Foster was one of the writers for the paper. He wrote the Eastern organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Penn., only a few miles from my home in Youngstown, Ohio.

Appeals Against Agitators. "I have in my possession the report of the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlantic City, Nov. 15, 1913. In the proceedings of this convention appears the report of James Duncan, then now Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, the chief deleter of the Federation at the International Labor Conference held in Budapest, Hungary, earlier in that year. A large part of Mr. Duncan's report consisted of a most inflammatory statement of the activities of Foster as an American I. W. W. representative in Europe at that time. It appears that Foster was a bitter enemy to the Federation of Labor at that time."

In conclusion, I would raise my voice most strongly against those who talk so freely about revolution in this country. Let the agitators and those whom they may mislead remember that in the United States of America every man has a vote, and before long every woman will have one.

Ours the Best Country. "We all only have to recall what happened in Boston a few days ago to know what always takes place when the forces of law and order give way. Of course our Government and our country are not perfect, for it is composed of human beings. But I am firm in my belief that it is the best Government, the best country in the world today; has more freedom and greater privileges and opportunity than in any other country on the face of the earth. Let those who are agitators, anarchists, bolsheviks, and syndicalists point to some other land which is freer and fairer than ours, and then if they think there is such a country let them rid us of their presence and retire to that utopia."

When he had concluded his speech.

here the House stood up and cheered, and the galleries also showed their approval by applause.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—"I have nothing to say and will make no reply to Mr. Cooper's statements," William Z. Foster, Secretary of the National Organizing Committee for the Iron and Steel Workers, said this afternoon when shown Associated Press dispatches from Washington reporting the speech of Representative Cooper of Ohio in the House. In which the Congressman asserted Mr. Foster was an "extremist" and "revolutionary agitator."

DEBS WARNS OF REVOLUTION

Steel Strike Killings May Incline All Workers, He Fears.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 23.—Declaring the possibilities of the present steel strike to be full of danger to the people of America, and insisting that the struggle now on may gather force by the addition of other crafts and unions until this country will be in the throes of a revolution that will be swept upon it with "cyclonic fury," Eugene V. Debs, the labor leader and one-time candidate for President of the United States, this afternoon gave the first interview that has come from him since his incarceration in the Atlanta Federal Prison after being convicted of sedition about a year ago.

"I see in the present struggle between the steel workers and the heads of the Steel Corporation an old bitter contest that has been waged between capital and labor since time immemorial," said Mr. Debs. "And while I know that the leaders of the strikers do not counsel violence I am aware of the tactics that have always been adopted by the big steel companies, which, like the coal and other mining companies, have their own police forces that amount to private armies, and I fear that much violence will result from the strike."

Then we have the possibility of other unions to consider, for many of them, including the miners, who have a crisis coming within a short time themselves, as well as the railroad men of the country, who have already made demands, these workers and others may be drawn into the great steel struggle before it is over, and while I do not believe that a prearranged general strike will be called, yet I fear the results of great excitement over possible killings like those we read about in the papers of today, and it is possible that in the heat of passion men may lay down their work and be swept into a revolution with cyclonic fury."

Anything is possible as an outcome of the present situation," continued the prisoner, "and should a general strike or revolution occur it would be the outcome of too great a pressure being brought to bear upon the men who in a state of unrest and industrial uncertainty have reached a highly inflammable condition that might burst out spontaneously."

SEE MORE CONFERENCES.

President Thinks Oct. 6 Meeting Will Lead to Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Wilson expects that the industrial reorganization conference to be held here Oct. 6 will widen into others, where special attention will be given to other aspects of the nation's industrial life, Secretary Houston said in a letter sent today to agricultural organizations. His communication was in response to inquiries regarding the representation of the farmers at the October conference. "The President," wrote the Secretary, "would have had a larger representation of farmers if it were not for the fact that the question chiefly to be discussed is that of industrial organization. He expects that this conference will widen into others, where special attention will be given to other aspects of our industrial life, including agriculture specifically, and I am confident that at such conferences he will seek a more generous representation of the various branches of industry and commerce to the conference by farmers' organizations were announced today by the Department of Labor as follows:

C. S. Barrett, Union City, Ga., Farmers Co-operative Union; J. N. Tittlemore, Onondaga, Wis., American Society of Equity; and F. C. Atkinson, Washington, National Farmers' Union. It was said that the railroads and the railroad brotherhoods probably would be asked to name representatives to the conference. No provision for special representation was made in the original invitation issued by the President, but as neither the President in his expanded list of twenty-two representatives of the general public, nor Samuel Gompers in his list of fifteen from the American Federation of Labor, included men directly interested in railway settlement, it is considered certain that the membership of the conference will be increased so as to give railroad employers and employees a voice.

BUGBEE A WINNER IN JERSEY PRIMARY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

uttermost to justify that great confidence."

Essex Strong for Nugent.

The vote from Essex County, Nugent's stronghold, was slow coming in. In 100 districts out of 244 in the county, including eighty districts in the city of Newark, Nugent was leading Edwards by a vote of 4,640 to 380. On the Republican side Governor Runyon received a total of 1,925 votes in these districts, to 338 for Bugbee.

In Jersey City, the vote was unusually heavy for a primary election. It was estimated that more than 21,000 enrolled Republicans and Democrats went to the polls. The total vote in that city at general elections is about 40,000. Edwards' supporters predicted, on the basis of the early returns, that their candidate would carry Hudson County by a plurality of 25,000. They also were claiming a majority of the other counties in the State, and that they had carried only one county, Essex, to Nugent.

In the Republican contest, returns from forty districts indicated that Bugbee would lead Governor Runyon by more than 500. Burlington County showed Runyon leading there, while Cumberland and Mercer Counties were safely for Bugbee. The race in Middlesex was nearly even.

The polls did not close until 9 o'clock—two hours later than in previous elections—and New Jersey's slow system of counting made it apparent that the result in the Democratic primary would not be definitely known until late. Following State Senators were nominated:

Morris County—Arthur Whitney, Republican; Joseph Belmont, Democrat. Atlantic County—Charles D. White, Republican; Lafayette Brown, Democrat. Bergen County—William B. Mackay, Jr., Republican; William M. Seufert, Democrat.

Assemblymen nominated were: Burlington County—Emory Roberts, Republican; Democrat nominating. Cumberland County—David C. Hitzsard, Jr., Republican; John C. Riggan, Democrat. Atlantic County—William A. Blair and Joseph Corio, Republicans; Louis McCorkle and Albert McGee, Democrats. Gloucester County—Horace M. Forder, Republican; no Democrat nominated.

Camden County—J. J. Huelster, Democrat; T. Harry Rowland, and Joseph F. Walworth, Republicans; Charles E. Wilmer, Collins, and Francis X. Gorman, Democrats. Warren County—William C. Hooper, Republican; Thomas A. Shields, Democrat.

LONG WINS NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Richard H. Long, a Framingham manufacturer, was nominated for Governor by the Democrats at the primary today for the second successive year. At the election in November he will again oppose Governor Calvin Coolidge, who was renominated by the Republicans without opposition.

Mr. Long won in a four-cornered contest, receiving about twice as many votes as his three opponents combined. He was 20,000 votes ahead of former Governor Eugene H. Fox, his nearest rival.

MINERS DEMAND 60 PER CENT RISE

General Bituminous Strike on Nov. 1 if Agreement Is Not Reached.

INSIST ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

Decision to Meet with Extra Session of Convention After Conference with Operators.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—Demands for a 60 per cent increase in all mine wages, a limit of six hours a day for labor underground, a five-day week with time and a half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays, and improvements in the conditions of labor were adopted this afternoon by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America.

The convention adjourned to await the result of the joint wage scale conference with the operators of the central competitive district, which opens in Buffalo Thursday. Should a satisfactory new agreement be reached by the representatives of the miners and operators at this conference the convention will be reconvened at Indianapolis to accept or reject it. If an agreement is not reached in time for ratification and to become effective by Nov. 1 a general strike of all bituminous miners in the United States will automatically ensue on that date and may be extended to the Canadian coal fields if the international executive board and the representatives of the Canadian districts so determine.

While a decided increase in wages was demanded to meet the increase in the cost of living, the delegates were no less interested in providing regular employment for all members of the union throughout the year.

Although the demands are sweeping, as compared with present conditions, entailing a reduction from the nine-to-nine-and-a-half hours frequently spent underground under the present agreement calling for eight hours "at the face," to six hours underground, Acting President Lewis stated today that he confidently expected that an agreement would be reached with the operators at Buffalo by negotiation.

"That is," he continued, "unless the operators see fit to disturb the entire domestic equilibrium of the country by refusing to negotiate on the basis of our program. The miners have demonstrated their good faith and loyalty to the country in discharging all their responsibilities under the Washington wage agreement, have endured the high cost of living uncompromisingly, and now feel that the public will recognize the necessity of granting proper consideration and equal justice to men engaged in the most basic industry on which the country is so dependent."

The report of the scale committee, which was adopted, demanded that all double shift work on the coal be abolished, except such as may be necessary for ventilating purposes and the development of new mines. It also demanded that no "automatic penalty clause" be included in the new agreement, such as contained in the present Washington wage agreement, providing an automatic penalty of a dollar a day for each mining day for any operator locking out his miners. All internal differences not covered by joint interstate agreements are to be referred back to the respective districts for adjustment.

All contracts in the bituminous field shall be declared as having automatically expired Nov. 1, 1919; no sectional settlements shall be allowed and new contracts must run concurrently for a period of two years in all bituminous districts. Agreements negotiated for outlying districts shall be retroactive and become effective on the date upon which the agreement for the central competitive field, upon which they are based, become effective.

The report proposed to accept the demands formulated by the anthracite miners in their tri-state convention at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., in August, as the demands of the convention, and pledged the entire organization to the action to secure their fulfillment.

The miners' delegation at the Buffalo conference will be composed of the international officials and eight representatives from each of the four districts included in the central competitive field—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. The district delegations will be headed by the Presidents of these four district organizations, Frank Farnum, John Stewart, John Moore, and Philip Murray, respectively.

The convention instructed the international officers to adopt plans for suitable memorial to the late John Mitchell, to appropriate funds from the international treasury for this purpose, and to solicit contributions from the districts and from individual members of the organization. An appropriation of \$1,000 toward the defense fund for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings was authorized, and Indianapolis selected as the place of the next biennial convention in 1921. The delegates rose and sang "America" just before adjourning.

ADVOCATES PROFIT-SHARING

Ex-Speaker Clark Says It Will Adjust Industrial Differences.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The solution of the differences between labor and capital lies in profit sharing, Representative Champ Clark of Missouri said today in an address at the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world.

The high class of American labor is a matter for national congratulation and should be universally cherished. On the other hand, nobody should have any prejudice against a man because he has acquired capital, provided he secured it honestly and that he is really and reasonably object to it being shared with an inch of their lives.

Some time next month President Wilson will call a convention of labor, capital, and farmers in Washington for a free exchange of opinions in a laudable effort to establish justice and abiding peace among them. It is a tremendous undertaking, and all the men and women of good sense and patriotism hope and pray that it will result in complete success.

So far as we are concerned one of the principal questions with which we should wrestle is how to increase our foreign trade. Upon the increase of our foreign trade rests in largest measure the future prosperity of this mighty republic."

WALLIS FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Kerosene Tractors "Z" Kerosene Engines

The best tractor for farm power work. Perfect power for electric lights and water.

Power Outside the House and In

Do your plowing, harrowing and other farm power work with the Wallis high grade Kerosene Tractor. Does most work at least cost for fuel. Powerful and durable. Far ahead of its time in efficiency.

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To take charge of our New Haven, Conn., office. Territory includes all of Connecticut. This office has been established for over two years and doing an excellent business. No applicants considered unless they are experienced Adding Machine Salesmen with records of proven ability. Excellent opportunity for right man. Models ranging in price from \$900.00 to \$200.00. Big list of representative users in Connecticut.

State fall particulars in first letter, which will be held in strict confidence. Change will be made October first.

International Money Machine Company, Reading, Pa.

See the New Ticking Designs

Ostermoor Mattresses are offered in a complete size range and a wide variety of ticking designs.

OSTERMOOR

See the complete line in our big, modern showrooms.

Ostermoor & Co., 114 Elizabeth St. Through the Block to 123 Bowery, near Grand St. Phone 5 Spring

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Wanted—Capable person, male or female, who has had experience in buying art work, handling engravings, electrots and printing.

Splendid chance is offered to right party to take charge of such work. State experience when writing; all replies strictly confidential. Address Agency, A 524 Times Annex.

DO YOU NEED AN EXECUTIVE?

University Graduate, Civil Engineer, having ten years' experience as General Manager of large manufacturing company and one year as Consulting Engineer; sold his business and went with French Army as Volunteer before American entry into the war. Later was Captain in United States Army on detached service with the French. In command of large number of men and much equipment. Fustian wanted with reputable established firm. Best of references furnished. Address A 524 Times Annex.

JOYFUL EATING

Unless your food is digested without the aftermath of painful acidity, the joy is taken out of both eating and living.

K-MOIDS

are generally helpful to the stomach troubled with over-acidity. Pleasant to take—relief prompt and definite.

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50 TO GET MEDALS FOR WAR SERVICES

Allied Envoys to Decorate 50
American Soldiers or Surviv-
ing Relatives Tomorrow.

EXERCISES AT CITY HALL

Lieut. Col. Thaw of the Lafayette
Escadrille Among Those to Get
the Croix de Guerre.

In the presence of Mayor Hylan and officials of the army more than fifty American officers and soldiers and relatives of men killed in action in the world war will receive decorations awarded by France, England, Belgium, and Italy, as well as the United States, at a presentation ceremony which will be held tomorrow noon in City Hall Park. Representatives of allied governments will pin the awards of their countries on the men, while Colonel Wilber E. Wilder will act for the Secretary of War in bestowing the medals granted by the United States.

Lieut. Col. William Thaw of 640 Park Avenue, who became an ace in the famous Lafayette Escadrille, is among those on whom honors will be conferred. He is to be decorated with the French Croix de Guerre with palm. At the ceremony the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor will be conferred on Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Cutcheon, Majors Charles Cross Goodrich and Carl Taylor, and the Distinguished Service Cross and forty French decorations.

The Belgian War Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant Frederick R. Wallin of 735 Park Avenue, and the British Distinguished Service Medal to Private Harry Flaherty of 7 East 113th Street. The list of awards follows:

American Decorations.
First Lieut. Russell B. Livermore, 10th Infantry, 144 Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Sergeant Michael J. McAuliffe, Company B, 16th Infantry, 308 West Forty-second Street, New York City; Alexander Campbell, Company I, 30th Infantry, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City; Private Charles Lockport, N. Y.; Private Charles Goodrich, Company G, 8th Infantry, 308 West 128th Street, New York City; Harry Rockaway, Company A, 4th Infantry, 346 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank Lemonace, Company K, 31th Infantry, 87 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irving Strout, Medical Detachment, 3036 Broadway, New York City; Captain John Van Dyne, Company B, 10th Infantry, West Main Street, Watertown, N. Y.; Civilian, Mrs. Jennie Freibert, 147 Lenox Avenue, New York City, for Lieut. Hyman Freibert, First Lieut. in the Y. M. C. A. at East Thirtieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; for Private Francis J. Yonah, 10th Infantry, Machine Gun Battalion; Frederick Carder, 248 Pine Street, Corning, N. Y.; for Lieut. Cyril Carder, Company D, 1st Infantry.

French Decorations.
CHEVALIER, LEGION OF HONOR.
Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Cutcheon, 147 Lenox Avenue, New York City; Major Charles Cross Goodrich, 308 West Forty-second Street, New York City; Major Carl Taylor, 24 Broad Street, New York City; Capt. Henry G. Day, 71 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York City.

MEDAL OF HONOR.
Capt. Theodore D. Reed, Danmore State Hospital, Danmore, Clinton County, N. Y.; MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.
Private Walter Klinge, 1008 Silver Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank W. Garvin, 814 Broadway, New York City; N. Y.; John Zach, 14 McKenney Street, Brooklyn, 112th St. 1st Infantry.

CITATION.
Major Julius O. Adler, care of THE NEW YORK TIMES, 306th Infantry.
Croix de Guerre.
Lieut. Col. William Thaw, Lafayette Escadrille, 640 Park Avenue, New York City; Capt. Thomas Shipman, Company D, 16th Infantry, 311 Tenth Avenue, New York City; Capt. R. Ross, 10th Infantry, 17 West 102d Street, New York City; Richard H. Rankin, 247 Seventh Street, New York City; J. Henry Lee Hunt, 1 East Fifty-first Street, New York City; Lieut. Lewis Gishorn, 338 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Hawkins, 16th

OPEN CITY FORUMS TO AID NEW CITIZENS

Mayor's Committee Launches
Americanization Program at
City Hall Park Rally.

REVIEWS NATION'S HISTORY

Hyman Defines American Principles
and Warns Against Bol-
shevistic Dangers.

The movement to establish municipal forums in public schools all over the city, at which the foreign born are to be taught the rights and duties of citizenship and to be induced to become naturalized, was launched last night at an open-air mass meeting in front of the City Hall. The Americanization Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women for Reconstruction and Relief, of which Mrs. William Einstein is chairman, fostered the project.

Several thousand persons gathered on the park benches before an improvised speakers' stand in front of City Hall steps. Most of them were children from the lower east side who, though for the most part unable to hear the speeches, manifested noisy delight in moving pictures depicting the life of Abraham Lincoln and in others in comic vein. Mayor Hylan was the principal speaker. He read an address in part devoted to a review of some of the salient facts in American history and an interpretation of the principal tenets of our Government, but which digressed from time to time to take some hard lines at Bolshevism and other radicals—always to the cheering approval of those who could hear him. In part the Mayor said:

"Today we find a small misguided part of our population seeking to overthrow these institutions of free government under which this country has so long prospered. These ignorant propagandists have striven, through public assemblages and otherwise, to preach the doctrine of anarchy and to poison the minds of thoughtless men and women."

COLUMBIA TO HAVE RECORD ENROLMENT

University Will Open Today
with an Unfinished Regis-
tration of 5,000.

MANY VETERANS RETURN

Not Only American Ex-Soldiers, but
Those from European and Oriental
Countries Among Students.

The opening exercises of the 16th academic year of Columbia University will be held in the university gymnasium, Broadway and 119th Street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Although the registration lists are not yet completed, this year's enrollment at Columbia promises to be the largest in the history of the university. Nearly 5,000 students have already been enrolled. Many men have registered who have been out of college since the outbreak of the war in 1914. In addition to the American students, men from all the leading nations of Europe and the Orient have registered.

Prior to the opening exercises this afternoon, the academic procession will form in front of the university library, Broadway and 119th Street, and march to the gymnasium. The annual academic address will be delivered by Prof. John Erskine, who has just returned from Y. M. C. A. work abroad. He will have "University Leadership" as his subject.

The opening exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be held in the college, 535 West Fifty-ninth Street, this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the university, will speak. Dr. William Darrach, the new Dean of the Medical School, will also deliver an address on "Productive Medicine."

The reports of enrollment from the various schools show that 1,330 students have registered in Teachers College, 730

ACCUSES POSTAL OFFICIALS.

Law Violated Here, Says Secretary
of Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In a written protest to Representative Ziehlman of Maryland, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, Thomas E. Flaherty, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, charged that the authorities of the New York City Post Office were violating the eight-hour law. He specified that the violation consisted in employing regular clerks overtime in employing regular clerks overtime when substitutes were available. In his letter Mr. Flaherty requested the House Committee to make a thorough investigation with the object of compelling observance of the law. Conditions in the Grand Central Station are mentioned by Mr. Flaherty as showing clear violations of the act of Congress.

"The law enacted by the last Congress," said Mr. Flaherty, "clearly specified that regular clerks were not to be employed when substitutes were available, yet at Grand Central Station we find the officials taking the skilled, experienced men from the distribution cases to work overtime on a primary separation, which is work that substitutes can perform. This unlawful practice induces both groups of workers: it deprives the regular clerk of his eight-hour day, and it deprives the substitute of a chance to earn a livelihood. In sanctioning this practice the New York Postal authorities are brazenly violating a protective law. Protests to the cheering approval of those who could hear him. In part the Mayor said:

"Today we find a small misguided part of our population seeking to overthrow these institutions of free government under which this country has so long prospered. These ignorant propagandists have striven, through public assemblages and otherwise, to preach the doctrine of anarchy and to poison the minds of thoughtless men and women."



FRANKLIN SIMON & CO suggest FROCKS OF SATIN

FOR MISSES WHO SEEK A FROCK ADROITLY
PLANNED FOR ALL THE EVENTS OF EARLY AUTUMN

FASHION had magic in her touch when she created the mode of the satin dress, for it varies its appropriateness to suit the demands of almost every social activity, while its charm remains constant. Worn with a smart hat and fur neckpiece, it is

Unquestionably Suitable

for the forenoon concert. If a luncheon engagement is the next event on the calendar, a satin dress may appear with conspicuous good taste and inconspicuous smartness.

No change of costume is necessary for the matinee, as a satin frock plays a stellar role on the stage of afternoon fashions. The dinner engagement, if it is informal, may be attended in a costume no more appropriate to the occasion than a becoming frock of satin.

Brown, Black or Navy Blue

Youthful in line, gleaming in fabric, artistic in adornment, the satin frock becomes the pièce de résistance in the carefully planned wardrobe of the tastefully gowned miss.

THE MISSES' DRESS SHOP PRESENTS THE SATIN FROCK
(IN SIZES 14 TO 20 YEARS) IN THESE YOUTHFUL SILHOUETTES:

Bretagnaise Straight Line Bouffant
Draped Blouse

Twenty-nine Fifty to One Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars

MISSES' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BUSINESS HOURS: 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Tailleurs

Highly Original & Exclusive Lines

Preliminary
Sale
of
New
Tricotine
& Satin
Dresses

This
Smart
Tricotine
Model
\$49.50

Sale of New Models
Tricotine & Satin
Dresses
\$49.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

MISSES' SUITS OF PEACHBLOOM

Borrow the beauty of nature
to add to the charm of youth.

PEACHBLOOM is a flight of an artist weaver's fancy. For the warp he seemed to borrow the soft skin of a ripening peach, for the weft the dim veil of a morning mist, and wove the two into a fabric which needed only the glow of Autumnal colors to translate to the eyes the softness it imparts to the touch. Peachbloom has been adapted to every smart suit fashion, sometimes with a touch of embroidery, sometimes with fur that seems to caress the kindred softness of the fabric.

Sizes 14 to 20 years

85.00 to 295.00

MISSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor

WEAR

We're not certain whether our suits wear out their welcome or their woolen first.

We certainly do not weary the men who wear our clothing—for we feature well-wearing-worsted, carefully-chosen-cassimeres, blue serges and finely-finished-flannels, tastefully tailored and popularly priced.

\$29.75 to \$54.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square Inc. New York

Character and Leadership

In our determination to give customers good service, we have associated with us people of character, who find a real pleasure in industry, thoroughness and courtesy.

That we may secure a fair measure of these good-will building qualities, we try to give intelligent, patient and sympathetic leadership, and thus help to continue the development of these qualities in people we have and those who come with us.

This, we know, means our own improvement and, we believe, the improvement of our country. Such methods should put the heart and the head, as well as the hand, of all members of our organization into their work, and thus make our daily tasks daily pleasures.

Those young women and young men who desire to start on a business career should find here the opportunity.

Confer with an executive on the Ninth or Tenth Floor.

LORD & TAYLOR
38th St. and 5th Ave.
New York

**Lawyers Title
and Trust Company**
160 Broadway, N. Y.

Unusual Workmen's Compensation Service for Manufacturers, Contractors and Public Utilities

Mere Insurance *versus* Liberty Mutual Insurance

IT is a simple matter to buy insurance in companies that will pay your accident claims. The law compels all companies to do that.

But you want more than mere settlement of claims. You want to *prevent accidents—reduce the number of claims—keep your employees free from injury and your plant at highest efficiency.*

It is on this point that Liberty Mutual protection differs from others.

The moment you become a Liberty Mutual policy-holder, our experts work to *eliminate accidents in your plant.* Usually they succeed in reducing the number of accidents 20 to 50 per cent.

Furthermore, the labor and time-loss savings are most important, often eclipsing the total insurance cost.

Can you afford to overlook this practical service in obtaining protection for your employees and for your business?

What Governs the Cost of Your Compensation Insurance?

ARE you paying for insurance on a basis of set rates, regardless of the yearly cost of protection?

Then you are paying profits to stockholders and commissions to agents on insurance the law compels you to provide.

But when you get Liberty Mutual protection you *get back the company's earnings* on your yearly premium.

Over \$3,000,000 has been paid back to Liberty Mutual policy-holders—returns equaling 30 per cent of the annual premiums.

This means that you get protection at *actual cost.*

And it means that you get the savings our experts make through reducing the number of accidents in your plant.

Furthermore, the labor and time-loss savings are most important, often eclipsing the total insurance cost.

Why not get your protection on this low cost basis, too?

Strength That is Greater Than Money Alone

THE Liberty Mutual is strong financially—its resources are enough to meet the most unheard of emergencies.

It provides, besides, an added strength by *reinsurance* against every loss exceeding \$50,000—thus making the protection doubly secure.

But there is another strength, too. It is in the character of its policy-holders—concerns such as these: The General Electric Co., United Shoe Machinery Co., Curtis Publishing Co., United States Glass Co., and 4000 other big concerns throughout the country.

Service, For Automobile Owners, too



YOU can also secure your automobile liability insurance without paying agents' commissions. You can buy it without paying stockholders' profits.

You can buy it *direct* from the Liberty Mutual at actual protection cost.

Liberty Mutual Automobile policies have *always paid cash returns of 30% of the yearly premium.*

Get your liability insurance at cost and save money. Fill in the coupon and mail it now.

STRONG
LIBERTY MUTUAL

Established 1912

INSURANCE COMPANY

30 East 42nd Street, New York

HOME OFFICE - BOSTON

Request for Information

Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., 30 E. 42nd St., New York
I would like full information regarding Liberty Mutual Policies.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Nature of Business..... No. of Employees.....

AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY

Make of Car..... Pleasure or Commercial.....

Model..... List Price.....

City or Town where car is garaged.....

Name.....

Address.....

See Mr.

URGE BUDGET PLAN AT HOUSE HEARING

John T. Pratt and Dr. Lindsay
of National Committee Favor
Estimate by Experts.

PRESIDENT TO PRESENT IT

Ask Non-Political Staff of Five
Over Department Heads, to
Serve Seven Years.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—John T. Pratt, Chairman of the National Budget Committee, and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay of its Board of Directors, strongly urged the adoption of a budget system in appearing today before the House Appropriations Committee, which is holding hearings on several bills aimed to create a Federal budget system. The National Budget Committee, it was explained, consisted of such men as former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, and Paul Warburg of New York, who are working for this reform, the witnesses said, to bring about efficiency and business methods in government. The committee favors an executive budget, prepared by a bureau of experts in the office of the President. The witnesses asserted that they believed the President should present to Congress correlated estimates of sums needed by the different departments of Government for the fiscal year. These estimates, they said, should be considered by Congress as a whole and preferably by one central committee operating through the medium of sub-committees. The estimates as drawn by the Bureau of Budget should show a balance between the Nation's annual income and expenditures, the witnesses insisted. "Our organization is interested in fixing responsibility for a budget, the consideration of the budget by Congress, and the expenditure of funds after appropriations have been granted," testified Mr. Pratt. "As I understand it, there is no consolidated report to the

House concerning the Government's expenditures. Urges Estimates by Experts. "The committee feels very strongly that a budget staff of experts should prepare estimates of the expenses of all Government departments. I believe that this staff could operate most effectively in the office of the President. The bureau should be given power to make every department, head and bureau chief account for the money required for departmental expenses. "There should be no politics in running the Government's business. The budget staff, consisting preferably of five men, should continue outside of the President's term of office, and should hold office for seven or eight years. The staff should do much of the work of 'cutting out' unnecessary requests for appropriations. This work is now done by the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Finance. "Naturally, the entire policy of our committee would fall to the ground if the President refused to sign the budget formulated by his staff of experts. That is why it is necessary to have every bureau chief explain just what every appropriation is for, and to believe that it would be necessary to have the bureau representative sit and live in the various department buildings, but these should be a place where the needs of the department could be threshed out openly. "Mr. Pratt denied that the plan suggested by the National Budget Committee would make the Bureau of Budget an arbiter on questions of policy. Representative Garner of Texas and other members of the committee interrupted at this point to say that every appropriation is a matter of public policy. In answer to Mr. Pratt's statement that he believed responsibility for the budget should be fixed upon the President, Representative Garner said that the President is now responsible for the budget. "Mr. Taft offered a budget and Congress would not accept it," was Mr. Pratt's reply to this assertion. Members of the select committee took issue with Mr. Pratt on the question of responsibility on the proposed Bureau of Budget. They asserted that the President's hands would be tied in the matter of budget if the bureau operating it was a holdover from a previous Administration. Sees No Trouble for President. "I do not believe that the President could be embarrassed by his Budget Bureau," Mr. Pratt asserted, "because he could refuse to sign any budget that did not meet with his approval. "Mr. Pratt was asked how his bureau would operate in connection with the contention between the executive and legislative departments regarding the size of the standing army. In that case, said the witness, "the President would decide the question of policy regarding the estimates and Congress would then decide whether the estimates were national policy or merely the policy of the administration. "While upon the consideration of the budget by Congress, Mr. Pratt said: "I believe that the unity of the estimates

should be maintained throughout and that they should be considered by a single committee in Congress. Individual items should be studied thoroughly by sub-committees of the House and the financial plan of the Government should go through as a whole. The central committee should have power to approve or disapprove of measures suggested by the sub-committees and the policy of the sub-committees should be defended on the floor of the House. "Republican leaders plan to get a budget system started in the next Congress if possible. If this is successful, the plans contemplate the inauguration of the system in the new administration. Advocacy of a budget system will be one of the planks in the Republican Party's platform next year. The staff should do much of the work of 'cutting out' unnecessary requests for appropriations. This work is now done by the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Finance. "Naturally, the entire policy of our committee would fall to the ground if the President refused to sign the budget formulated by his staff of experts. That is why it is necessary to have every bureau chief explain just what every appropriation is for, and to believe that it would be necessary to have the bureau representative sit and live in the various department buildings, but these should be a place where the needs of the department could be threshed out openly. "Mr. Pratt denied that the plan suggested by the National Budget Committee would make the Bureau of Budget an arbiter on questions of policy. Representative Garner of Texas and other members of the committee interrupted at this point to say that every appropriation is a matter of public policy. In answer to Mr. Pratt's statement that he believed responsibility for the budget should be fixed upon the President, Representative Garner said that the President is now responsible for the budget. "Mr. Taft offered a budget and Congress would not accept it," was Mr. Pratt's reply to this assertion. Members of the select committee took issue with Mr. Pratt on the question of responsibility on the proposed Bureau of Budget. They asserted that the President's hands would be tied in the matter of budget if the bureau operating it was a holdover from a previous Administration. Sees No Trouble for President. "I do not believe that the President could be embarrassed by his Budget Bureau," Mr. Pratt asserted, "because he could refuse to sign any budget that did not meet with his approval. "Mr. Pratt was asked how his bureau would operate in connection with the contention between the executive and legislative departments regarding the size of the standing army. In that case, said the witness, "the President would decide the question of policy regarding the estimates and Congress would then decide whether the estimates were national policy or merely the policy of the administration. "While upon the consideration of the budget by Congress, Mr. Pratt said: "I believe that the unity of the estimates

BRITISH NAVY LOVE FEAST.

Remarkable Exhibition of Democracy at Dinner to Admiral Beatty. Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Sept. 23.—Admiral Lord Beatty had a magnificent evening last night at the naval peace dinner given at Portsmouth Town Hall by invitation of the men of the lower deck. The great comradeship of the sea and the bond forged between all sailors' wives during the war were emphasized in his stirring speech. The guests were of all ranks in the navy, from Admirals to second-class boys and buglers. For the first time in the navy's history the toast of "Squadron Commanders" was proposed by an engine-room rating. Another toast, the first of its kind, was given by a sailor. "The Boys of the Navy" and a boy now serving on the King's yacht responded with a song. The most picturesque incident occurred on the stroke of midnight, just before the company separated. It is a naval custom to announce the birth of the New Year by striking sixteen bells. The Chairman announced that sixteen bells would be struck to announce the new era in the navy. This was done, as the bells ceased the company joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne." It was a remarkable sight to see Lord Beatty reaching over the table with about a dozen blue-jackets shaking him by one hand and a number of petty officers shaking the other. Famous Admirals could be seen on all sides, singing heartily and shaking hands with sailors and petty officers.

CALL FOR ARTILLERYMEN.

First Field Unit of the N. Y. G. Gets Permission to Accept Recruits. Colonel John T. Delaney, commanding the 1st Field Artillery, N. Y. G., formerly the 10th Field Artillery of the 27th Division, announced yesterday that permission has been received to open the ranks of the veteran organization to enlistments. The unit was recently designated by the Militia Bureau to be one of the federalized units of the State's military organization. Under the new National Guard reor-

ganization to become effective within a few weeks, the first will receive from the Government a full allowance of equipment, including horses, harness, and guns. It was said at the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, that the regiment would probably be supplied with the new American 75s, only recently perfected. Through a special arrangement former members will be enlisted for a period of one year. ROW OVER PADEREWSKI ACT. Man Arrested in Theatre for Denouncing Polish Pianist. An imitation of Paderewski, the Polish pianist and statesman, given by Ernest Lambert in Loew's Theatre at 142 Delancey Street, in the heart of the Jewish

section of the east side, caused a disturbance yesterday which resulted in the arrest of Julius Bloom, 35 years old, of 142 Delancey Street, on a charge of disorderly conduct. Bloom, it is alleged, arose at the end of Lambert's act and shouted: "Don't applaud that man; he is against the Jews," having in mind, presumably, the programs reported in Poland since Paderewski's assumption of the head of that country. To prevent further disturbance, theatre ushers, it is said, tried to persuade Lambert to leave the theatre. Persons in the audience voiced opposite sympathies and added to the excitement. Patrolman Bruno Ludwig arrested Bloom and the performance was resumed.

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special at

\$89.50

Suit, Overcoat and Cap to match

With good fabrics scarcer than ever, there is but one road to economy in Motor Apparel, and that is Quality. In this Outfit, of fine dark gray all-wool whipcord, we offer, considering conditions, an outfit which is remarkable for both quality and value—complete, at \$89.50 or

Suit, \$36.50
Coat, 50.00
Cap, 3.00

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th STREET

Your magazine—My magazine—OUR magazine

Will Leitch's Plan Prevent Strikes?

Has this man with the physical make-up of an artist solved one of America's most perplexing problems? John Leitch doesn't look like a business man, but his plan of industrial democracy, ably presented by William Almon Wolff, in an article entitled

Mending Your Business

in the October number of *The Red Cross Magazine*, looks as if it might go a long way toward solving our labor problems.

Leitch has spent many years developing his industrial democracy idea. His plan is not Bolshevism, nor does it take control from the owners of a business.

Contrast Leitch's Plan with the Plumb Plan

The much discussed Plumb plan for running the railroads is new and untried. John Leitch's plan has been tried, and where it has been wholeheartedly adopted it works. It has succeeded because it offers a concrete plan, based on justice and cooperation.

There are basic differences between Leitch's plan and the Plumb plan that are absolutely irreconcilable. But in practice there are enough points in common to make an understanding of Leitch's plan an interesting and valuable basis for calculations regarding the Plumb plan.

Whether you are the humblest kind of a worker, or a great captain of industry, this remarkable article in the October issue of *The Red Cross Magazine* is vitally important to you. Be sure to read it.

Let's Get Acquainted

THE three articles from the October issue described in this advertisement illustrate the new get-together-and-talk-it-over spirit of the reborn *Red Cross Magazine*. Look it up and get acquainted with your new magazine! October Issue on the News stands 20c

"The Heart of America in Print"

IT WAS our common meeting ground when the great shadow lay over the world. It remains our common meeting ground now that the shadow of war has lifted—that the light of Peace has come. The common meeting ground of America—

The Red Cross Magazine

SWIFT runs the tide of events. New needs, new problems arise over night. All our problems, present and future, must be met squarely—must be discussed frankly.

Through the pages of the reborn *Red Cross Magazine* the American people tell of their struggles, their aspirations, their achievements.

It is your magazine; my magazine; OUR magazine—"the heart of America in print."

John S. Phillips, Editor

Owned and Published by The American Red Cross

Identical Dollar-Back Subscription Offer

SUBSCRIPTIONS to *The Red Cross Magazine* will no longer be solicited in connection with Red Cross membership. The magazine will continue to be published by The American Red Cross, but it will be offered to ALL Americans, whether they are Red Cross members or not, at exactly the same price.

The present subscription price of \$1.00 a year will be discontinued after January 1st. On that date the subscription price to all, whether Red Cross members or not, will

Identical Dollar-Back Offer

WE ARE so sure you will like *The Red Cross Magazine* in its new large size and with its inspiring new editorial policy, that we make the offer in the coupon at the right.

We're going to keep your dollar right in our big safe until we are sure that you are sure that you like the new *Red Cross Magazine* and consider it well worth your dollar.

But don't put off sending your subscription. Fill out the Coupon, pin your dollar or check to it, and mail it at once. Address—

Identical Dollar-Back Coupon

Subscription Dept., The Red Cross Magazine, 124 East 26th Street, New York City.

Gentlemen: Inclosed is my \$1.00 for one year's subscription to *The Red Cross Magazine*. If after reading the October issue I do not feel very sure that 12 issues of the magazine will be well worth \$1.00 to me, I can, according to your Dollar-Back offer, write you any time before December 1st, 1919, and you will return this identical dollar I am sending you.

Name.....
Street and No.....
City or Town.....



Theodore Roosevelt, the Father

BE SURE to read this delightfully intimate and wonderfully inspiring story by Hermann Hagedorn, author of "A Boy's Life of Roosevelt," in *The Red Cross Magazine* for October.

He tells just the things you want to know about Roosevelt as a father, and in five short paragraphs gives the simple philosophy of life that this great American taught his boys—a philosophy that will fit every boy—yes, and girl, too—in America.

It's a story that will prove tremendously interesting to every American, and one that no father or mother can possibly afford to miss.

Mothers; Fathers

ARE you satisfied with the school your children attend? Yes? No? Then by all means read the remarkable article—

The School That Everybody Wants

in *The Red Cross Magazine* for October.

It is written by ANGELO PATRI, New York's most famous schoolmaster. His father, a common laborer, but with a poet's soul, brought him here from Italy, a child. He was sent to school, then to college—on wages of \$2.00 a day. Now at 43, he is principal of one of New York's biggest public schools, and is working every day to achieve the school he pictures in his wonderful article.

Whether you live in the country, in a small town, or in a great city, Mr. Patri has a message for you. He will tell you things about your children and their education that you probably have never realized before. And on page 71, in the middle of the left-hand column, you will learn a secret from this great schoolmaster that is so simple that you will wonder that people haven't always known it! That secret is the foundation for the new kind of school we all want.

Mothers and fathers, get the October *Red Cross Magazine*; read this article; then find out what you and your neighbors can do to help the good folk on your local board of education to give you that kind of school for your children.

To All Men

Whose Teeth Do Not Stay White

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Free

A 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to show the way to whiter, safer teeth. Send coupon.

The Reason is a Film

Millions of men find that teeth brushed daily still discolor and decay. Tartar forms on them—tobacco stains appear. And with thousands pyorrhea gets a start.

That is evidence that teeth are not kept clean. Your methods are inadequate. You leave a film—that slimy film. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush does not remove it all. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. So, night and day, it may do a ceaseless damage.

It Wrecks the Teeth

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a film combatant. Dental authorities have proved its efficiency. Now it is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, so everyone may use it every day. We urge you to ask for a free 10-Day Tube and see what it means to you.

A Pepsin Paste

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digester of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found a harmless activating method. Countless tests have proved this. And that method has made active pepsin possible.

You can see its effects. And when you know their reason, can judge them for yourself.

Send the coupon for a 10-day tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the film dissolves.

The question is all-important. White, clean, safe teeth are impossible with film. Cut out this coupon—learn the way to end it.



Look in 10 Days

Let your own teeth decide the right method of cleaning.

PAT. OFF
Pepsodent
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
The New-Day Dentifrice

After five years of tests under able authorities, it is now advised by leading dentists everywhere.

Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Dept. 25-487, 1104 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail Ten-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

PLAZA ART BOOKS, INC.

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

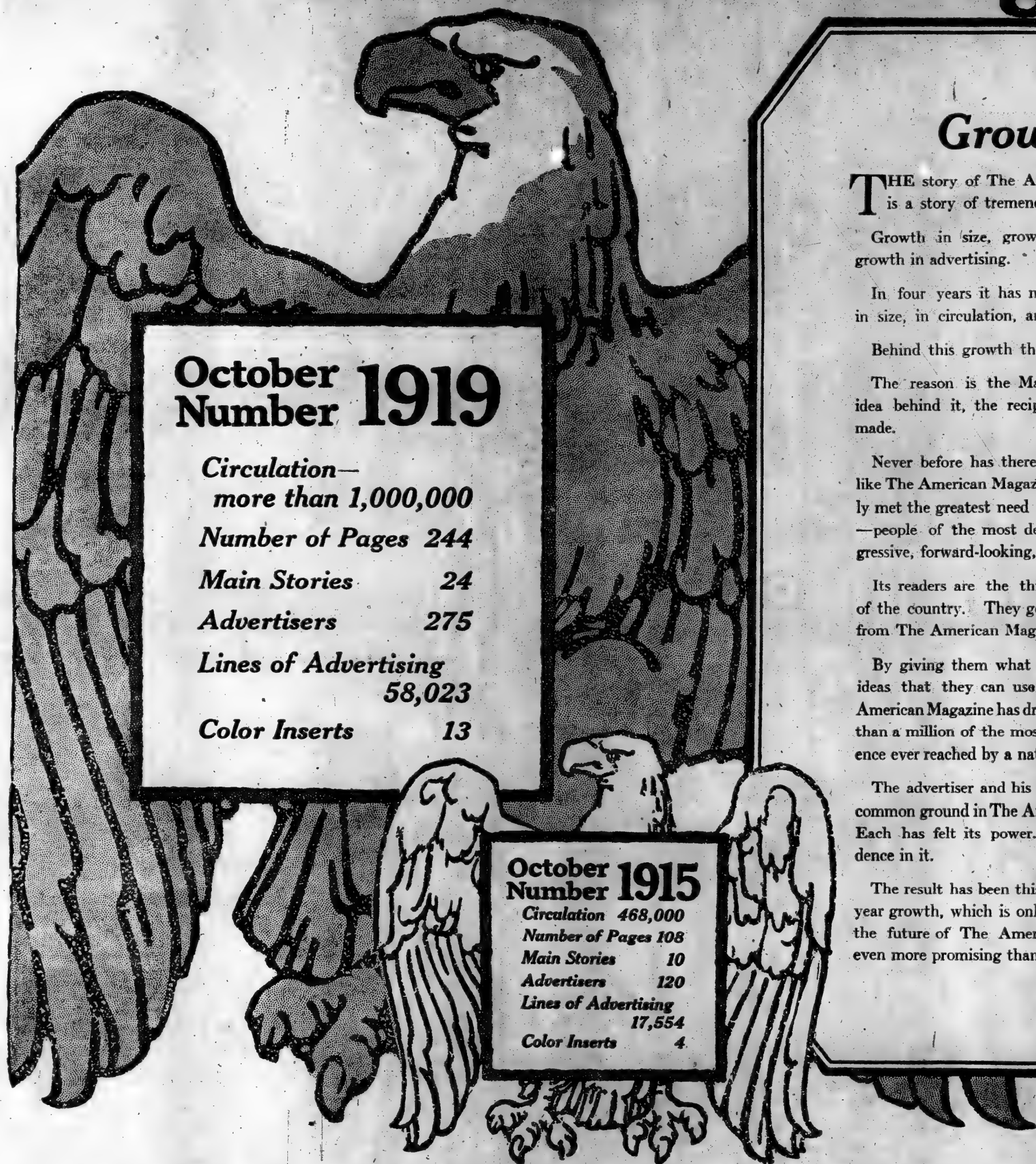
6-7 E. 59th St.

E. P. O'BRIEN

PREFERENCE

In August *The New York Times* recorded a greater gain in advertising over August last year than any other New York newspaper.

A smashing 4-year record and still soaring



October 1919

Circulation—
more than 1,000,000

Number of Pages 244

Main Stories 24

Advertisers 275

Lines of Advertising
58,023

Color Inserts 13

October 1915

Circulation 468,000

Number of Pages 108

Main Stories 10

Advertisers 120

Lines of Advertising
17,554

Color Inserts 4

Growth

THE story of The American Magazine is a story of tremendous growth.

Growth in size, growth in circulation, growth in advertising.

In four years it has more than doubled in size, in circulation, and in advertising.

Behind this growth there is a reason.

The reason is the Magazine itself, the idea behind it, the recipe by which it is made.

Never before has there been a magazine like The American Magazine—that so exactly met the greatest need of so many people—people of the most desirable sort—progressive, forward-looking, live people.

Its readers are the thinkers—the doers of the country. They get their inspiration from The American Magazine.

By giving them what helps them most, ideas that they can use immediately, The American Magazine has drawn together more than a million of the most responsive audience ever reached by a national advertiser.

The advertiser and his customer stand on common ground in The American Magazine. Each has felt its power. Each has confidence in it.

The result has been this remarkable four-year growth, which is only a beginning, for the future of The American Magazine is even more promising than its past.



The American Magazine

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK

20c a copy

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

FARM AND FIRESIDE

\$2.00 a year



When in Doubt
about a Gift
think of
Silver Mounted
CHINA and CRYSTAL
then think of
HIGGINS & SEITER
and come to see our
"Not-to-be-found-elsewhere"
Gift Things!
BLACK COFFEE SETS
FRUIT AND FLOWER BOWLS
MARMALADE JARS
CANDLESTICKS
VASES—COMPTONS.
At Attractive Prices.
HIGGINS & SEITER
CHINA—GLASS
9411 EAST 37th STREET

WORCESTERSHIRE
IS A KIND OF
SAUCE
MacDowell's
IS THAT
Good American Kind
Do not be deceived into
paying more for a kind
you may think is imported.
Sole Distributors
E. & J. BURKE, Ltd.
618-620, West 46th Street
Telephone Bryant 5244

E. F. BRUSH, M. D.
begs to advise that
DR. BRUSH'S
KUMYSS
(TRADE MARK)
is still made under his
personal supervision
KUMYSS INCORPORATED
E. F. BRUSH, M. D.,
President.
620 W. 46TH ST.
Telephone Bryant 5244.



**Don't be discouraged
Resinol Soap
will clear your skin**

Many and many a girl has a clear, healthy complexion today because some friend came to her with that sound advice. Resinol Soap not only is delightfully cleansing and refreshing, but its daily use reduces the tendency to a sick skin, offsets many ill-effects of cosmetics, and gives nature the chance she needs to make red, rough skins white and soft.

If the skin is in bad shape, through neglect or improper treatment, a little Resinol Ointment should be used first to break the surface of the skin. Resinol Soap, to hasten the return to normal conditions. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

ADVERTISEMENT.

**Use Coconut Oil
For Washing Hair**

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Multisulfed coconut oil shampoo (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get Multisulfed coconut oil shampoo at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last every one in the family for months.

PICTURES WORTH PRESERVING.
The Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times every Sunday, contains illustrations of permanent interest. Full cloth binder, to contain fifty-two issues, sent by mail to any address in the United States for \$1.50.—Adv.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO FIGHT TAMMANY

Nonpartisan Judiciary Body of
150 Protesters Against Attempt
to Shelve Judges.

CAMPAIGN FOR NEWBURGER

Election of Smith Also Favored—
County Clerk Schneider Elected
Chairman of Committee.

"Judge making" and "Judge breaking" by Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy were denounced last night at a gathering in the East Ball Room of Hotel Astor of men and women pledged to support Justices Joseph E. Newburger of the Supreme Court and Richard H. Smith of the City Court for reelection. Organization was effected of the Nonpartisan Judiciary Committee of 150, and preparations were made to launch a campaign.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, who raised the banner of revolt against Tammany Hall, soon after the Tammany boss had refused a renomination to Justice Newburger and Smith, presided at last night's gathering, which was attended by some 200 men and women. In the organization of the Nonpartisan Judiciary Committee, Mr. Schneider was named as chairman.

A Campaign Committee composed of twenty-five, with the name of Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch, the erstwhile prominent suffrage leader, was appointed yesterday with a committee of five to confer with similar committees from the Bar Association and the Citizens Union, which have endorsed the two Justices Tammany rejected.

The meeting adopted resolutions offered by Assistant District Attorney Joseph A. Edelson censuring the failure of Tammany Hall to give Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court and Justices Smith and James A. Allen of the City Court a renomination. Justice Allen, who was first elected with the joint endorsement of the Republican organization and the Hearst Independent League, is not a candidate for reelection. The resolutions also denounced the nomination of Senator James A. Foley, son-in-law of the Tammany chieftain, for the nomination for surrogate.

It is evident that the man whose hand struck the names of these honorable judges from the list of civic non-partisans is the man whose hand seeks to lift to the surrogate court his own son-in-law; therefore be it resolved.

Resolved, That we call upon all good citizens, men and women, to arouse themselves, to join together irrespective of party, to fight the following purposes may be served:

First—That Justice Joseph E. Newburger, in reward for his honorable service, may be re-elected to the Supreme Court, being re-elected to the City Court, being as he is the candidate of the Republican Party and the Independent Nonpartisan Judiciary Committee.

Second—That Richard H. Smith, in reward for his honorable service, may be re-elected to the City Court, being as he is the candidate of the Republican Party and the Independent Nonpartisan Judiciary Committee.

Third—That a proper and substantial reward be administered to the delinquent and disloyal political "boss," who has outraged the sense of right of the community not only in attempting surreptitiously to remove from honorable service three Justices who have earned the respect and reward of the public, irrespective of party, but in attempting at the same time and in the same selfish spirit to lift to the surrogate court his own son-in-law.

County Clerk Schneider in acknowledging his election as head of the movement, called attention to the serious nature of the "brasserie attempt" of Mr. Murphy to humiliate and punish Justices Newburger and Smith and to terrorize the Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of General Sessions on the situation next year when six Justices of the Supreme Court and two Judges of General Sessions are to be nominated.

Cannot you picture the Tammany Judge-masters," he continued, "who some of his advisers were against at the ruthless turning down of two tried and tested judges, transmuting them with the promises that if the scheme to bestow Justice Newburger's office upon the son of a rich Wall Street lawyer succeeded, then next year there would be a half-score or a dozen judicial nominations to be bestowed upon the most generous contributors to the Tammany campaign fund?"

"Come on boys, play the game for the richest stakes in politics," says the Judge-maker. "We've got everything to win and nothing to lose. If we can put over Irwin Untermyer this year, we can put over ten or a dozen like him next year."

"When you vote for judicial candidates in November you are practically voting upon this referendum."

"Shall the Judges of the First Judicial Department be hand-picked" by the Judge-maker of Tammany Hall?

"We have succeeded in directing the searchlight of public interest at the motives which impelled the chief Tammany leaders in attempting to destroy two Judges of their own party faith in order to prostitute and elevate two obscure individuals; hence we find the public asking: 'Why did you do it, Mr. Murphy?'

"Why is a thirty-three-year-old son of a rich father a better choice than Justice Newburger, three decades on the bench?"

"It is up to you to ratify or destroy that kind of bargaining. It is either right or wrong; it cannot be both. What shall your answer be?"

The following members were appointed on the Campaign Committee by Chairman Schneider:

Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch, Samuel F. Hynan, John H. Boechman, Walter A. Johnson, Carl A. Klein, Frederick Kohn, Miss Bella M. Cox, H. R. Limburg, John R. Collins, John A. Murray, James A. Duggan, Nathaniel Phillips, William J. Edlin, Miss Lucille Fitch, Joseph D. Edelson, Miss L. M. Pettus, Frank H. Schaefer, Charles E. Gehring, Mrs. Emma Stern.

Mr. Schneider himself will head the conference committee. The other members are Miss Isabella M. Pettus, William H. Brady, Nathaniel Phillips, and Dr. John F. Gwyn.

PRINCETON STARTS YEAR.
556 New Students Enrolled; of Whom 470 Are Freshmen.
Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—In his address opening the one hundred and seventy-third academic year of Princeton University, President John Grier Hibben laid especial emphasis on the changed conditions arising as a result of the world struggle and upon the new light in which the world regards universities and their products.

Mr. Hibben commended the college professor is not a theorist, but a practical man, as demonstrated by the war and the demands of the nation for the country for their services. The college man is expected to be a leader of thought and action. Dr. Hibben pointed out, because he has the opportunity of specializing for four years in the study of the history of the world in these critical times of the first days of peace.

The total enrollment this year, while not definitely known, is expected to surpass pre-war records. The Commonsense on Entrance has announced the admission of 556 new students, 470 of whom are regular members of the entering class. Indications point to a freshman registration of at least 450, which makes the class of 1920 the largest in the history of the university.

Flies from London to Louisiana.
GENOVA, Sept. 23.—Captain Bradley, a British aviator, has landed at Louisiana after having flown over the Alps and lost his way in the clouds above the Alps at an altitude of more than 15,000 feet. He made his trip in a 130-horse power airplane, coming from London by way of Paris.

RUN BABIES LIKE AUTOS.

Doctor Says Parents Should Make
Study of Their Machinery.

Babies should be run like automobiles to make the right kind of grown-ups, according to Dr. Henry E. Shaw, of Albany, who spoke on "Health Building for the Child" at the international conference of doctors at the National Y. W. C. A. headquarters yesterday. No one would undertake to run an automobile without first learning everything about its machinery, said Dr. Shaw. The average mother has not done this with the child, and that is the cause of much of the mortality among infants.

"The speaker used the merchant's stock taking and the book balancing of the banks for other illustrations. 'Why should not a child be entitled to a regular inventory and a balance of its physical capital to see it is not on the road to physical bankruptcy?' he asked. 'If this had been done, the child twenty years ago we should not have had 36 per cent. of our youths unfit and rejected by the world.'"

Dr. Shaw said many rich children have poor appetites as a result of imperfect care while children in many public institutions are well fed and have good appetites, the result of regular feeding and the proper kinds of food. After W. A. McCall of this city had read a poem "Open Air Schools," Dr. Cella Lollini of Rome made a protest. "I have written home," said Dr. Lollini, saying that nowhere is so much food given to children as in New York. The doctors laughed and approved. "Industrial Health will be discussed today."

NEW CHILEAN CABINET.

Reconstruction Caused by Withdrawal of Radical Leaders.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 23.—New Cabinet appointments announced today are as follows:

Minister of the Interior—ENRIQUE BERMUDEZ. Minister of War in the recent Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—LOUIS BARROS-BONGOVO.

Minister of Finance—JULIO PHILLIPS. Minister of Justice—JULIO PRADO-MOR.

Minister of War—ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, a former occupant of this portfolio.

Minister of Industries—MALQUIAS PONTCHA, who has previously occupied this post and was Minister of Public Works and Railways in the recent Ministry.

The political situation which brought about the appointment of the new Cabinet was caused primarily by the withdrawal of some of the Radical party. Pablo Ramirez, Minister of Public Instruction, which was followed by the resignation of Premier Luis Serrano. Both are of the Radical party. It followed the action of the Radical convention held in Concepcion, which declared the Radical party must retire from the Government, in which it and the Liberal party formed the majority.

The Executive Committee of the Radical party disagreed with the decision of the convention, declaring retirement from the Government unacceptable. While the Radicals are reconciling their views, the new administrative Cabinet has been formed. Its personnel shows a tendency for assumption of control by members of the Liberal party, reuniting the Liberal Democrats and the Nationalists.

The alignment of the political parties is of significance in view of the Presidential election next year. It was announced in Santiago on Sept. 14 that Premier Luis Serrano Arrieta, a Radical, had resigned, but that his resignation had been accepted by the President of the Republic, the latter had declared his confidence in the Premier and had advised that the Ministry continue in office until after the Chilean Independence Day, Sept. 18. Current reports were that the Radical group was endeavoring to provoke a crisis and force a general reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Plan Memorial to Anthony Comstock.
The New York Society for the Prevention of Vice announced yesterday a campaign for funds to erect a monument to Anthony Comstock, its founder, who died in 1915. The society plans a simple monument over the grave of Colonel Comstock, setting forth his civil war record and his achievements in putting down vice.

**Can you get 500 good shaves
from every 12 blades?**

**How many mornings can you
shave with a razor blade
before you throw it away?**

The first day, when the blade is fresh, you get a smooth, clean shave. But soon after, your unsharpened blade begins to dull. Every day the dullness increases—each succeeding shave is more and more uncomfortable.

Don't endure any longer the annoyance of shaving with a blade that is progressively losing its keen edge.

With the AutoStop Razor, you are guaranteed 500 smooth, satisfying shaves from every dozen blades.

**AutoStop
Razor
sharpens itself**

A remarkable stropping device, simple and efficient, is built right into the frame of the AutoStop Razor, which keeps its blades sharp and keen—puts the original fine edge back on the blade before every shave. You don't have to take the razor apart or remove the blade—you simply slip the stop through the razor head.

Begin tomorrow to get the comfort of a fresh, keen edge for every shave. Ask your own dealer today about the AutoStop Razor free trial plan.

AUTOSTOP SAFETY RAZOR CO.
NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON PARIS

**PROF. CATTELL SUES
COLUMBIA TRUSTEES**

Head of Psychology Department,
Ousted for War Attitude, Seeks Damages.

PENSION A BASIS OF CLAIM
Sum Demanded Not Named in Summons—Dr. Butler Made One of the Defendants.

Professor J. McKeen Cattell, the Professor of Psychology at Columbia University who was dismissed in October, 1917, after he had been found guilty by the Trustees on charges of doing grave injury to the university by public agitation against the conduct of the war, took legal action yesterday against President Nicholas Murray Butler and the members of the committee who reported against him.

A summons was filed in the Supreme Court in behalf of Professor Cattell by his attorney, Alfred Hayes, in which the defendants named other than Dr. Butler were, George L. Ingraham, former Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; John B. Pine, Francis S. Bangs, and Stephen Baker, the members of the special committee of the Trustees.

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The amount demanded by the plaintiff from the defendants is not stated in the complaint, and Mr. Hayes declines to discuss the suit in any way. It is understood, however, that the amount claimed will be more than \$100,000, since Professor Cattell contends that even if there was sufficient evidence to justify the Trustees in calling him to account they should have paid him to resign.

Professor Cattell incurred the displeasure of the Columbia authorities in the Spring of 1917 when he wrote a letter to the Faculty Club referring to President Butler as "our many talented and much-climbing President." Action was about to be taken against him when he apologized. At the Commencement exercises that year President Butler gave warning that there would be no place at Columbia for any teacher or student "who opposes or who counsels opposition to the effective enforcement of the laws of the United States or who acts as a spy or a traitor."

The separation of any such person from Columbia University will be as speedy as the discovery of his offense.

In August of that year Professor Cattell sent letters to members of Congress on the stationery of his university department which the Trustees decided was the dissemination of doctrines tendentious against the war effort to the Government. Professor Cattell contended that he merely wrote as a private person in support of legislation designed to relieve drafted men from fighting abroad against their will.

The case of Professor Cattell was referred for final action to the special committee of the Trustees named as defendants in the suit filed yesterday, and in their resolutions which were adopted by the trustees they said:

Resolved, That the continuance of the connection of James McKeen Cattell, Ph. D., LL. D., with the university, and that the best interests of the university require that his connection with the university shall cease and determine forthwith, and the said professorship is hereby declared vacant.

Professor Cattell has contended that the university authorities violated academic traditions maintained for 200 years by dismissing a university professor "on account of his opinions expressed in a proper way to experts in the subject."

It is illegal to dismiss a professor in the middle of the academic year on false charges without payment for the year and without the pension which he had earned by twenty-six years of service.

Workers Boycott Zone-Fare Cars.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Hundreds of employees of the United States Arsenal at Camp Raritan walked to work this morning as a result of an order issued by the Public Service Railway Company to its conductors to collect all fares when passengers for the camp boarded the cars. There had been some trouble previously owing to the delay caused in collecting fares on leaving, under the zone-fare system. This morning nobody was allowed aboard the cars without paying. As a result the cars were boycotted.

Removes Rafter Administrator.
Surrogate Fowler announced yesterday that he would remove Joe Rafter as administrator of the estate of his brother, Abraham E. Rafter, an executor, because of charges by Mrs. Abraham Rafter that the administrator conducted the moribund habit while a prisoner in Mexico, and is taking treatment in a sanatorium at Hastings. The Surrogate also asked because the will left nothing to the widow and six children but gave everything to the mother.

French Replace American Troops.
Paying Claims for Damages.
LUXEMBURG, Sept. 23.—(Correspondence of Associated Press.)—All American troops have been withdrawn from the Grand Duchy, which has been occupied by them since last December. The French recently placed one battalion of infantry in the Grand Duchy, 300 soldiers being stationed in Ech, and 250 in the City of Luxembourg.

Claims for damages against the United States Government to the amount of 1,000,000 francs were paid recently by American Army officers to citizens of Luxembourg, who were inconvenienced in one way or another by American soldiers. A certain percentage of these claims were for damages to highways by automobile trucks.

In addition, 2,000,000 francs were paid to citizens for bills during the time the Americans were in the Grand Duchy. These items are not charged against Berlin, but were paid out of Government funds, the German Government being responsible, according to the terms, for the expenses only of the armies of occupation in Germany. Nine officers have been waiting since spring on the question of settling claims and expect to be engaged three months longer on this task.

According to reports made by American officers to the headquarters of the American forces in Germany, a large number of uniforms appear to have been sold by soldiers in Ech and other Luxembourg towns and many civilians may be seen in the streets dressed from head to foot in United States Army khaki.

FIGHTERS SEEK POLICE JOBS.
Nearly 500 Apply at Boston—Flat Feet Bare Majority.
BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Examination of applicants for positions on the Boston police force which had been declared vacant because of the strike of patrolmen two weeks ago, continued today. Nearly five hundred ex-service men from many sections of the State appeared before the examining board yesterday, and, after being weighed and measured and having their descriptions looked over, those who came up to requirements were sent to the Civil Service Commission for a noncompetitive examination. Today nearly fifty applicants were on hand when the board resumed, and many others arrived during the forenoon.

Turners of a split in the strikers' solidarity today, but they were emphatically denied by union leaders. Only a small proportion of the applicants appearing before the Police examining Board were accepted. The commission announced that up to noon today 171 men had presented themselves for examination. The principal reason for rejection of applicants, officials say, was flat feet, which many of the men had contracted during their army or navy service.

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In addition, 2,000,000 francs were paid to citizens for bills during the time the Americans were in the Grand Duchy. These items are not charged against Berlin, but were paid out of Government funds, the German Government being responsible, according to the terms, for the expenses only of the armies of occupation in Germany. Nine officers have been waiting since spring on the question of settling claims and expect to be engaged three months longer on this task.

According to reports made by American officers to the headquarters of the American forces in Germany, a large number of uniforms appear to have been sold by soldiers in Ech and other Luxembourg towns and many civilians may be seen in the streets dressed from head to foot in United States Army khaki.

OUR MEN QUIT LUXEMBURG.
Paying Claims for Damages.
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COACH CHANGES LINEUP OF COLUMBIA VARSITY ELEVEN

DAWSON SHIFTS MEN ON COLUMBIA SQUAD

Changes Lineup of Varsity Eleven with Arrival of Veteran Players.

DAVIS TRIED AS TACKLE

Oberlin College Recruit Makes Good Showing—Eccles Gains Firmer Hold at Quarter.

Taking advantage of the daily increase in the squad by the arrival of new men and the return of veterans, Head Coach Fred Dawson yesterday made a number of changes in the Varsity lineup of the Columbia eleven. The reshuffle was regarded as significant, coming as it did, at the beginning of the schedule week of hard scrimmaging. For the rest of this week and a part of next Columbia eleven will scrimmage almost daily, so that the team picked to start in the first game on Oct. 11 against Vermont will have several days of steady drilling.

Columbia's line has been the biggest problem on Dawson's hands, and yesterday he transferred tackles and guards until only Jack Kennedy, Tower, and Kieninger were left in their regular places. Louis Davis, a husky 185-pounder, who has had football experience at Oberlin College, yesterday was sent in at left tackle, replacing Forester. His department was exceptionally promising. He has weight enough, ample experience, and he showed surprising ability to handle the job. Davis has much the same build as Jeff Healy, his predecessor at left tackle and Captain in 1918, who was killed in France. At the other tackle Coach Dawson tried out a sophomore, Hinch, who tips the scales at close to 200 pounds. Hinch replaces Scott.

Grayce Has a Chance. Another change at yesterday's drilling was in bringing Grayce up from the second eleven and putting him in at right end, to succeed Weinstein. The latter is regarded as a first-string end, however, and the two candidates will doubtless have a merry race within the next few days for a permanent hold on this berth. Schluter got a tryout at right guard, and finished the afternoon there without removal. Kennedy was again sent in at left end, Tower held his place as left guard, and Kieninger was again the center.

Frank Canary, quarter back, who is out temporarily with bruises on his leg received last week, stands in a line for being ousted by Eccles, a veteran of the 1918 freshman eleven. Eccles has been calling around and showing high class qualities of field generalship, and it would not be surprising to see Canary edged to a third back in the event of his return. Cochran, another half and captain of the 1917 team, is still on the side lines with an injured ankle. Yesterday Coach Dawson tried out De Franco and Wesley at the half back place. De Franco has a chunky build, but he is small, and will doubtless get early more or less on a try field and the training yesterday in catching, throwing, and picking a muddy pigskin was regarded favorably by the coaching staff. Kennedy and Grayce, the ends, were watched particularly as they closed in and tried to force forward passes.

Hard Practice for Squad. Dawson drove his squad for nearly two hours yesterday, watching each man as he handled the wet, slippery ball. Football is not always played in clear weather, or on a dry field, and the training yesterday in catching, throwing, and picking a muddy pigskin was regarded favorably by the coaching staff. Kennedy and Grayce, the ends, were watched particularly as they closed in and tried to force forward passes.

Healy captain of the freshman eleven in 1918, a brother of Jeff Healy, reported yesterday. Healy was one of the all-around stars in his high school days before he played football. He announced yesterday that he would try for a job in the line, and this news was greeted with enthusiasm since Columbia's line this fall will need the most attention. Healy has been on weight since he was last in a light blue and white uniform and will prove a dangerous challenger to some of the present occupants of line berths. There is the possibility that Coach Dawson will decide to return him to the pivot place, proving that that way an understudy for either Eccles or Kieninger, who at present are running the eleven from quarters, is available.

SCRIMMAGE FOR N. Y. U.

Coach Longwell Puts Varsity on the Defense Against the Scrubs.

Rain did not halt the practice of New York University's football squad on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon. For the first time this year, the Varsity lined up against the second team for scrimmage. Longwell took the opportunity to show his men tactics on the defense. He gave the second team the ball and had them try line plays in order to give the first string men experience in breaking them up.

BUCKNELL IN LONG DRILL.

Eleven Practices Vigorously in Preparation for Penn Game.

Special to The New York Times. LEWISBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—Bucknell's preparation for the Penn game on Saturday continued today with increased vigor. Coach Reynolds worked his squad for two hours. The kickers and ends went through a long drill, the latter in stopping the backs from running back passes. The linemen were given a long defensive workout and four teams clashed for thirty-minute scrimmages.

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TIGER BACKS DRILL IN MUD.

Another of the Famous Poe Family Tries Out at Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—After three days of sweltering weather last week, more suitable for baseball than football, a fine, penetrating drizzle awaited the members of the Varsity football squad this afternoon, when they commenced their second week of practice. University Field, already made slippery by the downpour, was soon ripped up into mud by the cleats of the players' shoes.

Head Coach Bill Roper has a huge squad reporting to him daily, but of the seventy-five candidates none has ever been a Varsity regular. Last week's drill, which consisted entirely of the most rudimentary work, was varied somewhat this afternoon by the introduction of the tackling dummy. Most of the men are so green, however, that this elementary work will continue for at least another week before the first scrimmage is held.

Line Coach Ballin started his charges by sending them against the bucking machine. After a period of this work and starting drill, the linemen received their first instruction in blocking charges. This is the most strenuous work they have been called on to do so far. They followed a long period of falling on the ball.

Under the most adverse conditions, Roper gave his back line men long drill at handling the ball. Strubing, Lourie, Canary, Murray, and John Prentiss Poe, Jr., of the third generation of Poes in Princeton football, were the mainstays of the back line.

In addition to passing, the backs took turns in kicking and catching punts. Drop-kicking was attempted with varying success by Murray, Lourie, Garrity, and Crumble.

LEHIGH CANDIDATES HURT.

Casualties Appear in Football Squad

Team Strong at Ends.

Special to The New York Times. BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 23.—Casualties have begun to appear among the Lehigh football squad following the scrimmage work. Harry Rote, a leading candidate for quarter back, is carrying his arm around in a sling, having a wrenched shoulder, and Henry Locke, a back field candidate, has an injured collarbone. Mike Wilkins, who started at Mullenberg, has donated Lehigh to the Red Cross. Rote, who is holding down one end, was hurt by a Swede Johnson, arrived today, and boasts of tackling Lehigh's end.

RUTGERS LINE WEAKENED.

Duft, Troup, and Storck Injured, but May Return for Saturday's Game.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—A big gap was left in the Rutgers line today when Duft, left guard; Troup, left tackle, and Storck, left end, were all injured in this afternoon's scrimmage. The injuries were not serious, however, and the three will probably be back in the lineup in time for the Rutgers game on Saturday. Storck, a 160-pound guard from the South Side High School of Newark, and Clyde Smith, who was all-American at the Middle West in 1917, reported for work today.

The team which will face Rutgers Saturday has now been practically determined. With Troup and Mount as tackles, Duft and Robb at guard, and Storck at center, the Scarlet line averages 195 pounds on tackle and the training yesterday in catching, throwing, and picking a muddy pigskin was regarded favorably by the coaching staff. Kennedy and Grayce, the ends, were watched particularly as they closed in and tried to force forward passes.

PLAN EAST-WEST FOOTBALL.

Schoolboy Elevens of Hamilton and Aurora, Ill., Arrange Meeting.

A scholastic football game of an East-West flavor has been arranged between the Hamilton and Aurora, Ill., high school elevens. The game was announced yesterday, when meetings for the game were successfully concluded by Robert Shaw, Principal and President of Hamilton Institute. The exact date of the contest has not been decided, neither has the battle-ground, but the game will be played on Oct. 11, which is the first important date in the college schedule. This game will have particular interest here as it will take place during the celebration of the Centennial. Assisting in the preparations is Norville Millmore, who, like Bankart, hails from Hamilton and who is an All-American center in his undergraduate days.

COLGATE IS HARD AT WORK.

Larry Bankart Is Getting His Squad in Shape for Brown Game.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Larry Bankart, head coach of the Colgate eleven, is bending all his own and his team's energies toward the Brown game. Oct. 11, which is the first important date in the college schedule. This game will have particular interest here as it will take place during the celebration of the Centennial. Assisting in the preparations is Norville Millmore, who, like Bankart, hails from Hamilton and who is an All-American center in his undergraduate days.

CLASSROOM HALTS ARMY.

Promising Football Men Are Detained by Scholastic Conditions.

Special to The New York Times. WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Nearly a dozen men were absent today from the Army's football practice, because of the enforced absence of some of the most promising of the men. The problem of developing others from the remaining material almost on the eve of the opening game is a grave one. Warren, Warford, Crist, and Cook have recently been moved over to the big squad, from the Cullem Hall aggregation. The latter is the squad from which the Army recruits its material. Warren and Warford are halfbacks, who have been doing good work on the Cullem squad. Crist is a big guard, and Cook, who has been in the first string squad, and have been moved over with the others named.

UNION HAS EIGHT GAMES.

Eleven to Open Season with Wilkes-Barre—The Schedule.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Union College will open its football schedule with Williams at Williamstown, Mass., on Oct. 4. The following is a list of the team's schedule, including seven of last year's opponents. The team will play at Morrisville, N. Y., on Oct. 11, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Oct. 18, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Oct. 25, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Nov. 1, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Nov. 8, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Nov. 15, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Nov. 22, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Dec. 6, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Dec. 13, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Dec. 20, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Dec. 27, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Jan. 3, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Jan. 10, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Jan. 17, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Jan. 24, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Jan. 31, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Feb. 7, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Feb. 14, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Feb. 21, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Feb. 28, at Morrisville, N. Y., on Mar. 6, at Morrisville, N. 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BILLY EVANS TELLS OF STRAIN ON PLAYERS IN WORLD'S SERIES TEST

DOLLAR SIGN BIG FACTOR IN SERIES

Billy Evans Tells How Rival Players Are Affected in Baseball Championship Play.

STRAIN IS GREAT ON MEN

They Realize Every Minute Counts in Final Division of Prize Money in Short Series.

By BILLY EVANS.
American League Umpire.

How does it feel to take part in a world's series?

Is there a difference between a world's series game and the ordinary contest during the season?

Most ball players will tell you that the strain of playing in a world's series is far different from participating in the ordinary game. There are some players with nerves of steel, who go about their work in a big series game in their usual methodical manner, but the majority of the athletes are keyed up, right on edge, in a world's series. Of course, there are a great many reasons why a player should feel differently about his world's series game. In a way, the world's series is the sum-up of the season's work for the two clubs that have won the right to play. They have waged through a long schedule of six months' play for the right to decide the baseball supremacy of the world in a short series. That alone is enough to put them on edge, but there is a far greater reason for the high tension that always exists. It is a financial reason. Winning a world's series nowadays means between \$3,000 and \$4,000 for each player. The big prize is the \$100,000 that each player will get about \$1,500 less. With winter fast approaching, and no more semi-monthly checks assured, that \$1,500 difference causes many an athlete to have strange feelings.

Seeing Dollar Signs.

Several years ago I covered a world's series for a number of newspapers. Sitting next to me in the press box was a prominent American League player as the guest of a sporting writer. In this particular game the fielding of both teams was considerably off color. A certain star player, usually a classy fielder, had slipped up on two rather easy chances, and at the time one of the errors threatened to have a very important bearing on the final result. Considerable comment passed through the press box because of the star's misplays. All kinds of reasons were offered. Some one insisted that a bad bound was the cause. Another claimed that the star player was weak on slow hit balls hit directly at him. A third one suggested that perhaps he was weak on a bit under the strain, since so much depended on the winning of that particular game.

Then came forth the American League player who was sitting next to me with an argument to the effect that he was overworked. This player had taken part in a couple of important world's series, in which he had done big things, which tended to make his opinion all the more convincing. "It is pretty soft to sit up here and wonder why a fellow doesn't make some of those apparently easy plays without kicking the ball all over the lot, but down on the field everything looks a lot different. This game means a lot to either club, and having been in such games I know pretty well how those fellows down there feel. The thought of that winner's share of the series is constantly before you. It means a lot to you, and to every other fellow on the ball club. You may laugh at what I am going to tell you, but you can take my word for it that any one who has been hit to me I could see the dollar sign all over the ball. That old dollar sign makes many a hard chance out of an easy one."

Make Them Different.

It struck me that the explanation offered by the player was a most convincing one. The big stakes, the prestige that goes with the winning, and the other sports that always go to the victor, are what make the world's series game a bit different from the ordinary contest. It is often extremely difficult to wipe out the loss of a game in a world's series with only a short series to play, whereas a player who loses a game during the season can make the game forget all about such a happening by staging a good comeback. In one case the chances to offset a misplay are limited to seven games, while in the other you have a working margin of 154 games.

As a rule, a world's series game does

work more slowly. He cannot pitch as he would in the regular season. That he often does during the season, to a player who knows that he is to pitch a fast ball, high and low, and side to side, is just about useless. Such knowledge is imparted to every other pitcher after that game is over.

Test of Courage.

Despite the terrific strain that players are under in a big series, it is remarkable how few of them falter. The record of the big events stand out as shining testimonials to the courage of the players who have taken part. Every now and then, some player, regarded as a big factor in a series, falls diametrically, but the percentage is greatly in the minority.

There is no denying that a world's series is a true test of courage and stamina. What about the 1919 series? If the Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago White Sox meet, which club will best stand the mental and physical strain that must be undergone? Will the fact that the Chicago White Sox have played in one big series and have many players in the lineup who have taken part in several, prove of any aid to them in standing their play? Some people will say yes, while others emphatically no.

To most of the Cincinnati players the world's series will be a new sensation, but, as Pat Moran says, it will be only for a day. But, after all, the big thing in the series will be that dollar sign, that most of the players will see all over every ball that is hit and pitched. (Copyright, 1919, by W. G. Evans.)

This is the fourth of a series of articles in which Billy Evans, noted not only as an umpire but as an expert analyst and student of baseball, is discussing for this New York Times the world's series conditions and their relative chances of success.

YANKERS' OWNERS FILE FINAL BRIEF

Last of Documents in Mays Injunction Suit Submitted to Justice Wagner.

When a decision in the Carl Mays case will be handed down by Justice Robert F. Wagner is still a matter of doubt. The general impression had prevailed that all of the briefs, affidavits, letters, telegrams, and other documents in the case had been submitted last week, but it was announced at the headquarters of the New York American League Club yesterday that its brief had just been filed by Messrs. Fitch and Grant, signed by Joseph Auerbach and Charles H. Twiss of counsel for the club.

The brief, commencing favorably with most of the documents that have been filed in the injunction case, is somewhat lengthy. It is in connection with the suit of the club against Byron B. Johnson, President of the American League, and the American League, which was granted by Justice Lane on Aug. 4, by continued. It goes into detail in reviewing all the evidence that was submitted during the hearing of the case before Justice Wagner and the examination of Johnson before Referee George J. Gillespie.

The brief filed by the Yankees does not mince words in condemning Johnson for the stand he took in the case, and points out that Harry E. Frazee, President of the Boston Red Sox, with which Carl Mays was affiliated when the alleged breach of contract was committed, found no reason to suspend or otherwise punish the pitcher. The fact that Johnson was more or less heavily interested in the Cleveland Club is not overlooked. It is also asserted that the Indians were among the

BARNES OUTPLAYED BY JESSE GUILFORD

Bay State Amateur Golfer Leads Field in Open Tourney at Yahnundasis.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Jesse Guilford, the Bay State golfer, noted for his long driving, finished ahead of many notable pros in the first day's play of the big open tournament being conducted here by the Yahnundasis Golf Club. Guilford showed very good form in both morning and afternoon play, making the eighteen-hole course in 75 and 72 for a total of 147. Par is 71. He showed especially excellent form today on the greens.

Bob McDonald and Jim Barnes tied for second place with 149. Barnes was not at his best on the greens today. George Feinberg and Tom Boyd finished next with 150. Play will end tomorrow. The opening day's results follow:

Jesse Guilford, 147; Bob McDonald, 149; Jim Barnes, 149; George Feinberg, 150; Tom Boyd, 150; Thomas Sherman, 150; Carl Aderson, 151; J. C. Brown, 152; M. W. Fatten, 153; G. H. Nichols, 156; D. Keady, 158; George Christ, 158; John Cowan, 158; Pete Robertson, 157; Billy Mooney, 157; Whitely Field, 158; E. Williams, 158; George McLean, 160; William Campbell, 160; Jim Thompson, 161; Alfred J. Campbell, 161; S. McKee, 161; M. J. Ford, 162; E. C. Canavan, 162; K. J. Allen, 163; H. Rawlin, 164; Irving Strider, 164; John Brudenas, 165; Chris Shea, 166; John H. Lord, 166; William Butwell, 166; C. McConnen, 166; G. Williams, 173; J. O'Connor, 174; L. J. Brown, 177; C. H. Stadler, 184; A. M. Dawson, 186.

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Old Dr. Goose or Mr. Dud Duzzit—Which Way Gets Your O. K.?

MEN who know about Dud Duzzit and what he does are all saying "Never Again!" to Old Dr. Goose.

"No, Sir!" they say. "Old Dr. Goose—the tailor's hot iron—is too much trouble and expense. He's had his day—no more of his work on my trousers. Dud Duzzit has him beaten on every count."

Dud Duzzit is the new and automatic way to keep trousers pressed and prosperous-looking. (His middle name is Leakey's Heatless Trousers Press.) He's as convenient as a push-button—and as modern as the newest airplane.

Press Them Every Day For Only a Penny a Week

It's the trousers that make or spoil a man's appearance. No man can look successful or well-dressed in baggy, wrinkled trousers. They need pressing much oftener than the coat does. Dud Duzzit makes it easy and economical to keep them creased like new. He presses them over night, while you sleep; or at any time or place that happens handy. Presses, creases and stretches 'em in one operation—puts in a knife-edge stay-in crease from hip to cuff. The "movie" pictures show how.

"His dollar bill is all Dud costs—that puts him on the job for keeps. Think of it—at a total annual cost of only one dollar you can now have newly creased trousers every day in the week without another cent of expense. It figures out less than a penny a week for the first two years and nothing at all thereafter. Compare that with what a tailor would charge for only a once-a-week pressing—figure the saving for yourself."

No Hot Iron

Dud does his work as well as any tailor—better, in fact; for he uses no hot iron—no danger of scorching or burning; no steam to take the life out of the cloth and make it shabby.

He's At All These Stores

LIGGETT-RIEKE-HECKMAN STORES
LORD & TAYLOR, Notion Dept.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., House Furnishing Dept.
JAMES MCCREERY & CO., Notion Dept.
BROOKLYN
ABRAHAM & STRAUSS, House Furnishing Dept.
FREDERICK LOEWS & CO., House Furnishing Dept.
NEWARK
JOHN WANAMAKER, House Furnishing Dept.
NATIONAL DEPT. STORES CORP.
STANDARD DEPT. CO.
METROPOLITAN HARDWARE CO.

5-6 Ton Motor Truck At Very Attractive Price

For sale—popular worm drive standard unit truck, with 16-foot half van type body; adaptable for long-distance hauling or furniture work. Run only 1,700 miles. Will demonstrate.

Colt-Stratton Company
1847 B'way—Phone Columbus 7100

Camels are full-bodied, but so mellow-mild and smooth you'll call them a cigarette revelation! They are a constant delight!

YOU'LL prefer Camel Cigarettes expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos to either kind smoked straight. Your taste will prove that!

Camels are so exceptional in flavor, in fragrance and in mellowness that you quickly realize their remarkable quality.

You may gratify your keenest desires to smoke liberally—Camel Cigarettes will not tire your taste!

Your enjoyment increases as you get to know Camels better—they return such generous cigarette satisfaction.

Camels certainly fit your taste exactly as if they had been made for it!

Camels are unlike any cigarette you ever smoked. For instance, they leave no unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or cigarette odor.

In fact Camels are in a class by themselves! That's why we ask you to compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

You will not look for or expect premiums, coupons or gifts. You'll prefer Camel quality!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.



"Turner for Concrete"

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.
The world is undergoing a process of reconstruction. For a thorough understanding of economic conditions The Analyst may be read with advantage. Published every Monday by The New York Times Company, 100 on news stands, \$4 a year by mail—adv.

SEES FOREIGN BORN AS CHURCH PROBLEM

Bishop Burch Declares Christian Element Must Assume the Burden of Training.

HAS FAITH IN THE RESULTS

Episcopal Leaders Discuss Proposed \$1,000,000 Americanization Program.

Converting the disaffected foreigner in the United States to the sound principle of Americanism through Christian helplessness was the keynote sounded by Bishop Charles Sumner Burch in his opening address yesterday to leaders of the Episcopal Church at a conference held in the Church Mission House, 381 Fourth Avenue, for the purpose of discussing the proposed \$1,000,000 Americanization program of the Church.

Plans for the program were formulated several months ago by the Episcopal Board of Missions, and yesterday's meeting was called to debate the various items of the budget before sending it for ratification to the Triennial General Convention of the Church, which meets in Detroit next month.

Bishop Burch, in expressing his intense interest in the efforts being made to Americanize the alien residents in this country, said that up until the present time he had been somewhat discouraged by the native, but now he felt that the program planned for reaching the foreign population here was more hopeful than anything that could be expected in the near future.

His own observation was that many foreign residents were not only willing to become Americanized, but also were willing to accept the service to our brothers of other lands. Bishop Burch said, we should not go half way in meeting them and not continue to maintain an attitude of aloofness. In closing his address Bishop Burch said:

"The life of the Republic is in danger. If we do not meet them and not continue to maintain an attitude of aloofness. We must go out and assume the burden laid upon us."

Church for the Foreign Born.

The plan for Christian Americanization, as presented by the Rev. Thomas Burgess, director of the work, provides for interesting the foreign-born through the medium of the Church and for awakening their responsibilities toward the country by bringing to them the realization of their responsibility toward religion.

Americanization of the foreign-born and their children is the foremost problem of our country's after-war reconstruction. At least 10,000,000 people in the United States are of foreign birth; nearly half of these are of the Latin race, and the remainder are of various other nationalities.

They have, in general, been neglected in the past. They have been regarded as a menace, not given the opportunities for which what is best in American life is offered to them.

This is a great and a menacing problem. If given a friendly hand, to the upbuilding of our country, it will be a great asset to be organized by the forces of the achievement of assimilation, however, and a safe democracy requires that the foreign-born be transformed by spiritual influences. The State must recognize the fact that the intellectual part of man, and in part minister to his spiritual needs.

Far more than one-half of these foreign-born are energetic, industrious, and in the future will be a great asset to our country. They are not here attached to any Christian body whatever.

The millions of unchurched children of the foreign-born are a great menace and a great opportunity. Where, here, our country has a great asset in this problem, despite lack of organization, policy, training, and, except in a few cases, proper equipment, we have gained notable results.

Work Among Foreign Elements.

A definite policy has been proposed for reaching such nationalities in this country as the Italians, Scandinavians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles, the Hungarians and Mexicans, and much of the discussion centered on methods of dealing with the Jews, Russians, and Orientals.

The Rev. John L. Zacher, a Hebrew, who is superintendent of the work among the members of his race, said that there were now more than 1,000,000 Christian Jews in the United States. He urged the church not to neglect this work as it had in the past.

Dean John C. Bratenahl of Washington, Bishop Burlington of Harrisburg, and others spoke in behalf of reaching the "Chinese" and Japanese.

Bishop Thomas J. Garland of Philadelphia made an address in which he expressed the hope that the Anglican churches of the world might be more closely connected in the future than they have in the past.

EDWARD BOK RETIRES.

Was for Thirty Years Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The resignation of Edward Bok as editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, effective Jan. 1, 1920, was announced today by the publisher, Mr. Charles D. Clough.

Mr. Bok has been editor of the publication for thirty years, and in his latter years he has been particularly active in the work of the National League for Women's Service.

Mr. Bok has been a member of the National League for Women's Service since its inception. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the National League for Women's Service since its inception.

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CHALLOTTE L. PELL'S WEDDING A SURPRISE

New York Girl Marries Charles F. P. Richardson, Diplomat, in Newport.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Miss Charlotte L. Pell, of New York, married Charles F. P. Richardson, of Washington, D. C., at the residence of the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, the wedding being a very quiet affair.

Miss Pell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Pell, of New York, is a member of the Episcopal Church. She is a graduate of the University of the Holy Cross, and is a member of the Holy Cross Chapter of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Richardson is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a graduate of the University of the Holy Cross, and is a member of the Holy Cross Chapter of the Episcopal Church.

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BILLY IN PRAYER FOR THE P. SHONTS

Rev. Dr. Duffield Gives Thanks to "Man Who Was Able to Unite Tides of Two Oceans."

HIS LIFE AN INSPIRATION

Traffic Halts One Minute, While Men of Many Walks Attend the Funeral.

Theodore Perry Shonts, late President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who died last Sunday morning, was buried yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

The body was laid to rest in the Shonts family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, the funeral being a very quiet affair.

Men and women of many walks of life crowded the church during the ceremony, and so many had gathered outside the church that traffic was stopped for one minute.

A special detail of police was sent to keep a lane open to the house and to get the cortege started through the crush of halted traffic.

Men who had been associated with Mr. Shonts during his days of activity in public life, and the late Mayor in public life, made up the most of those who attended the funeral.

So far as could be ascertained, the funeral was the last public appearance of Mr. Shonts.

Mr. Shonts was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a close friend of the dead man, officiated at the funeral.

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HOLD 3 IN \$240,000 THEFT.

\$99,420 Recovered in Chicago Robbery—Suspect Held.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Three men, one of whom is held, are charged with the Chicago post office, who is said to have planned the robbery, were arrested here today.

The stolen funds, \$240,000, were recovered in a connection with the robbery of a saloon in which approximately \$500 was obtained.

Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

The stolen funds, \$240,000, were recovered in a connection with the robbery of a saloon in which approximately \$500 was obtained.

Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

The stolen funds, \$240,000, were recovered in a connection with the robbery of a saloon in which approximately \$500 was obtained.

Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

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Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

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Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

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Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

The stolen funds, \$240,000, were recovered in a connection with the robbery of a saloon in which approximately \$500 was obtained.

Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

The stolen funds, \$240,000, were recovered in a connection with the robbery of a saloon in which approximately \$500 was obtained.

Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

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Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

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Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

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Police officers in Chicago are said to have been looking for the three men who were arrested here today.

WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE TENDERS MIDNIGHT SUPPER FOR LABOR CHAIRMAN.

Women's Democratic League Tenders Midnight Supper for Labor Chairman.

BACKS IRISH MOVEMENT

Elkus Vowes Hope That Out of the War Will Come Liberation of the Island.

The aspirations of the Sinn Féin Irish Republic were set forth by many speakers last night at a reception and midnight supper in the Hotel Commodore.

Speakers included Senator James A. Foley, former Ambassador to Ireland, and other Irish-American leaders.

Senator Foley, in his address, said that the Irish Republic was a dream that had been in the minds of Irish-Americans for many years.

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KATHERINE BAKER, CORPORAL, IS DEAD

Nurse and Writer, Who Served with French Army, Dies from Breakdown at Sarinac.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILLOWOOD, N. J., Sept. 23.—Corporal Katherine Baker, who was of the 57th Regiment of the French Army, a nurse and writer, died today at Sarinac, N. J., from a breakdown.

She was 36 years old, and had served with the French Army for several years. She was a nurse and writer.

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EDWARDS

**SINGER OF GERMAN
SILENCED BY LEGION**

Woman, Engaged for Wagner
Opera, Tries to Argue with
Mass Meeting of Veterans.

SAYS SHE IS AN AMERICAN

United Posts Adopt Strong Resolutions Against German Language Entertainments.

A mass meeting, called by Manhattan Naval Post, American Legion, at the Manhattan Opera House, 340 West Forty-fourth Street, last night, to protest against German opera at the Lexington Theatre, was thrown into disorder when a woman, who later admitted that she was a singer engaged by the producers, attacked the motive of the gathering.

She declared that she was born in Kentucky, that 90 per cent. of the members of the Star Opera Company were American citizens, and that several of the singers were ex-servicemen.

"I am ashamed of you claiming to represent America and being opposed to the Wagnerian music," she said, "while the Chairman vainly sought to induce her to be quiet."

At this point the audience, which had been singing, broke into a chorus of "The Star Opera Company," and the woman, who was later identified as Miss Hilda, a German singer, was escorted out of the hall.

Outside the hall she said she was Miss Hilda, and admitted that she had been engaged by the Star Opera Company to sing Wagner roles.

She said she had sung in Germany before the war, and came here at the suggestion of Mrs. Gerard, wife of the former Ambassador to Germany.

"I have no other way of earning my living but by singing the German roles in the Wagnerian operas, which is entirely different from the spoken German of today," she said.

RECEIVE ROMANIAN HONORS.

Decorations Bestowed on Brock
Trowbridge and Mrs. McVickar.

Decorations from the King and Queen of Rumania were bestowed upon Brock Trowbridge, the architect, and Mrs. Edw. McVickar at a meeting of the Rumanian Relief Committee of America in the offices of Mr. Trowbridge, 227 Fifth Avenue, yesterday.

The Order of the Crown of Rumania, with its grade of Commander, was conferred on Mr. Trowbridge, who was decorated by the King and Queen of Rumania.

ARREST FRENCH DEPUTY.

Merchant Accused Him of Extortion
and Bribery—Blackmail, He Says.

PARIS, Sept. 23. (Havas).—M. Prat, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Seine-et-Oise, was arrested yesterday on complaint of a merchant named Gilbert, who accused him of extortion and accepting a bribe.

The merchant charges that M. Prat demanded his firm to the Ministry of Finance as being Austrian, with the result that he was unable to remove his merchandise from the Customs House.

He declares that his firm is American and that he has provided the Ministry of Finance with a letter to the Director of Customs on payment of 2,000 francs.

When examined at Police Headquarters officers found 1,000 francs on the person of the Deputy, but the latter stated this money was placed in his pocket by a third person named Stern.

**SOTHERN-MARLOWE TO
RETURN TO STAGE OCT. 6**

Begin Four Weeks' Engagement
at the Shubert with a Revival
of "Twelfth Night."

The return of E. S. Sothern and Julia Marlowe to the stage will take place at the Shubert Theatre on Monday night, Oct. 6, when they will begin a four weeks' New York season with a revival of "Twelfth Night."

Other places for Shubert productions call for the presentation of "The Wednesday Night of Next Week," which is a comedy by Edward Locke, and "The Wednesday Night of Next Week," which is a comedy by Edward Locke, and "The Wednesday Night of Next Week," which is a comedy by Edward Locke.

\$10,000,000 FOR MEMORIAL.

Campaign's Goal Raised \$3,000,000
General Wingate Announces.

General George W. Wingate, who is in charge of the campaign to raise funds for the erection of a memorial to the late General William F. Hall, announced yesterday that the campaign had raised \$3,000,000.

General Wingate said that the campaign had raised \$3,000,000, and that the goal was \$10,000,000. He said that the campaign had been successful in raising the money for the memorial.

INTERMYER PICKS MANAGER

Ex-Fire Commissioner Johnson to
Direct His Campaign.

Announcement was made yesterday that Joseph Johnson, ex-Fire Commissioner and ex-Great Officer of the Order of Acorn, would manage the campaign of Irwin Untermyer for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Johnson managed the unsuccessful campaign of Edward E. McCall in 1918. He is a candidate for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court.

Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen, who is a candidate for the position of Mayor, is also a candidate for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court.

William A. Orr, who is connected with the Altman Foundation, but formerly was Secretary to Governor Whitman, is also a candidate for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court.

H. Chonow, former Alderman and Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, is also a candidate for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court.

Donald Brian's Wife Sues Ex-Husband.

Mrs. Florence Meagher Brian, who was divorced some years ago from Charles H. Pope, a cotton merchant, and married Donald Brian, the actor, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mr. Pope for \$30,000.

The complaint alleges that in 1900 he agreed to pay of a \$10,000 mortgage on property conveyed to her and promising to reimburse her for the interest if she paid it. She alleges that up to March 4 last she had paid \$8,300 interest and asks \$1,900 interest on her payments.

Ethel Barrymore in New Role Oct. 6

The company which will support Ethel Barrymore in "Declasse," coming to the Empire Theatre, will include Claude King, Vernon Steele, Julian Royce, Beatrice Beckley, Katherine Harris, Modeling, Daimar, and Charles Harris.

The play is a comedy by Zoe Akins, and will come to the Empire on Oct. 6.

Ordynski to Stage "La Belle Helene."

A production here of Offenbach's "La Belle Helene," adapted for the American stage by Austin Brown, is planned by Richard Ordynski under the title of "Fair Helen."

The lyrics have been written by Charles Hanson Towne, and the scenery by the artist, Charles Hanson Towne.

Rehearsals will begin tomorrow.

THE STORE OF SERVICE

OLIVER A. OLSON

**SCHIFF ASKS WOMEN
TO AID JEWISH FUND**

Chairman of Directors' Campaign Urges United Support
for Charity Buildings.

TOTAL OF THE DAY \$154,700

Flo Ziegfeld Gives \$1,000 and Ruben Goldberg the Same, with a Cartoon.

The feature of the rally of trade chairman and workers for the United Building Fund of the Federated Jewish Institutions, held at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday afternoon, was an appeal to the women of New York by Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman of the Directors' Campaign.

He urged them to work hard for the thirty-one institutions which will benefit from the \$10,000,000 fund which is the goal of the campaign.

A total of \$154,700 was reported during the afternoon by the trade chairman.

One of the contributions was from Flo Ziegfeld, the theatrical manager, who sent in his check for \$1,000, while Ruben Goldberg, the cartoonist, gave another thousand.

On Mr. Goldberg's pledge was a drawing entitled "Picture of a Great Philanthropist Giving in His Usual Liberal Spirit." The drawing represented the philanthropist as tearing his hair.

In order to stimulate the efforts of the trade leaders for a final push before the close of the drive, Henry F. Samuels, Chairman of the Industrial Organization of the campaign, sent a message yesterday to every industry Chairman, in which he said:

"Be sure that no man has been left out. There are hundreds of prominent men in the various industries because they are occupied with personal or business affairs, have not been able to seek out their trade committees. These last few days are of utmost importance. In a few days quotas have lagged behind and must be made up. In most cases a short, energetic push will bring the industry into the campaign."

Among the contributions made yesterday were: William Randolph Hearst, \$5,000; through Carl Kaufman, the advertising and newspaper group; Emil Bloch of Schmolli Bros. Co., \$50,000; and the Ladies Sewing Circle of the Home for Hebrew Orphans, \$1,000.

Horace A. Saks of department stores reported \$2,000 from Isaac Gimbel's \$4,000 from Louis Gimbel, \$5,000 from Bernard Gimbel, and \$500 from Fred Gimbel.

William Loeb, for the jewelry trade, reported \$10,000.

General Wingate said that he has already received letters from more than 150 prominent men in the city who are eager to lend their aid to the campaign.

Colonel H. A. Guinburg announced that during the Jewish holy days the rabbis of the City of New York would announce to their congregations the urgency of the need for the fund.

LADY GARDEN SAILS.

Widow of Former British Minister to Mexico Off for Europe.

Three liners sailed yesterday for Liverpool filled with passengers, including a number who had come from Australia and New Zealand.

On the White Star liner Cedric were Pedro Figueres and Emanuel Tormael, two members of a Chilean mission to England. Some of the Chileans on the liner would be the next day.

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THE PLAY.

By Alexander Woolcott

"See-Saw," a musical comedy in two acts and three scenes, by Alexander Woolcott, with lyrics by George M. Cohan, is being produced by the George M. Cohan Theatre.

The play is a musical comedy in two acts and three scenes, by Alexander Woolcott, with lyrics by George M. Cohan, is being produced by the George M. Cohan Theatre.

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COTTON CLOSES UP AFTER MIDDAY DROP

Market Makes Early Advance, Then Reacts, but Recovers in the Afternoon.

LIVERPOOL MARKET STRONG

Bad Crop Conditions Over the Belt and Improvement in Foreign.

Exchange Felt.

The big rise in the cotton market on Monday was continued at the opening yesterday, and before the advance was ended prices were up 45 to 50 points above where the market ended on the previous day. The chief influences at work yesterday were the Liverpool market, which was unexpectedly strong, being much higher than due, and the speculative buying on account of reports of further rains and generally bad crop conditions throughout most of the belt. Then, at the top, profit taking appeared which caused a downward reaction, and all of the early gains were lost, together with 10 to 15 points more. The reaction, however, was not so severe as the market had been, and the price was rather narrow and without the usual underlying support, and the disclosure of this rather tended to make traders cautious for the rest of the day.

In the afternoon, however, the market turned up again, and by the close it was not far from the high figures of the morning, being up 35 to 47 points net. There was a consistent but not an aggressive demand for contracts all afternoon, partly because of the predictions for more rain over important parts of the belt last night and partly in response to the improvement in the foreign exchange market. The exchange market, which went up mainly because of technical developments within that market, inspired some buying of cotton futures on the theory that with exchange advancing foreign interests will be more inclined to expand their purchases of spots.

As a matter of fact, those who are in best position to judge say that the exchange market will have very little to do with the big movement this year, as most of the foreign requirements are supposed to be pretty well covered by contracts placed months ago. But the fluctuations of foreign exchange, nevertheless, are being closely watched by cotton traders.

There were no exports reported yesterday, but this caused no alarm, because of the big movement of wheat and Monday, when over 30,000 bales were shipped out of Savannah.

It is expected that further big movements will be reported before the week is out.

Private crop advices yesterday were as pessimistic as ever. Most of them showed a condition report showing about a 5 per cent drop from the Government last figure. It is little early for the important private reports to begin appearing, but the trade and the time operators are still talking about another fall in the condition percentage. Thus far few have shown any tendency to make predictions in actual figures.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

Open High Low Close Previous

Oct. 1st 31.25 31.50 30.48 31.48 31.10

Dec. 1st 31.50 31.75 31.25 31.50 31.25

Jan. 1st 31.75 32.00 31.50 31.75 31.50

Mar. 1st 32.00 32.25 31.75 32.00 31.75

May 1st 32.25 32.50 32.00 32.25 32.00

July 1st 32.50 32.75 32.25 32.50 32.25

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 40 points up to 32.00 for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.00; Savannah, 31.00; Memphis, 31.00; Houston, 32.00; Little Rock, 31.25.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

Port receipts: Last wk. 1st 17, 2nd 18, 3rd 19, 4th 20, 5th 21, 6th 22, 7th 23, 8th 24, 9th 25, 10th 26, 11th 27, 12th 28, 13th 29, 14th 30, 15th 31, 16th 32, 17th 33, 18th 34, 19th 35, 20th 36, 21st 37, 22nd 38, 23rd 39, 24th 40, 25th 41, 26th 42, 27th 43, 28th 44, 29th 45, 30th 46, 31st 47, 1st 48, 2nd 49, 3rd 50, 4th 51, 5th 52, 6th 53, 7th 54, 8th 55, 9th 56, 10th 57, 11th 58, 12th 59, 13th 60, 14th 61, 15th 62, 16th 63, 17th 64, 18th 65, 19th 66, 20th 67, 21st 68, 22nd 69, 23rd 70, 24th 71, 25th 72, 26th 73, 27th 74, 28th 75, 29th 76, 30th 77, 31st 78, 1st 79, 2nd 80, 3rd 81, 4th 82, 5th 83, 6th 84, 7th 85, 8th 86, 9th 87, 10th 88, 11th 89, 12th 90, 13th 91, 14th 92, 15th 93, 16th 94, 17th 95, 18th 96, 19th 97, 20th 98, 21st 99, 22nd 100, 23rd 101, 24th 102, 25th 103, 26th 104, 27th 105, 28th 106, 29th 107, 30th 108, 31st 109, 1st 110, 2nd 111, 3rd 112, 4th 113, 5th 114, 6th 115, 7th 116, 8th 117, 9th 118, 10th 119, 11th 120, 12th 121, 13th 122, 14th 123, 15th 124, 16th 125, 17th 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VERSIDE HVS. 452—Four room
housekeeping apartments; 2-story
master apartment house; immediate
possession; \$150 per month.
Send 3-room suite, (bath); private
in beautiful Park Hill, Yonkers—
couple; no cooking, meals
references exchanged. Box 733 Times
Sq.
Base, one of more years. fine

room, suitable for physician or a
partment; excellent condition; loca-
tion, convenient to both subway and
bus; references must be submitted
for application. Address R 371 Times.

VERITY PLACE, 27-29, 11 Ave

square Northeast.)—Two rooms, bath;
ge; alteration; \$240-\$1,800. Apply
C. Earle, Agent, 2341 Broadway.
Schuyler 9795.

EAST END AV., 567. (near 87th.

Rooms, bath, kitchenette, 26 floors.
Inspected: entire floor; inspection 2-3
Inspected. 35 West 54th.

WEST END AV., 338. Very attractive
rooms, 3 rooms and bath; very pleasant
view of Hudson River.
\$78.

WEST END AV., 794.—Floor, 3 rooms
and bath; 2 حمام. \$90 up.

WEST END AV., 601.—Floor, 3 rooms
and bath; 2 حمام. \$90 up.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED. Nov. 1, for Family
3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, 8
up. Call or phone between 8 &

APARTMENTS WANTED
Furnished.
CLIENTS WISH HIGH-CLASS
FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. R. WOOD & CO.,
25 West 124 St. Columbia

Wanted for immediate occupancy, by couple without children, between Lenox and Morningside, 11th and 12th streets, room apartment, unfurnished, on first floor and have steam and electric heat. Would lease; answer, E. R. W. 29 Times.

TO ANY PERSON ENABLING

THE LARK OR SPRUCE OF
 ROOM APARTMENT
 CHED, PARK OR WEST END
 RENTAL \$3.00 TO \$3.50. POSSE
 IMMEDIATELY OR IN 3 MONTHS
 S. TEL. 224 COLUMBIA.
 BEST DEMAND FOR WELL-
 FURNISHED APARTMENTS. EXCEL-
 LENT WAITING. REST. PAR-
 TIAL. S. TEL. 224 COLUMBIA.
 one or four room apartment, in-
 furnished, for married couple, for or-
 near references. Telephone Spring
 of Lukenstein.
 furnished apartment of all
 immediate action; unquestionably best
 in town; phone us now, save
 simple desire; high class furnished
 live-room apartment, in modern ap-
 rent; 604 or 704; east side preference
 to 2300, 220 Broadway.

independent two-room bachelor
at in the west side, between 72d and
; willing to pay about \$50 per
price and particulars, call 136 E.

ADULTS WANTED TO OCCUPY
ROOMS, WITH PIANO, TO IMMEDIATE
RESIDENCES.
rented apartment, Oct. 1, 6 months.
\$5 to \$100; references exchanged.
5,806 Broadway.

anted-Englishman desires small
\$5 to \$100; references exchanged.
weeks; preferably situated in
Washington Square and 72d St. 7 178

APARTMENTS WANTED.
in Manhattan, 15 East 49th St. 7
206.

inished apartment wanted, \$10 to
two maid, for November 1st.
ember, or three months, \$16.00
rent. Y. 465 Times Annex.

artments wanted; references only

**D. Flores & Co., 402 Madison Ave.
Flowerdell.**

Christian couple, age 40, would like to
rent house or apartment of party
for winter; willing to pay reasonable
rent. **Answer, 417
—Furnished apartment for 3
persons, Decatur, Ga., \$17
—Drive, Apt. #B.**

**List your apartments with us.
Clients waiting: 1. J. Phillips &
2. J. J. & M. J. Col. 358.**

**Unfurnished—apartment, 4 room
bath, above 72d St., near Riverside
Park, \$100.00. Delight A. Perry,
177 West 22d St.**

**Small desire small kitchenette apart-
ment furnished or unfurnished; please ad-
vertise and price. Advertiser, 34
—Mad Ave.**

**ONE OR TWO ROOMS WANTED,
FURNISHED, WITH BATH; NOT
TO EXCEED \$100. STATE FULL PARTICULARS
IN 100 TIMES.**

DEPARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHINGS
select clientele wanted. Mrs. J. J. H.
1001 Broadway, New York 26, N. Y.
Radio apartment wanted by young lady
two rooms, bath, and kitchenette—\$40
furnished or unfurnished: \$40-\$50. B 104
1001 Broadway, New York 26, N. Y.
Furnished, west side, state: state: state
furnished. 761 Amsterdam Av.
Interested: Three to five room fur-
nished, short or long lease, adults.
Times.
family of four in refined, quiet, ex-
posed, references exchanged; answer
B 718 Times.
A woman desires independent
apartment "L"; absolute cleanliness;
B 718 Times.
Wanted: Rent your apartment; flat now.
Furnished couple want well-furnished
apartment. M 118 Times.
Furnished couple want 6-7 rooms, 3 baths,
new, Phone Riverside 6199.
Furnished apartment for 2 light room, B 283

Unfurnished.

top floors or one floor of four or five rooms in remodeling. Floors dreading water. Rate \$850 above 59th priced residential section only. Phone 6-7200.

A business woman want apartment sunny room with bath and kitchen. Rent \$100. Call 1-660-1100.

\$80. Write R. F., 412, 1777 Broadway, Apt. 10, New York City 10011.

ated, apartment, unfurnished, will pay \$85 per month for information call 1-660-1100.

only Columbia University. Address Box 19, Harvard Club.

your officer will pay \$15 bonus for each side apartment. Room, bathroom, in modern high-class development. \$40 per month. Address 1-660-1100.

ated, six rooms and two baths or more and three baths, unfurnished, for possession between now and Valentine's Day. Call 1-660-1100.

[illegible]

CLERKS.
Young girl with working papers; good
prospects; fine chance learn office work; large
salary. - McColl, 222 West 11th.

HELP WANTED—Female

\$12-STOCK GIRLS-\$12.
12. in paper pattern stock room
a week; half day Saturday th
Apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING
Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y.
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston
Instruction.

will learn to operate the Book Binding or Mimeographing Machines. They earn from \$15 to \$18 a week. Some are only to learn and the others are to work but a few weeks.

A. LAMBSON, Manager,
Hutchings School for Operators of
Great Industrial Business Machines
1000 Broadway, Omaha City
Tel. Warrth 1961.

\$25

Work Pays for Short Course in
and Typewriting; 26th Year;
of Fall Term; Position Guar-
anteed. Apply, Coffey's School, 5 E. 20th
St. Ave.

THE SECRETARIAL TRAINING
PRATT SCHOOL, 68 West 4
 is authorized by Board of Regents of the
 State of N. Y.; individual
 must be over 16 years old; ad-
 mission and references required.

U. M. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
 144 1/2 E. 12th St., (near 81.) the oldest
 and largest of the most successful, pro-
 viding excellent secretarial, pen-
 man and shorthand training. En-
 roll now. Prof. Manager, M. A. Dineen.

CANADIAN COLLEGE GIRLS
 make limited number children for
 admission; Washington Square vicinity
 call; telephone Miss Genevieve
 7638. Apt. 5.

ELSA DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESKY ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
PHOTOGRAPHERS, SECRETARIES
New positions open for high-grade
men, \$35, \$39; hundreds pos-
sible.
KEEPER-TYPIST, Bronx, \$25.
KEEPER-ASSISTANT, \$20,
Beginners, \$12.
CLERKS, numerous positions.
CE ASSISTANT, detail clerk, \$7.
Hundreds positions, \$18, \$15.
\$17, bill clerk, \$20, \$18.
Numerous positions, \$15.
PHONE OPERATORS, \$15, \$13.

SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
428 St., Opp. Grand Central Sta.
Tel. 3030 Vanderbilt. Room 518
BOOKKEEPERS, \$18-19-21-24.
CLERKS, \$12-16-212.
STENOGRAPHS, TYPISTS, \$25-35
MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS.
Miscellaneous positions various
at our centrally located bureau.

early.
 openings at \$12-16; ex-
 perience.
 Billing Clerks-\$12-18.
 Graphers-\$15-25.
 keepers-\$25.
 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P.
 AGENCY, 87 NASSAU S.
 Fulton, Est. 1899.
 tion, stenographer, Secretary,
 vacated, commercial, In-
 re typists, numerous, \$12-16,
 \$20, innumerable others;
 s. switchboard.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
 HANAG AGENCY, 216 BROAD
 REGISTRATION FREE.

GRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS,
 ASSISTANTS, TYPISTS, SV
 AND OPERATORS, &C. UN
 OPPORTUNITIES NOW.
 REFR. OCCUPATIONAL EXCHAN
 74 BROADWAY.
 English-English monograph, \$40
 dist. openings for stenograph
 ers, typists, file clerks, etc. Regis
 BARKER & MACCOLL,
 NATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B
 stenographers Typists, Dictaphon
 copiers, Multigraph, Composit
 s Bkgs. Opt. Rstly. &C.
 DOWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHAN
 BROADWAY.
 ATENINGTYERS, \$10 to \$20

BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS
EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
10 East 43d. Stenographers,
beginners and one year's experience,
\$16-\$20.

MULTI-TEN STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY
489 E. 43d St.
high-class office help placed at
STENOGRAPHERS. — Experienced,
stenographers, typists, clerical; free registration
Agency, 37 Maiden Lane.

LYNN AGENCY, 386 Broadway
office help placed immediately
free.

STENOGRAPHERS, office boys, exp.
Cable Clerk. Horriean Agency

Row.
ST. educated, dictation direct
of. \$25. David Agency, 17 West
LES, cooks and houseworkers
a. Hornig's Agency, 944 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUSS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Here hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P.
SALESMEN.

require the services of men thus
employed in selling:
**DRESS GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY.**

**ALSO
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT**
Hire several men as packers, is
also use sheet writers. Hours 1
P. M. Applications can be made
Employment Office, Subway floor
Building, or by mail.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, export
men; salary and commission basis.

ALL ANGELS' CHOIR
 Boys 11 to 15 years old; superlatively trained; free; soloists developed; complete pay when ready for choir.
 Harry Woodstock, 231 West 90th St.
 Aisle Manager.
 Can be experienced. Apply Supermarket, F. S. Bailey Co., 502 Fulton St.

to supervise shipping and order department, one who has the following qualifications: must have had previous experience and thoroughly understand the function of the above department; capable of supervising men and detail; must possess a pleasing personality and executive ability; one who has had experience in mass industry preferred. T. A., 533 Third Down town.

ST-3—Capable pen and ink, was
figure work; snappy, positive
with initiative. Call to a
1000 Bank, 300 Scott & Scott
Trust Agency, 220 West 43d St.

ST-4—Man who can lay out and
executing art of high class; un-
derstand on lettering; no other
Higgins & Low, 261 Broadway.

ST-5—Man who can develop in air
M 103 Times.

ST-6—Interested, experienced, resourceful

STANT in bookkeeping department; accountant's office; knowledge of accounting required; state experience. A 720 Times Downtown.

ES and tenors, for high-grade
tion; superior instruction and oppor
M 110 Times.

and entry clerk, thoroughly
ed, in wholesale silk and ribbon
references. SILKS, M 104 Times.

STANT BOOKKEEPER, account
and writing a plain hand.
Downtown.

STANT with experience to assist
at white goods department. M
due to STICK & STICK, 79 W 4

BOY - for apprentices in art department. Apply Midbridge Association of Artists, 45 East 26th St.

BOY wanted, 16 years old; large corporation \$10. A 687 Times Downtown.

BOYS, bright, 14 to 16, in large downtown office; salary \$10. A 707 Times Downtown.

BOYS to run errands; good pay. Physical Culture Magazine, 118 West 40th.

BOY - neat appearing, in law office; new shoes. 126, 126 Broadway; salary \$5.

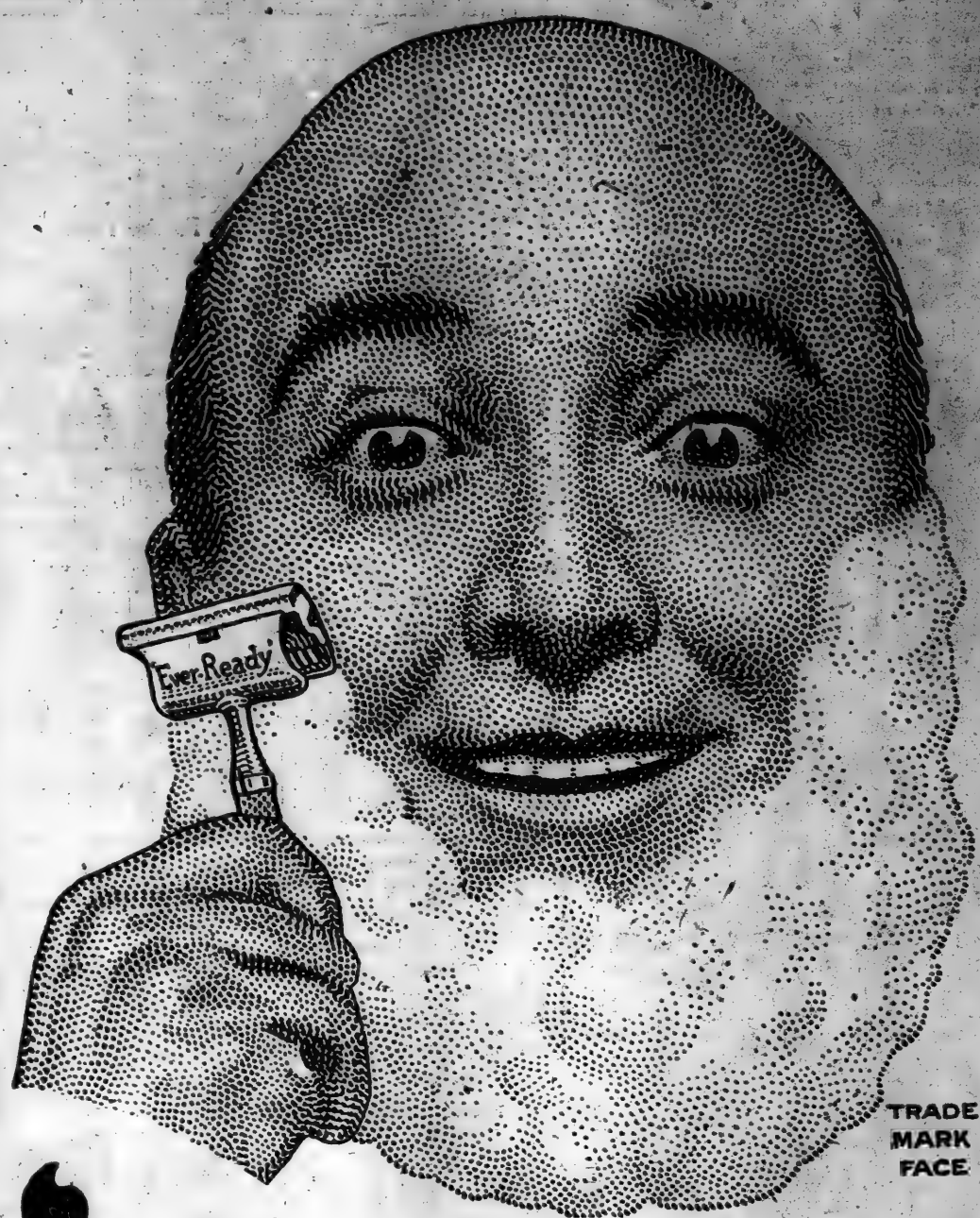
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BOY - neat appearing, in law office; new shoes. 126, 126 Broadway; salary \$5.



The *EVER-READY* Safety Razor is Still \$1.00—Still Best

Sales increase fast enough to offset mounting costs of labor and material. Not a month passes but what we meet and baffle a rise of some sort with another mechanical short cut.

That's why your fifty-five cent dollar continues to buy an *EVER-READY*.

For remember---it's twenty years old, born at a dollar, and not raised yet.

Extra Radio Blades, 6 for 40c.

American Safety Razor Co., Inc.

FACTORIES—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TORONTO, CANADA.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Ever-Ready Safety Razor

\$1



'Ever-Ready' Radio Blades are marvels of tempered steel and stamina. They give more smiles per shave and more shaves per blade than any other blade on the market.

**6 for 40c
Sold Everywhere**

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy today; Friday, generally fair; little change in temperature.
See far fall weather report on Page 20.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,524.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919. THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS Metropolitan District
Six Mills Station
THREE CENTS
Within Two Miles
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

STEEL STRIKE IS AT DEADLOCK, MORE MEN OUT IN THE WEST; SUDDEN LOSS OF SUPPORT FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE TREATY; FIUME SITUATION NOW THREATENS WAR WITH JUGOSLAVIA

SENATORS LINE UP AGAINST AMENDING THE PEACE TREATY

Votes in Both Parties Swing
Over to Opposition to
Johnson Proposal.

REPUBLICAN CHIEFS DELAY

Count Only 41 Votes Certain in
the Present Stage of
the Struggle.

MIDDLE-GROUNDERS WARN

Urge Dropping Johnson Plan—Edge
Frames Reservation—Fleming-
huyesen Attacks League.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Owing to a sudden change in the Senate situation involving the opposition to the Versailles treaty Republican leaders today admitted that they were beginning to doubt that any part of the amendment program of the Foreign Relations Committee could be carried out.

The Republican leaders secretly admitted that within the last few days they had lost considerable of the support upon which they had counted for the Johnson amendment to equalize the votes of the United States and the British Empire in the League of Nations Assembly. Not only had the opposition forces lost Republican votes during the last week, it developed, but a number of Democrats whose support had been confidently expected gave unmistakable evidence that they were going to vote against all the amendments.

The middle-ground Senators, comprising the group led by Senators McCumber of North Dakota and McNary of Oregon, and embracing in all about ten Senators, began passing around during the day drafts of a reservation for the equalization of the voting power in the League Assembly as a compromise for the Johnson amendment. This group was reinforced by Senator Edge, Republican of New Jersey, who had a reservation draft of his own.

In the group of middle-ground Senators who talked of compromise on a reservation besides the three named were Messrs. Nelson and Kellogg of Minnesota, Lenroot of Wisconsin, and Capper of Kansas, Spencer of Missouri, and Sterling of South Dakota. All of these Senators conferred at different times during the day with Republican leaders, urging that the Johnson amendment be dropped and that a reservation be substituted.

Senator Lodge, to whom the overtures for compromise were made by the middle-ground Senators, declined to give any promise that a reservation might be accepted and the Johnson amendment abandoned. Mr. Lodge's position was that the Johnson amendment had been advanced, but repeated what he said last week—that a reservation would not accomplish the same purpose as a direct amendment in the effort toward equalization of the votes in the League Assembly.

On the Democratic side of the League fight the situation gave renewed confidence to the Administration leaders. While the Republicans had been led to expect the support of eight Democrats for the Johnson amendment, it developed that today they could actually count on the votes of two and possibly four.

China Proclaims Warfare With Germany at an End

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PEKING, Sept. 18.—Parliament having decided that the state of war between China and Germany should be ended, a Presidential mandate to that effect was issued last night. The document contains this statement:

"Although, owing to our disapproval of the three articles concerning Shantung, we have refused to sign the treaty with Germany, yet we recognize all the other articles as our allies do. Now that the war is ended, we, as one of the allied nations, shall consequently regard ourselves as in the same position as our allies."

PEKING, Sept. 16. (Associated Press.)—In the mandate issued last night by President Hsu Shih-chang formally declaring the state of war between China and Germany at an end, General Tuan Chih-jui, the former Premier, who was responsible for China's declaration of war, was named as recipient of the Grand Order of Merit.

CLEMENCEAU PUTS FAITH IN ALLIANCE

Says France Is Protected by
Triple Agreement, Even
if League Fails.

BUT HE EXPECTS A LEAGUE

It Could Exist, He Says, With-
out Ratification by United
States Senate.

PARIS, Sept. 24. (Associated Press.)—In an explanation to the Chamber of Deputies today, Premier Clemenceau, after declaring that the League of Nations could exist even though rejected by the United States Senate, asserted that it was precisely because the French felt that the League of Nations was an insufficient guarantee for some years to come that the protective treaties of alliance between France, Great Britain, and the United States had been drawn up.

The possibility of non-ratification of the Peace Treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations by the United States Senate; the consequences, in such event, to the guarantee for the future of France, and the question whether the League of Nations could exist without the United States as a member, occupied the entire afternoon's debate.

The vote in the United States Senate yesterday, postponing consideration of one of the amendments, is regarded here as significant and caused surprise in the French Chamber. Louis Barthou repeatedly asked the Government for explanations.

André Tardieu and Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, replied, but the Chamber was not satisfied. Premier Clemenceau then declared that even in the event of the United States Senate not voting for the League covenant, the League could exist. The treaties constituting a protective alliance between France, Great Britain, and the United States, he added, were not dependent upon the League. They would come into force, and France would be protected.

In the course of M. Tardieu's speech, M. Barthou interrupted and demanded an immediate reply as to what situation France would be placed in should the United States Senate not ratify the treaty. He added that it was through delicacy that he had not asked before, as he had asked and hoped that the Senate would finally begin the discussion and reach its conclusion. But now this seemed hopeless, and the question must be settled immediately, as American ratification was distant. "If it occurred at all,"

M. Tardieu declared that he personally was satisfied that the United States Senate would ratify the treaty.

M. Barthou countered, saying that the League of Nations participation from France was far from satisfied and citing the vote of 48 to 40 on Senator Lodge's warning of the ultimate fate of the compact.

WILSON PRESSES BATTLE TO AVERT RESERVATIONS

Article X. Must Stand, He
Tells the Citizens of
Cheyenne.

CALLS IT PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Says Adoption of Reservation
Would Mean the Isolation of
United States and Germany.

SPECULATION ON NEW STAND

Question Raised If President Would
Ask for Pigeonholing of Treaty,
Failing Ratification.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 24.—President Wilson continued here this afternoon the battle he began yesterday in Utah against the proposed reservation to Article X, of the covenant of the League of Nations, which, he told the citizens of Cheyenne, was tantamount to a textual amendment and a rejection of the treaty. He added that as President of the United States he would be forced to accept it as such. It would mean, he said, negotiating a separate peace with Germany.

Senator Warren of Wyoming is one of the reservationists, and the President hoped that his appearance in Wyoming would turn the tide against the Senate Committee. The President received a hearty welcome at Laramie today, and proceeded across the prairie country to Cheyenne, the stronghold of Senator Warren. After the address at Cheyenne the Presidential party proceeded to Denver, where the President received a hearty welcome. The President received a generous reception here and after delivering his address went to visit Fort Russell. Three troops of cavalry which had been sent to guard the President were stationed at the station to the theatre where he spoke and the sight was a spectacular one. The Republican Receptionists and Democrats of the city were introduced by Governor Carey, Republican. The Governor said no word either in favor of or against ratification, but introduced the President with a brief statement that Mr. Wilson had come to Cheyenne to subject in which all took the deepest interest.

The President plunged at once into the very heart of what is now considered the chief issue of the whole conflict over the treaty.

"We are coming to the grapple," he said. "We are shortly going to have a showdown; a showdown on a very definite issue."

Then referring to the proposed reservation to Article X, he exclaimed: "We are going to have a showdown; a showdown on a very definite issue."

He quoted the proposed Senate reservation as follows:

"The United States assumes no obligations under the provisions of Article X, to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations, whether members of the League or not, or to employ the military and naval forces of the United States under any article of the League of Nations, unless in any particular case the Congress, which has the sole power to declare war, or authorize the employment of the military and naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so declare."

New Coal Crisis in Vienna; Street Car Service Stopped

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—No coal has arrived in Vienna since Saturday, and more drastic fuel retrenchments are impending.

The situation, owing to the suspension of street car service, has become serious, and cold and rain have added to the discomfort. No public conveyances are operating, and few private vehicles.

The holding of funerals has been made virtually impossible, and physicians are compelled to walk their rounds.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Sept. 24.—A telegram from London states that after the evacuation of Budapest by the Rumanian Army the Hungarian capital will be occupied by British troops, according to the decision of the allies, while British monitors will keep watch on the Danube.

This had been received with great enthusiasm in Hungary-Austria, as troubles are feared in both capitals owing to the lack of coal in both and the return of Bolshevism.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Lugano this morning states that the Italian policy and has officially notified the Rome Government that there is no possibility of discussing the Adriatic question as long as D'Annunzio remains at Fiume.

Meanwhile the Anglo-American fleet has left the Adriatic for Malta, leaving behind a few minor units.

The situation in Italy, news of which the censor is still suppressing, is becoming serious. There is open war between Nitti and Tittoni, while the Government against the Government is daily increasing and the population who want Fiume at any price.

PARIS, Sept. 24. (Associated Press.)—An Italian detachment, with several armored motor cars, has crossed the line of demarcation near Togliare, Dalmatia, (about 150 miles southeast of Fiume), and penetrated the town after having overcome the resistance of a dozen Yugoslav soldiers, according to a dispatch from Belgrade, received here.

The dispatch added that two American vessels have left Spalato for Togliare.

The Italian Admiral Millo, according to the dispatch, informed the American officials in command of the vessels that the Italian detachment was composed of soldiers who had mutilated and that they were acting on their own initiative.

A Rome dispatch says the Giornale d'Italia denies a report that Gabriele D'Annunzio's supporters have advanced toward Togliare, Spalato, and Sebenico.

Nevertheless, alarming reports are reaching Peace Conference circles of the possibility that D'Annunzio's action at Fiume may be duplicated by other Italian leaders at Spalato, Cattaro, and Zara, all important Eastern Adriatic seaports, and that plans are on foot by the Italians to restore King Nicholas to the Montenegrin throne.

Would Mean War With Jugoslavia.

Such action, it is said, would inevitably result in a declaration of war against Italy by the Yugoslavs, who are declared to be greatly irritated over the situation.

The Italian delegation had many dispatches today which indicated that much of the army and navy was beyond Government control, because of Premier Nitti's opposition to D'Annunzio, and in high Italian circles the opinion was given that Bolshevism might prevail while the United States consented to Italy having Fiume absolutely.

The greatest agitation prevails in the Italian delegation. Their headquarters in the Hotel Edward VII. was crowded today with newspaper men, eager to get the latest news. Unofficial Italian loudly proclaimed today that no compromises would quiet the national storm provoked in Italy by the taking of Fiume by D'Annunzio. This, they asserted, could be calmed only by giving Fiume to Italy, without restriction, and the Italian delegation expressed the feeling that the present storm also may subside without the dire results predicted by prominent Italians.

ROME, Sept. 24.—A dispatch received here from Venice says the French and American war vessels which have been anchored in the San Marco Basin since the signing of the armistice have been ordered to rejoin the ships which are before Fiume and leave the Adriatic Sea.

Dalmatia is a powder magazine, said the Giornale d'Italia on Sunday. "Volunteers everywhere are waiting for the signal to march on Fiume. They have reached several thousands, some of whom have arrived in Fiume on small boats, making the journey under the shelter of the Dalmatian islands, while others remain in Dalmatia, ready to five Yugoslav aggression."

ITALIAN TROOPS SEIZE TOGUIRE, DALMATIAN PORT

Fear That Mutineers Will Occu-
py All Big Ports on East-
Coast of Adriatic.

ROME SEES REVOLT SPREAD

D'Annunzio Has Warships, and
His Army Now Numbers
More Than 12,000 Men.

WILSON'S ANSWER IN PARIS

President Is Believed to Have Re-
plied Unfavorably to Italy's
Proposal.

Wilson Won't Discuss Fiume— Until D'Annunzio Goes

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

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Would Mean War With Jugoslavia.

Such action, it is said, would inevitably result in a declaration of war against Italy by the Yugoslavs, who are declared to be greatly irritated over the situation.

The Italian delegation had many dispatches today which indicated that much of the army and navy was beyond Government control, because of Premier Nitti's opposition to D'Annunzio, and in high Italian circles the opinion was given that Bolshevism might prevail while the United States consented to Italy having Fiume absolutely.

The greatest agitation prevails in the Italian delegation. Their headquarters in the Hotel Edward VII. was crowded today with newspaper men, eager to get the latest news. Unofficial Italian loudly proclaimed today that no compromises would quiet the national storm provoked in Italy by the taking of Fiume by D'Annunzio. This, they asserted, could be calmed only by giving Fiume to Italy, without restriction, and the Italian delegation expressed the feeling that the present storm also may subside without the dire results predicted by prominent Italians.

ROME, Sept. 24.—A dispatch received here from Venice says the French and American war vessels which have been anchored in the San Marco Basin since the signing of the armistice have been ordered to rejoin the ships which are before Fiume and leave the Adriatic Sea.

Dalmatia is a powder magazine, said the Giornale d'Italia on Sunday. "Volunteers everywhere are waiting for the signal to march on Fiume. They have reached several thousands, some of whom have arrived in Fiume on small boats, making the journey under the shelter of the Dalmatian islands, while others remain in Dalmatia, ready to five Yugoslav aggression."

Sproul Tells Foster the State Will Keep Order; Propagandists and Preachers of Riot Warned

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 24.—William Z. Foster, leader of the steel strike in the Pittsburgh district, tonight received the following telegram from Governor William C. Sproul in answer to a message from Mr. Foster complaining of the action of the State Police in dispersing a crowd at North Clairton.

William Z. Foster, Secretary,
305 Magee Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Your telegram complaining of the action of a squad of our State Police in dispersing a crowd at North Clairton has received my attention. My information is that the people were ordered to move in accordance with a proclamation by the Sheriff forbidding public gatherings; that the police did not approach the crowd until their commands had been defied, and that nobody was hurt until shots had been fired and stones and other missiles had been thrown at the officers.

Experience has shown that it is dangerous to permit the congregation of large numbers of people during times of stress and excitement, and the Sheriff, as the official charged with the maintenance of law and order, was acting for the public welfare in forbidding the gatherings and in enforcing his decrees. In carrying out this policy the Sheriff of all of the counties will have the full assistance of the State.

Permit me to take this opportunity of saying to you that in the situation which now exists, when lawlessness and disorder have compelled the intervention of the State to aid the local authorities to maintain the peace, when every good citizen's attitude should be that of upholding the law and counseling and aiding in the maintenance of order, I shall expect your full co-operation in helping us to see to it that the laws of the Commonwealth are observed and its peace preserved.

Reports have reached me that many agitators, hostile alike to our institutions of Government and to the organization which you represent, have taken advantage of the disturbed conditions to come into Pennsylvania in the protection of law and order, and to endeavor to incite the ignorant and the vicious to riot and pillage. These persons are enemies of the State and our every endeavor is being given to their apprehension and punishment under our laws.

Information has come to us that efforts are being made by dangerous and evil disposed persons at points in other States near our boundaries to collect armed mobs to come across the State line to overpower our municipal authorities and to attack our citizens and destroy their property. If any such attempts are made we shall be compelled to regard these mobs as armed invaders of Pennsylvania, and we shall deal with them as such. I count upon your counsel and influence to discourage such attempts and to aid us in every way that you can against those who would by intemperate speech inflame people to criminal actions.

Our interest in the struggle in which you are engaged is in the maintenance of law and order, the protection of your rights and those of all our people, citizens and sojourners alike, who live within our laws. During your own stay here you must have been impressed with the fact that our people are law abiding, and while they have absolute consideration for the rights of others, they are earnestly endeavoring in the protection of their own rights and the good name of the Commonwealth of which they are a part.

This is the spirit of the people of Pennsylvania, and as Governor of the State I shall see to it that their laws are faithfully executed, their rights protected, and their institutions upheld.

WILLIAM C. SPROUL, Governor of Pennsylvania.

GOMPERS BLAMES GARY FOR STRIKE

Workers Had to Quit to Get Some Stabbed, but Crowds
Any Recognition, He
Insists.

GARY IGNORED HIS LETTER

Strikers Murderously Assaulted;
Their Meetings Broken Up.
He Tells Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who was a witness today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, near the close of his testimony referred to the present nationwide strike in the steel industry.

The subject of the hearing was the Cummins Railroad bill, against certain provisions of which Mr. Gompers offered vigorous objection, particularly the section which prohibits strikes on railroads, and leaves to the Federal Government the settlement of all controversies regarding wages and labor conditions generally.

Mr. Gompers, in answer to a question by Senator Underwood of Alabama, said that as far back as last June he realized that the impending crisis in the steel industry, and that he then, in June, wrote a letter to Judge Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

"That letter," added Mr. Gompers, "has remained unanswered and unacknowledged to the present hour."

"We have referred to general strikes, particularly such as the strike on the railroads of this country. How would you suggest preventing such strikes?"

"I cannot avoid such a strike by law. I cannot undertake to undertake any proposition that will absolutely prevent a general strike. No man can do that."

"What should Congress do to control such a situation?"

"I answer that with one word—nothing. The surest way to meet such situations is to recognize the organizations of the men and to give to the men the fair treatment they deserve. If employees of labor refuse to sit down and discuss the grievances of their employees with them, refuse to have anything to do with them, tell them there is nothing to be gained by such action."

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT CALM

More Men Back, Say
Mills; More Out, Declare
Union Leaders.

ORGANIZERS IN SESSION

Reported Talking of Appeal to
Other Unions—Prepare
for Senate Hearing.

MORE WORKERS OUT IN WEST

Chicago and Youngstown Re-
port Accessions to the
Strikers' Ranks.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.—With both sides claiming gains in the steel strike, there was nevertheless little change in this district in the number of workers actually laboring or on strike. Apparently the strike is now approaching a critical test of strength, and both sides are preparing for this.

The independent companies, as well as the Carnegie Steel Company and other subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, reported today that they were making gains by holding their own in practically every plant in the City of Pittsburgh and in the Pittsburgh district.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the largest independent company where the strikers claimed to have made serious inroads yesterday, reported today that less than 100 of their men were on strike in Pittsburgh. The A. M. Byers plant in Pittsburgh, which was reported yesterday to be crippled, reported today that some men had returned to work and that the plant was operating at one-third of its capacity.

The Oliver Iron and Steel Company, which was seriously hit by the strike yesterday, reported that it was operating at 40 per cent of its capacity. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, whose works were paralyzed according to the claims of strikers, announced that it was producing at a rate of 60 per cent of normal. Six of its plants were running 100 per cent; four at 85 per cent; six at 30 per cent, and four were completely shut down, according to this statement.

Summary of the situation given out by an official of the Carnegie Steel Company tonight, said that gains were being made "all along the line," and that each day and night turn going into the mills was being increased, the summary continued:

"As to the general situation there is a better feeling in every one of the plants and practically no disorder appears on the surface tonight. Doubtless a great many men have been kept away by intimidation and fear, but violence stay away until the atmosphere clears. With the rioting stopped it is expected more men will return tomorrow."

All the big mills up the Monongahela Valley are in better condition tonight and are running in good shape. In all of them there are more men at work than last night. We feel that it has been a good day for us."

The official announcement of the strikers, on the other hand, claimed the addition of more men to the ranks of the strikers throughout the country, placing the total of strikers at 342,000. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the Strike Committee, who was here today, denied this men were deserting the strike in appreciable numbers, and said that the strike could not be policed better. In answer to a question he said:

"The strike would be over one minute and a half after Judge Gary granted us a conference."

Later he qualified this by saying that elimination of the interference by the State Constabulary would be an indispensable condition to the resumption of work.

The State Constabulary and increased forces of guards and ex-service men kept riding down to a minimum today in sections where there had previously been disorder and the Carnegie Steel Company announced in its bulletin that the protection which had been provided for them was causing many employees, who had not struck but had stayed at home through fear, to return to work.

The Presidents or representatives of twenty-four international unions co-operating with the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers met here this morning to deal with the situation arising out of the strike and to discuss the advisability of calling on mine workers and railroad men to refuse handling supplies going to and from the mills.

W. R. Rubin of New York, attorney for the National Committee, is attending the meetings and is advising his clients to fight the "free speech" issue and the refusal by local borough officials to grant permits for the purpose of holding labor meetings.

Plans were made at the meeting of the organizers today to make a dramatic presentation of their case at the hearing before the Senate Committee which, they

YOUR GUESTS KNOW "SALADA"
"SALADA" PEKING TEA. The flavor is
not slightly different—Advt.

FALL MAIL FAMOUS CHAMBERLAIN
Coke and Plain Malt—Advt.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA
The Greenbrier—Open year round. European
Plan. Water and Medical Clinic and Restaurant
located at the Springs, West Virginia—Advt.

MOTEL WOLOOTTE, 4 W. 14th St., New York
Admission to the Hotel—Advt.

TELEPHONE 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262

hope, will bring public sympathy to the support of the strikers. Strong American and anti-Bolshevik sentiments were expressed today by strike leaders who talked, and an attempt will be made to impress the Senate that the strikers are straight Americans. Federation of Labor movement and not dogged with radicalism.

William Z. Foster, the Pittsburgh organizer, who is deeply committed to radicalism in his publications, will not accompany Chairman Fitzpatrick to Washington, and will not go there unless he is sent for by the committee. Some of the conservative leaders of the strike admit that their cause has been hurt by the general public because of the impression that has been spread by the committee that it would be the first step in a social revolution.

At the meeting of the organizers, Chairman Fitzpatrick was instructed to demand the full protection of the Government for the strikers on his appearance before the Senate committee.

A committee was appointed to confer with the heads of the Pittsburgh Brotherhood. The strike leaders refused to discuss the instructions to this committee, but it is supposed they will ask for an order from the railway brotherhood officials, forbidding railway officials to transport strikers on the mills affected by the strike or in process of manufacture. The committee is authorized to carry the product of any of the mills whose employees have been asked to strike.

Those who attended the meeting refused afterward to discuss what had been decided. Chairman Fitzpatrick, when he was asked if steps had been taken calculated to spread the strike to other industries, said: "I can't say a word on that subject."

He added, however, that the Federal Government has promised to send in a large number of troops to the strike. The strike leaders are greatly alarmed by this, which has been greatly deplored from day to day, he said, by unwarranted attacks.

After the meeting Fitzpatrick said that he had ordered the strikers to appear before the local and State authorities in interfering with the strikers, he had telephoned to the Federal authorities, and that Mr. Walsh had promised to call at once. The strikers have been discussed at the conference was that of calling a strike at the mills of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The strike was reported that there was some sentiment in favor of dropping this attempt to extend the strike to other industries.

Another subject which has been discussed at the conference was the danger that the strike call there would meet with failure and would result in unfavorable action on the situation elsewhere.

Fitzpatrick said that he was delighted to have the strikers appear before the Senate tomorrow before the Senate Committee, because he wished to see the court the altered expression of free speech and the right to assemble peacefully, which was the purpose of the strike.

"We will furnish cheerfully and voluntarily to the Senate all the information which we possess with reference to the origin of the strike and the manner in which it has been conducted," he said.

Mr. Walsh, who is the head of the union labor to know how our men have been beaten and locked up and treated and to see that the strikers are not being charged by the police and men and women the slightest disorder not threatening any, but merely exercising their constitutional right to assemble.

Although Fitzpatrick and Foster have marked smooth, the suggestion of the strike, the difference in their general views was emphasized when Fitzpatrick referred to the suggestion of a general strike, which is the favorite doctrine of Foster.

Foster, who is an enthusiastic supporter of railway men and mine workers, was striking sympathetic to the suggestion of a general strike, which is the favorite doctrine of Foster.

When he was asked if there was any idea that the strike might develop into a general strike, he said: "That is all that is not at all. This is a strike on a general strike basis. Only those who believe in the general strike."

Mr. Foster said that he was not at all surprised at this. He said that he was not at all surprised at this. He said that he was not at all surprised at this.

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A total of 44,000 men are idle in the district, but how many of these are strikers is not known. The claims of union organizations approximate 80 per cent. of this number. Employers dispute this claim, claiming that thousands of their employees did not strike, but were forced to quit work because of a shortage of coal. The strike is being organized by the unions. It is also being organized by the unions. It is also being organized by the unions.

There is said to be no indication that the companies are anticipating an attempt to resume operations soon. The strike is being organized by the unions. It is also being organized by the unions. It is also being organized by the unions.

Beginning today, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, which is preparing to pay off the workers for the strike, will begin to pay off the workers for the strike. The strike is being organized by the unions. It is also being organized by the unions. It is also being organized by the unions.

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STRIKE IN CHICAGO DISTRICT

Leaders Work to Involve 25 Allied Crafts—Lake Seamen Said to Favor Walkout.

SOUTH CHICAGO TIED UP

Inland Steel Plant Threatens Six Months' Shutdown Unless Men Return—Workers Give In.

Special to The New York Times.

(CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—) Strike leaders began today to bring emphasis on the idea of expanding the steel strike into a walkout of the allied crafts. Twenty-five international unions are represented on the co-operating board of the Pittsburgh-Bureau committee for organizing the iron and steel workers. Thirty in the controversy they pledged, with some two or three exceptions, their aid, financial and otherwise, to the strikers, and now the leaders are urging that they drop their tools and join in the strike.

The lake seamen and marine firemen, who transport the iron ore from the Hematite Ranges at the head of the Great Lakes basin to the mill centers, are reported to be on the verge of stopping the iron ore strike. The headquarters here it was said that the strike vote of seamen on the Great Lakes favor a walkout.

Of 5,475 cast by seamen, only four were said to be against a strike. In the vote on the Great Lakes, the strikers were said to be in a majority. The strikers were said to be in a majority. The strikers were said to be in a majority.

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STRIKE ENEMY DEFEATED IN MACON

Labor Helps Tools to Obtain Nomination, Equivalent to Election.

Special to The New York Times.

(MACON, Ga., Sept. 24.—) The railroad men, who have been defeated in the election, are now helping the tools to obtain nomination, equivalent to election.

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MAJOR BIG TO MEET BIG BRITISH STRIKE

Cabinet, Replying to Railwaymen's Ultimatum, Agrees to Further Parleys.

Sudden Threat of a Tieup

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FOWNES
NAME IN EVERY PAIR

This name will never appear in poor gloves.

For 142 years it has typified Style, Fit and Durability in

GLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS, CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 8 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.

MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 137TH ST., N. Y.
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THE HOUSING COMPANY

Town Builders
ALBERT FARWELL REMIS, President

Investigation Design Management Construction

250 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED AN OFFICE

Advertising agency desires about 600 S. F. Sublease considered. Occupancy Nov. or Dec. Between 23rd and 45th Streets preferred.

J 336 TIMES.



Mother knows Resinol will help it

She has been through it so many times before that she never hesitates now. When any one in the family comes to her with a sick skin, she gets out the jar of Resinol ointment and gives prompt relief. And a few applications seldom fail to clear away the irritation completely.

Resinol ointment is an excellent healing dressing for eczema, scalds, cuts, sores, etc. For sample free, write to Dept. P. B. Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Use Resinol 1919 for babies.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
"always fresh"

Unsurpassed for Mayonnaise and French Salad Dressings

Sold Everywhere

PACKERS GAINS BIG IN SPITE OF CURBS

Profits Were Nearly Three Times as Great as Before War, Commission Found.

HOOVER HELD UP REPORT

Food Administration's Plan Would Create "Absolute Panic," Federal Trade Body Had Declared.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Despite increasing and other restrictions imposed on the "Big Five" packers during the war, the firms' profits were from two and a quarter to three times as great as during pre-war years, the Federal Trade Commission found during its investigation of the packing industry as set forth in a report to President Wilson under date of June 26, 1918.

The report, which was not made public when submitted, Food Administrator Hoover having requested it be withheld, reached the Senate today in reply to a request under a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska. Accompanying it were copies of letters sent by Mr. Hoover to the President objecting to the commission's conclusions and asserting that no "useful purpose" is being served by public ventilation of inter-departmental disagreements as to governmental policy.

At Senator Norris's request all the documents were referred to the Agriculture Committee, which is now considering legislation providing for Federal regulation of the meat packing industry.

Condensed Administration Plan. The Commission in its report characterized the packers' maximum profits as being "unreasonably high" and asserted that the Food Administration's plan of regulation makes impossible adequate safeguards to the interest of the public.

Recommendations made by the Commission included:

"That net worth (actual invested capital represented by stock issued and surplus) as of Nov. 1, 1917, be the basis upon which the allowed rate of profit be computed for all packers, large and small.

"That the normal rate for the five chief packers be 7 per cent. on net worth, with one-half per cent. increase allowance for every 10 per cent. increase in net worth, and one-half per cent. decrease in rate for every 10 per cent. decrease in net worth; the maximum profit allowed not to go above 9 per cent.

"That the maximum allowed the smaller packers be 9 per cent. increase on a sliding scale to 11 per cent., but without a decreasing scale.

"That profits in excess of the prescribed rates be either turned over to the Treasurer of the United States, or applied against further Government purchases.

In his letter to the President, dated July 8, 1918, Mr. Hoover said he did not believe any useful purpose is served by public ventilation of inter-departmental disagreements as to governmental policy, and added:

"Considerable passage sufficiently strong excess profits legislation it will automatically correct the situation and meet the views of both the Trade Commission and ourselves. My proposal is therefore that the whole matter shall be laid aside until the action of Congress is determinable."

In another letter Mr. Hoover said:

"The Food Administration regulations permit earnings upon borrowed as well as packers' own capital; whereas, the Trade Commission proposes that no profits should be allowed on borrowed capital. This appears to us to strike at the base of most business enterprises. As we understand it, a large part of the commerce and trade of the country is founded on the earnings of an excess sum or borrowed capital over the interest cost and we feel that if this principle proposed by the Trade Commission were laid down as a precedent, it would produce an absolute state of panic in the United States."

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—R. G. Gould, secretary of the Institute of American Meat Packers, occupied the attention of the Federal Grand Jury today in its investigation of the business affairs and methods of the "Big Five" packers. For some time the organization which is a co-operative concern for the mutual protection of packers, has been putting out propaganda against the Kenyon bill, the purpose of which is intended to place the packing plants under Government control.

Mr. Gould was questioned for several hours by the Grand Jurors regarding the purposes of the literature sent out by the institute which is said to have been created by the Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson, and Cudahy packing concerns, although several independent concerns also are said to have been summoned as witnesses before the Grand Jury, but the names were securely guarded from the public.

GORGAS FIGHTING FEVER.

Arrives in Ecuador to Continue His Work Done in Peru.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 23.—Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, formerly Surgeon General of the United States Army, has arrived here aboard the Pirinean cruise liner from Peru.

General Gorgas, who came here to continue research work for the Rockefeller Foundation, has been active in the fight against yellow fever in Peru.

New Inwood Welfare Body to Meet.

The newly formed Inwood Community Organization under the leadership of Philip M. Goodhart of 66 Post Avenue, will hold its second regular meeting in Public School 22, Broadway and Academy Street, tonight. The details of organization and the primary matters of a community organization will be taken up and the question as to affiliation with the Community Council of America or the maintenance of a separate local organization will be threshed out. Politics and religion are strictly barred as issues in the new organization.

There is No Food Like Grape-Nuts

These crisp, brown granules come to you full of sweet health-building nourishment. Ask the grocer. "There's a Reason"

FRESHMAN DROWNED AS RESULT OF HAZING

Colgate Student Tried to Swim from an Island Where He Was Imprisoned.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Frank McCullough of Keese, Penn., a freshman at Colgate University at Hamilton, was drowned in Lake Ontario, near that village, where he had been taken by a hazing party of sophomores tonight.

Members of the faculty differ, one holding that McCullough fell from a boat while his limbs were bound with ropes. Another version is that the student was endeavoring to swim to the mainland from an island where the hazers had left him. The District Attorney of Madison County will conduct an investigation.

The body has not yet been recovered and searching parties are trying to locate it.

Dr. E. B. Bryan, President of the university, in a statement tonight declared that he had information that five freshmen were taken to the island by sophomores, and that three of the freshmen tried to swim to the mainland in an effort to escape. McCullough became distressed, and efforts of the other two to save him were unsuccessful.

WOMEN TO AID DRUG CLINIC.

Motor Corps Will Transport Addicts to Ferry.

The Motor Corps of America starts its new peace program today with what Colonel Helen Russell Bastedo, its commander, announces she considers "a most promising beginning for the corps future usefulness." Colonel Bastedo has put at the disposal of Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland her entire transportation service for his use in the drug addict clinic which he is handling at the old tuberculosis clinic building, 145 Worth Street. Tuesdays and Thursdays will be the days for the men's clinics, Wednesdays and Fridays for the women's clinics. Colonel Bastedo is taking charge of this new service herself. Her drivers will be women who are particularly adapted for handling of cases which will come under their hospital courses, have attended lectures on anesthesia giving, have done surgical clinic work at St. Luke's Hospital, and have spent time in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. They will be women who were commended for their aid in the big fire at Grosvenor Place, in appreciation of their kindness to the wounded firemen they have received letters from the Department of the Interior, Oscar Doherty and George C. Grosvenor.

The Motor Corps women will carry the drug addict cases from the Worth Street clinic to the ferry at 182d Street and East River, where the municipal boats will take them to the City Hospital for treatment.

CITED SOLDIER SEEKS JOB.

Lance Corporal, 4 Times Wounded, Is a Chemist.

Wounded four times, Jean Rocallig, who was a lance corporal in the British Army, is seeking a job as assistant chemist. He was also gassed while in the service, in which he spent four years. He was cited for bravery. A statement from the Re-employment Bureau says the applicant is a college graduate. Other cases named by the bureau are as follows:

Wounded in the left leg, Joseph Maher, formerly a motorman, cannot return to his old job and wants light work. Edward Schapiro, a stenographer, has been unable to get a position although he has been seeking a job for more than a month. He is a high school graduate and can write 150 words a minute. Another wounded man is Paolo Jacobello, formerly a longshoreman, who speaks but little English, and is seeking a job as watchman, elevator operator, or anything that does not call for heavy work. With a mother dependent upon him, a recent Legionnaire, Walker is seeking a position as cashier, timekeeper, or payroll clerk. A construction worker, who is a seaman, is sought by Frank Haber, a chemist, who speaks French and is now studying Spanish. Gassed while in the service, Thomas Johnston cannot return to his old occupation; he wants an outside job. Formerly George Kelly wants a place where he can be manager in a cable department.

SEES END TO GERMAN OPERA

American Legion Committee Thinks No Production Will Be Given.

Although the Star Opera Company refused to cancel the production of German opera in this city when approached by a representative of the New York County organization of the American Legion yesterday morning, the County Executive Committee announced that it felt certain the opera would not be produced here this winter.

It was pointed out by an official of the county organization that Wagnerian music was being produced in Rome at this time in the Italian tongue, and the London audiences were listening to it sung in the English tongue. One person interviewed went so far as to say that to his mind the English words were rendered with more beauty than could be possible in the guttural German.

Hearing on Radicalism Goes Over.

The hearing of the Legislative Committee investigating Seditious Activities, which was to have been held yesterday, following the recess in July, was postponed because Attorney General Charles D. Newton, counsel for the committee, was otherwise occupied. Archibald H. Stevenson, associate counsel, said last night that the next public hearing probably would be held next week at the City Hall.

Billion in Liberty Bonds Retired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Nearly a billion dollars of Liberty bonds have been retired and paid off by the Government with loans returned by the Allied Governments and certain taxes which were paid in bonds themselves. The total of all issues of bonds ran to \$7,000,000,000. In all the Allies owe the United States about \$10,000,000,000.

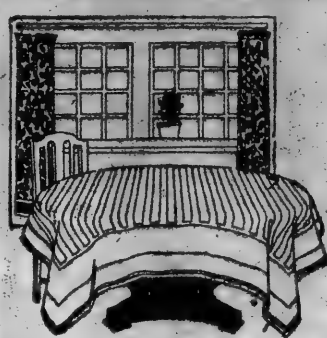
COUNT SUES VANDER POEL.

De Clairmont Says Former Government Investigator Called Him a Spy. William Halstead Vander Poel, of 239 Park Avenue, who was a special assistant to Charles F. De Woody in the local office of the Department of Justice during the war, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Count Robert de Clairmont for \$200,000 damages. The Count, whose name was mentioned with that of Mme. Storch, an alleged German spy, but against whom the authorities could find no evidence of improper conduct, alleges that on April 30 last at the Hotel Knickerbocker the defendant said to an employee of the hotel in his presence, "You are serving spies. Why not poison these spies?" Count de Clairmont who states that he is a member of an honorable French family and was an duty here for his Government, alleges that, because of statements by Mr. Vander Poel and others of the so-called Bureau of Investigation, and the American Protective League, he has been denied access to hotels and other public places and deprived of an opportunity of conducting business.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA STATIONERY



McCutcheon's
Fifth Ave., 33d and 34th Sts.

Household Linens

WE are convinced after careful investigation that Linen prices are likely to go up, rather than down, during the coming year and earnestly urge our patrons to purchase Household Linens now. This is an opportune time to replenish Linen Chests as well as to purchase Linens for future gift purposes.

Damask Table Linens

Our stocks in this department have just been replenished with fresh Linens. These are from the best manufacturers and include many designs which have been great favorites in the past.

Napkins

20 and 22 in. square, \$7.25 to 32.00 doz.
24 to 27 in. square, \$9.00 to 55.00 doz.

Cloths

2 x 2 yards, \$7.75 to 27.00 each
2 x 2 1/2 yards, \$8.75 to 34.00 each
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, \$9.50 to 47.50 each
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, \$11.50 to 52.50 each
Longer lengths at proportionate prices.

Decorative Linens

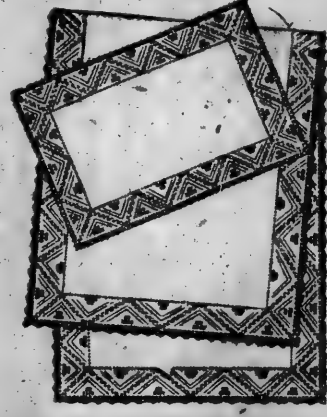
Our Fancy Linen Department is prepared to serve practically every need for Fancy Linens, whether it be the plain kind for every day use or elaborate lace-trimmed and embroidered pieces for formal occasions or gifts.

Illustration. From the Island of Cyprus—Grecian needlepoint and embroidery—six mats and runner \$68.00. Twelve mats and runner \$102.50.

Luncheon Sets of 25 pieces, round, square, oval and oblong \$12.50 to 325.00 set.

Luncheon and Dinner Cloths \$75.00 to 750.00 each.

Tea Cloths from Ireland, France, Italy, Japan, Madeira, China, Fayal Islands, and Spain.



Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.



WELL DRESSED MEN

WILL LIKE THESE NEW DESIGNS IN KIRSCHBAUM CLOTHES

\$35 to \$55

For the New Yorker in both his hours of business and leisure—individual, gentlemanly styles in suits, topcoats and overcoats. Radiating from every line and detail a quiet, but unmistakable air of quality.

And offering in addition to undoubted style and quality, value which is truly extraordinary.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

B. Altman & Co.

The new Autumn styles in

Men's Silk Neckwear are now being featured in the Men's Furnishing Department, on the First Floor.

The assortments are rich in choice silks of American, French and Swiss manufacture; the patterns and colorings being particularly appropriate for handsome neckwear effects. A large proportion of the scarfs were made in B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms, from silks imported by them exclusively.

Scarfs of imported silks \$3.00 to 5.50

Scarfs of American-made silks, 1.00 to 3.50

Knitted

Silk Mufflers for Street and Dress wear

are displayed in novelty effects as well as the more conservative styles, and are variously priced \$6.50 to 12.00

Prices quoted are exclusive of War Revenue Tax.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue

34th and 35th Streets

New York

A last opportunity to buy these VICTOR RECORDS

WITHIN a few weeks The Victor Company will withdraw from their catalog about 2,000 selections, comprising popular songs and classic gems with a special association interest to the individual.

These beautiful selections will soon be discontinued

McCormack "MORNING" (SPEARS) No. 64498
Culp "THE OLD REFRAIN" (KREISLER) " 64667
Hempel "THE BIRD'S SONG" (SOEDERBERG) " 67268
Destinn "SLOVAK SONG" " 67215
Farrar "THY DEAR EYES" (BARTLETT) " 67253

\$1.00 EACH

Also Some Records by the Following Distinguished Artists Will Be Discontinued:

CARUSO SCHUMANN-HEINK AMATO
SCOTTI PADEREWSKI HOMER
GADSKI ZIMBALIST KRAEISLER
GLUCK TETRAZZINI ELKAN

Complete List Sent on Request

Mail Orders Filled

The Victrola

The World's Greatest Musical Instrument in All Styles

CONVENIENT TERMS ARRANGED IF DESIRED

CENTRAL VICTROLA SHOP at

G. SCHIRMER'S

3 East 43rd St., Adj. Fifth Ave.

Largest Victrola Salesroom in New York

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.

MISSION GARDEN

For Sale by Grocers

50c per Pound

Again Selling at Pre-War Prices

FOLLOW THE ARROW AND YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE IN COLLARS

WELL KNOWN REPUTATION. Extensive in banking business held that European creditors of the United States, having misused the ten billion dollars advanced to them, will be compelled to repudiate. Reasons are set forth in an article in The Analyst, this week. Published by The New York Times Company. The on news stands, 44 a page by mail, 44c.

ADVERTISEMENT.



Light
headaches
and
beautiful
homes

For a long time I had been having "four o'clock headache"—that dull aching that creeps in behind your eyes toward the end of the day's work and sends you home nervous and cross. At first I blamed it on the heavy lunch, and cut down on crackers and milk, with no result. I cut out smoking. But still my enemy came gnawing at my temples every afternoon.

One morning I came down resolved to go to an optician. But oddly enough, that afternoon I had no headache so I put it off. Again the next day I found myself, when 5 o'clock came, still clear-headed and wondering what had happened.

Just as I started for home, Thomas, the office manager, came in and said "How do you like our new light?"

"What new light?" I asked. "I hadn't noticed them."

"I don't wonder you hadn't," he said, "we call them the disappearing fixtures because you hardly know where the light is coming from. Look!" and he pointed overhead.

I looked up and saw that the glaring light under which I had been working for months had become so soft that I could look directly at it without blinking. And yet the whole office was as bright as morning sunlight.

As Thomas explained the new light I realized why my headache was gone. He took me into our showrooms and showed me the same fixtures there, but covered with beautiful silk shades.

That night when I got home and went into the dining room, every lamp in the chandelier seemed to hit at me right in the eye. I met my wife with the remark, "I'm going to have these lighting fixtures changed."

"No, you're not," said she promptly. "Not now, we've got to have these rooms repapered in the Spring anyway, and I'm not going to have them torn up twice." I explained that the lights I wanted could be put up in a few minutes. I told her about the silk and cretonne shades which could be selected to match her curtains. And when she called up the electrician and he told the price, she ordered them.

When I came home the next evening the lights were there. "Do you know," said my wife, "I don't believe we'll have to repaper after all. This Duplex light makes it look so much brighter and cozier—and doesn't it bring out the tones of the furniture and rug beautifully?"

Duplex is the greatest advance in lighting since the invention of the Mazda lamp. It is a patented device giving a unique combination of direct and indirect lighting, with the merits of both and the faults of neither. A curved metal deflector so distributes the light that it spreads to all parts of the room in a mellow radiance, without glare and without heavy shadows in dark corners. Through a flat glass diffusing disc increased intensity is radiated below. For the first time it is possible to use in the home the new Mazda C, the most efficient and economical lamp ever known.

Silk, cretonne, or parchment shades in a variety of designs and colors make Duplex an effective decoration for any room.



DUPLEX LIGHT IS INSIDE

Write today for attractive free booklet giving facts about good lighting, and showing many styles of decorative shades, entitled, "Light Where You Want It."

TEAR OFF AND MAIL TODAY

DUPLEX LIGHTING WORKS
of General Electric Company
6 West 48th Street, New York City

Please send me free copy of your illustrated booklet, "Light Where You Want It."

Name _____

Address _____

STUDENTS URGED TO LEAD LARGER LIFE

Chancellor Brown, Opening
New York University, Counsels
Patriotism and Idealism.

HALL OF FAME'S INFLUENCE

Dean Johnson Suggests Caution,
Thrill, and More Production to
Meet Economic Situation.

Exercises preceding the resumption of studies today by the members of the School of Applied Science and the College of Arts and Letters at New York University, were held yesterday morning in the Memorial Library on University Heights.

They were attended by the faculty as well as the 900 students who are commencing the eighteenth academic year of the university.

After the singing of the National Anthem and the reading of some quotations from the Book of Proverbs, the opening address was delivered by Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown. He said in part:

"I call upon you, young men and teachers, to enter with me into the solemn vow that our life in this country shall be lived for our country, for mankind, no less than for the life of those who gave themselves in the supreme devotion of that War of Liberation. It is a vow that may not be lightly assumed. It means to many of you that you will not be the men that you have been before—that you turn your backs on even your best of other days, that you put your best of all cheap bargaining behind you, that you put your best of all nobility and courage behind you, that you put the life of this campus on such a plane that it shall compel the respect and admiration of all right-thinking men.

"The sense of fun is strong in men and I cannot help putting this aspect of life alongside of a college dance, a college election, a dormitory or a fraternity, or a car full of student-comrades. I cannot help seeing how gloriously the most heroic utterance will be laughed down by the triumphant actualities of the situation. You cannot enjoy the absurd incongruity of it any more than I enjoy it, who am now speaking to you with all solemnity and seriousness.

"Influence of Hall of Fame. There is one feature of our situation here at University Heights which has not been sufficiently accounted in the past, though it gives to this university a unique distinction in American education. I refer to the establishment here of the Hall of Fame. No name may be enrolled until its bearer has been dead for a full century, and the living men—this does not mean that the Hall of Fame is a hall of dead Americans. It means exactly the contrary. We have here the memorials of men who live in the lives of their countrymen in spite of all that death can do. Ten years at least are allowed to the dead that they may die. If their record and their character have in them such vitality that even after a hundred years they still inspire the imagination of living men, and of great numbers of living men, they are assigned their place in the Hall of Fame.

"Even in this presidential year the thought of the country will be turned anew, by this other election, to the greatness of their character who have made America the land of the free. It is for us today. They fought their wars and won their honorable peace. They faced the sure disturbance following war, and with steadfastness and courage they wrought out systems under which progress could be made without flinching law and order to the winds. They made justice and order and brotherly love to live together in a society that could grow rich without growing heartless or degenerate.

"Great achievements these, and wrought through mighty toil. And we, who are facing today situations as difficult as those our fathers overcame, we shall feel their great and comprehending vision looking upon us as we undertake the work we have to do. Every thought of them shall make us better Americans, and loyalty to the land their service has ennobled shall beat and beat within us, with every pulse of our lives.

Dean Johnson Puts Questions. At the opening exercises of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, Dean Joseph French Johnson asked the 5,000 students who are enrolled in that school, a series of thirteen questions concerning the very foundations of existence, which he said, the men would be able to answer intelligently at the end of their four-year course. A few of the questions follow:

"Statistics indicate that the average rate of wages since 1914 has risen 100 per cent., and that the average rental of buildings in our cities has increased only about 25 per cent. Accepting these figures as true, how can you prove that landlords are profiteering upon the other classes of the community?"

According to the newspapers, nineteenth of the striking employees of the United States Steel Corporation are ignorant foreigners. Prove that no part of this earth can be safe for democracy so long as society tolerates the existence of ignorance.

Since ignorance is the worst foe of any democracy, point out some of the particular in which the public school system and laws of the United States are inadequate and defective.

If men and women are selling their Liberty bonds in order to buy automobiles, jewelry, and other luxuries, or if they are borrowing money from the banks for these purposes and are pledging their Liberty bonds as security, are they not helping to maintain the present high level of prices and so to continue the economic state of social and industrial unrest?"

Referring to the economic situation, Dean Johnson said: "There is grave danger in the possibility that our apparent prosperity is only artificial and temporary, but it is no time for either pessimism or optimism. The situation calls for a calm and level-headed caution in business and industry, for individual and national thrift, for increased production, for increased efficiency through the better training and education of all our workers, and for a general willingness to practice self-denial and be patient and tolerant during the financial, industrial, and social readjustment which is inevitable during the next few years."

1,200 ALIEN ENEMIES ARRIVE

May Be Sent Back to Germany on
Transport, Poochontas.

Portsmouth tourist coaches, carrying 1,200 enemy aliens who had been interned at Alhambra and other points in the South and in the West during the war, arrived at the Hoboken Army piers last night.

About fifty of the old men, women and children were berthed on the naval transport Poochontas, which will sail for Rotterdam today with 1,000 Germans. The others received supper in the cars, and were told to go to sleep, but to be ready to be called upon, and to bark on the transport during the night.

Secrecy has been observed by Army officials over the arrival of the Germans. Commander E. C. Kallstrom, in command of the Poochontas, had not received sailing orders last night. It was expected they would come by radio from Washington this morning.

Immigration officials will send 100 enemy aliens from Ellis Island this morning to sail on the Poochontas. Thirty-five German sailors, dressed in jumpsuits, arrived yesterday morning from the Douglas, Utah. The Germans shunned publicity and objected to being photographed.

TO GIVE PEACE PAGEANT.

V. W. C. A. Directs Production at
Vanderlip Estate Tomorrow.

"The Voice" is the title of a pageant which the girls of Westchester County will produce tomorrow afternoon in the Beechwood Amphitheatre on the Frank A. Vanderlip estate, Scarborough-on-Hudson. The pageant is under the immediate supervision of Miss Hazel MacKay of the Department of Pageantry and Drama of the National War Council of the Y. W. C. A.

The theme of the pageant is the longing of the Nations for a lasting peace. The strife being over, the Nations come to Liberty and Justice and to listen to the voice of Today. Belgium, Serbia, Bohemia, and Poland are among them. Justice and Liberty bestow on them peace, and they turn to the future, industry, and loyalty, but they turn in search of peace. Peace does not come until Brotherhood, in their names, has sent out these spirits into the world.

GERMAN-ARGENTINA LOAN.

Former Opens Negotiations for Borrowing \$100,000,000.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23.—Formal negotiations were opened this afternoon by Germany for a loan of \$100,000,000 from Argentina to facilitate the purchase of raw materials in this country. Foreign Minister Pueyrredon, on whom the German delegation called, told the visitors the loan would be referred to President Frigoyen. It was stated by the delegation that such security as Argentina desired would be provided. Proposals were made by the Germans looking to the formation of a local syndicate by the principal German concerns in Argentina, which would buy materials and expedite shipments to Germany. Its capital would be \$10,000,000. It was stated. If the loan is granted, it is planned to purchase immediately 350,000 tons of wheat, 350,000 tons of maize, 50,000 tons of flax and 200,000 tons of meats and fats.

WOMAN SUES W. C. ANDERSON

Asks \$10,000 Damages for Alleged Breach of Promise.

William C. Anderson, a New York business man, who served as a captain in the Ordnance Department of the army during the war, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise by Miss Jennell A. Sholl of Bartonsville, Ill. Sholl alleges that Captain Anderson was stationed at Camp Herring, Peoria, Ill., in May, 1918, when she met him, and that he represented himself to be a widower and asked her to marry him. Miss Sholl says she gave her consent, and that she wrote to him after he was sent to France in June of that year. When his letters ceased to arrive, she wrote to the War Department asking about him. She was informed that he was married, and had a wife in Brooklyn, she says.

BREAK ENROLLMENT RECORD AT COLUMBIA

University Begins 166th Year
with More Than 8,000 Students Registered.

BUTLER URGES PATRIOTISM

President Says Institution's Chief
Purpose is to Serve the
Nation.

Columbia University opened its 166th year yesterday with the largest enrollment of students in the history of the University. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, welcoming the students in the University Gymnasium, yesterday afternoon, said that the prime purpose of the University was to serve the nation and that all other aims must be subservient to it.

The annual opening address was delivered by Professor John Erskine of the English Department of Columbia College. Preceding the opening exercises, an academic procession, composed of trustees and the members of the various faculties, marched from the University Library to the Gymnasium.

In welcoming the students Dr. Butler said: "Today we gather with the cloud of war lifted to face some of the old problems and very many new and particularly difficult ones. We are concerned with the whole understanding, with the whole application and the whole service of our country, and there is no form or kind of knowledge which may not be compared to that application or that use, and there is no student, however young or inexperienced, who will be unaided."

See War Won by Intellect.

Professor Erskine in the opening address said that the war had been won by intellect and had indicated anew the power of mind when rightly trained. The soldiers abroad, he said, had recognized the advantages of education and most clearly the need of the need of the soldiers, he said. But the only way in which this could be accomplished was by offering the returned soldiers courses in practical subjects by which they would be prepared to earn a living and be of more use to the community.

In a message to the undergraduate body, Herbert E. Hawkes, Dean of Columbia College, said: "Never has Columbia College opened with brighter prospects for a year full of efficient accomplishment. The spirit shown by the men who are returning from service, and by those who have been in continuous residence during the war, is remarkable, but not finer than the promise of the incoming class."

The opening exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 450 West 17th Street, were held in the College yesterday morning. Dr. William Darrach, the newly appointed Dean of the College, delivered the opening address on "Productive Medicine." Dr. Darrach, who served as a surgeon in France during the war, said that the greatest advance that had been made in the spread of diseases among the troops in the war was the knowledge that science had already passed the stage in which it was merely checking its but was gaining the road to the road to perfect health.

How Men in Army Gained.

"An excellent test of our progress in productive medicine," Dr. Darrach said, "was found in our recent military expedition. By their training in sanitation and hygiene in the camps and in the field, millions of young men were not only improved physically, but were taught lessons of right living, which they will carry home to teach to others. It is of interest to note that instead of the loss of weight experienced in other wars there was an average gain of over ten pounds per man in the American Army. The latest reports of registration show that more than 8,000 students have already enrolled; 2,000 in Teachers College."

age, 2,000 in the Department of Extension Teaching, 1,770 in Columbia College, 311 in the School of Law, 305 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 324 in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, 40 in the School of Architecture, 20 in the School of Journalism, 270 in the Graduate Faculty, 144 in the School of Business, 5 in the School of Dentistry, and in Barnard College, and 34 unclassified university students.

SONG CAUSED A FIGHT.

Scotchman Fined for Striking
"Wearing of the Green" Soloist.
Because, according to testimony, he struck Joseph Kane, 36 years old, a longshoreman, of 405 East Sixty-first Street, when the latter persisted in singing "The Wearing of the Green," Joseph Morrison, a Scotchman, who is an engineer on the British steamer Norman Monarch, anchored here, was fined \$25 in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham. Morrison was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

According to Kane's complaint, he was standing in front of a restaurant in Fourteenth Street, near Tenth Avenue, singing Tuesday night, when Morrison, the complainant said, remarked that "The Wearing of the Green" was "a poor song to be singing in this country." Kane said he explained that this is a free country and that he could sing what he liked, when Morrison, he alleged, struck him in the face with his fist.

In court Morrison remarked that it was a queer city in which the people could sing songs against England in the public streets.

THIEF BUSY IN COURTROOM.

Democratic Leader Loses New Hat
While in Special Sessions.

A sign reading, "Beware of thieves; watch your hat and coat," may be placed in a conspicuous spot in Special Sessions, the court in which petty robbers and other criminals are tried daily. George L. Donnellan, Democratic leader of the Tenth Assembly District, which includes in its boundaries Broadway and Fifth and Madison Avenues and the hotel and theatre districts and Times Square, was robbed yesterday of his new \$10 hat while appearing for ten minutes as an attorney before Justice Voorhees, Herrmann, and Freschi. On the bench where Donnellan had placed his shining derby, he found in its place a shabby hat of the model of 1914.

"I would suggest to your honors that a sign be put up here to warn honest visitors to beware of thieves," said Donnellan to the court.

It is known that thieves do frequent this place, and maybe it would be advisable to take your suggestion under consideration.

Donnellan shunned the thief's hat.

MEXICO ANGRY WITH TEXAS.

Cancels State Fair Exhibit After
Gov. Hobby's Intervention Talk.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 24.—Joking to Governor W. P. Hobby's recent public advocacy of armed intervention by the United States in Mexico, the Mexican Government has canceled its plans to send an extensive exhibition and a delegation of business men to the Texas State Fair next month. Mexican Consul Flores of Dallas has so informed the Fair management. It was learned today. Leon Salinas, acting Secretary of the Department of Industry and Commerce in Mexico, in instructing Consul Flores to take the Mexican Government's position, said that the Government was "hurtful to the sovereignty of Mexico and hurt the feelings of the Mexican people."

ADMIRAL CONZ ASKS AID FROM AMERICA

Declares Italy Needs Raw Materials to Replace Wealth Spent in the War.

SEES A GREAT FUTURE

Italian Naval Mission Entertained at
Luncheon by the Italy-
America Club.

Admiral Ugo Conz of the Italian Navy was the guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon given in the Bankers Club by the Italy-America Club. He was accompanied by eight members of his staff from the Italian flagship Conte di Cavour, now at anchor in the North River. Former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, head of the club, presided.

Before introducing the speakers Mr. Hughes reviewed the friendly relations between Italy and the United States and the part played by Admiral Conz's country in the recent World War.

Admiral Conz, who spoke on the economic condition of Italy since the war, was introduced by William Fellows Morgan, Vice President of the Italy-America Club. Mr. Morgan praised the work of the Italian Navy in blockading the Austrian ports and of the army in its campaigns against the enemy.

"Italy has come out of the war with her financial, industrial, and commercial life entirely broken," Admiral Conz said. "With three-fourths of the wealth of the country spent in the war, Italy was striking everything on the future."

"What we need is plenty of raw material, coal, iron, and oil, and the help of a nation of democratic people who will work side by side with us without the competitive spirit. Our hope lies in America, which we admire as the nation bringing the greatest single force into the war and at the Peace Conference asking nothing."

"At the beginning of the war we drew our armies from the farming classes, as a lack of labor in our industries would have meant financial disaster to Italy as a nation. Now most of the farming class is gone and there is no material to keep the industries going. The industrial workers will not be changed from their mode of living to an agricultural life. In Italy we must begin a new policy of which we do not know the outcome."

Admiral Conz, in closing, said that all Italy wanted was her place in the world, the place of a nation upon which reliance could be placed at all times. On Sunday night Admiral Conz, his staff, and the members of the crew of the Conte di Cavour will go to a concert in Madison Square Garden. The proceeds will be donated to the Free Milk for Italy Fund.

Mark Reardon, 3d, Now Counsel.

Mark Reardon, 3d, lawyer and playwright, and former Lieutenant in the A. E. F., where he served as interpreter and Adjutant at St. Nazaire, France, has been appointed counsel to the Board of Contract Adjustment of the War Department. Mr. Reardon who was formerly associated with John B. Pine, will leave shortly for his new duties at the capital.

Government Publicity Man Resigns.
G. Selmer Fougner, manager of the Press Bureau, Government Loan Organization, Second Federal Reserve District, it was announced yesterday, has resigned. Mr. Fougner served as head of the Press Bureau during the Second, Third, Fourth, and Victory Loan campaigns, and supervised the preparation and distribution of all publicity material.

For Corpus Christi Relief.
The New York Times is in receipt of \$1 from A. Van Sam, as a contribution toward the relief of the sufferers in Corpus Christi.

Freed of Homicide Charge.
Magistrate Charles E. Simms, in West Farms Court, dismissed yesterday the charge of homicide which was made against Lillian Placitelli, 16 years old, of 1784 Taylor Avenue, the Bronx, following the accidental shooting and killing of Sergeant Joseph Bagley, of the Provost Guard of the Pelham Bay Training Station at the Bronx Exposition Park on Sept. 4. The defendant was discharged on the motion of Assistant District Attorney Michael N. Delag, of Bronx County, on the ground that the shooting was accidental.

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ENGINEERING FIRM OF NEW YORK CITY

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THIS COMPANY has its manufacturing plant in New York and controls its source of raw materials, which, handled by the improvements planned, will make its cost lower than that of any competitor.

\$300,000 is needed for the installation of labor saving equipment and for additional working capital, and this investment will in itself produce a large return per annum on total investment.

We have known the management for years and have personally checked all estimates.

We are investing our own money and that of our clients and shall join in the disbursement.

WE INVITE INVESTORS OF FROM \$5,000 up to join with us in THIS INVESTMENT, which is safeguarded as to principal and interest in every practicable way and promises in addition large returns.

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Spruce Topcoats, \$35 to \$65
And a Racy Motor Coat That
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Fashions Which Are A Reflection Of
Sober New York Taste, Not A Reflection
Upon It Through Intemperate Fads.

Topcoatings Personally Chosen By Us
And Expressly Tailored By Messrs.
Stein-Bloch For The Clientele Of The
John David Shop. Also, Strapping Motor
Coats Of Genuine Leather, Reversible,
Gabardine Lined. Both Demonstrate
Afresh Our Well-Known Institutional
Principle—Exclusive, But Not Expensive.

**Disease Germs Are
Every-Day Visitors**

Disease germs are no respecters of ethics, etiquette, time, or place—they are everywhere, always.

Germs float in on the warm air through your open windows.

They are tracked into your establishment by visitors—even your best friend or customer carries hundreds of them in on the soles of his shoes.

Germs breed, thrive, and spread in cupboards, toilet-rooms, dark corners, even on apparently clean floors.

Lysol
Disinfectant

Use Lysol Disinfectant as the private board of health for your establishment. No germ life can exist or be created where the smallest indication of Lysol Disinfectant is present.

Kills all germ life at the moment of application.

Order Lysol Disinfectant sprinkled regularly wherever germ life might lurk or be created. Prevent, in this way, a big sick-list this summer.

A 50c bottle makes five gallons of powerful disinfectant; a 25c bottle makes two gallons.

Remember, there is but one genuine Lysol Disinfectant—made, bottled, signed, and sealed by Lehn & Fink.

Use Lysol Disinfectant regularly.

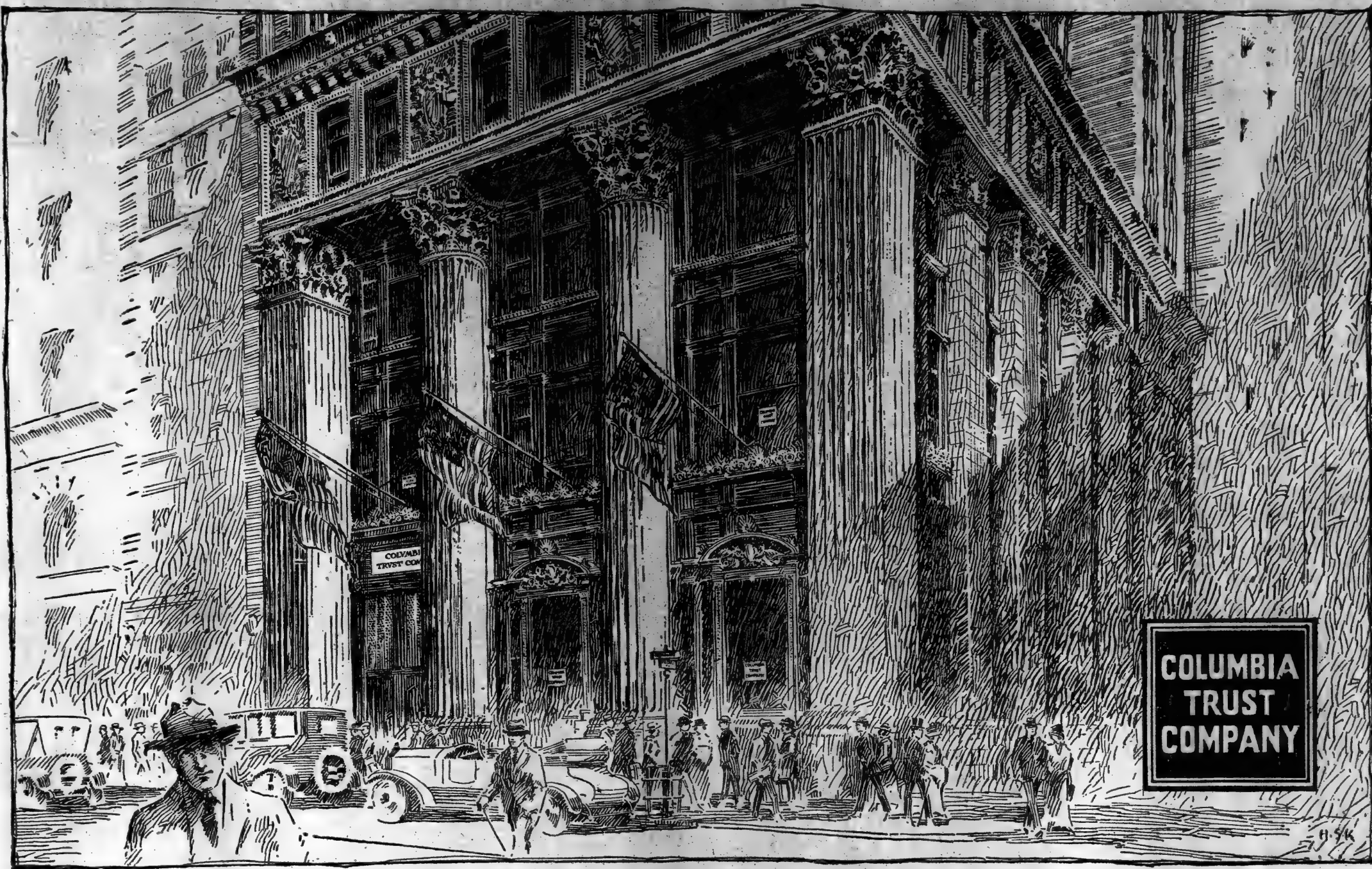
Lysol Toilet Soap
25c a Cake

Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to protect the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for insuring the skin's health. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream
In Tubes

Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to kill germs on razor and shaving brush. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for insuring the skin's health. If he hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

Buy W. S. S.



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institutions can take care of your needs so comprehensively.

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WHITE SOX ARE 1919 CHAMPIONS

Win American League Pennant by Victory Over the Browns, 6 to 5.

IN FRONT SINCE JULY 10

Chicago Team Out of Lead Only a Short Time Since Opening Day of Season.

Clearly Outclassed Field

Gleason Scores Triumph with Players Whom Rowland Led to Victory Two Years Ago.

For the second time within the space of three years and the fourth time in the sixteen years of American League history, the pennant in the junior major league goes to the Chicago White Sox. By their victory yesterday over the Browns at Chicago, 6 to 5, the peppy players led by Kirt Gleason put themselves in a position where they may lose all the remaining games of the season, while the Cleveland Indians, leading contender for the championship, can win all their games without making any change in the relative position of the two clubs.

The White Sox have four more games to play, one with the Browns and three with the Tigers. The Indians have one more game to play with the Tigers and two with the Browns. If the White Sox lose all their remaining games and the Indians win their remaining three, the standing at the end of the season would be: White Sox, 84; Indians, 83; Browns, 78; Tigers, 77.

Steady and consistent play during the opening days of the season has stamped the Chicago club as the best balanced team in the American League. For a time the Yankees flashed to the front from late June until mid-July, but at no time during the leadership of the Houston club was there any indication that the White Sox would be displaced.

On July 1 the Sox were 34 games behind the league leaders and this was the widest gap that separated the Comiskey crowd from the top since the season opened last April. Seidman has since held the lead for such a great part of the season as the Sox of 1919 have held their lead.

For less than thirty days of the championship campaign which began on April 23 last, the White Sox have been out of first place. On June 22 the Indians won five of their first six games and led the league at the close of the first week. Through the entire month of May and the first week of June, the White Sox were in the lead, but on June 22, the Indians came on even terms. This tie continued for two days and then the Sox went in front for two more days. On June 25, the Indians regained first place and held it for a space of seventeen consecutive days, or until July 10. During this period the White Sox dropped to third place, trailing the Indians by 10½ games. The Sox were far from the top. Third place was the lowest berth of the White Sox during the season.

On July 10 the Sox passed the Yankees, went into first place and every other club has been unable to dislodge them since that date. Exactly one week after regaining the lead, the White Sox were four and one-half games ahead of the field and from July 17 to the present they have no other club between them and first place. The advantage of the leaders has stretched at times to eight games, but the White Sox have never been out of first place since July 10.

The difference dwindled to four games before the White Sox settled the championship yesterday.

The players have justified many complimentary things said about them by the critics last spring. The White Sox brought about the return of Jackson, Felsch, Williams and Lynn, four players whom Cleveland had released, and at the same time adding that never before had a White Sox uniform again.

The White Sox have played a better brand of ball than the Sox of 1917, and now can say that they won their honors because some other contender was unfortunate.

One Change Since 1917.

The club which Gleason led last year was a different creature from the team which Rowland led home first two years ago. The difference is on the left side of the infield. Weaver played shortstop in 1917 and McMullin held down that position. Weaver is a substitute infielder, Weaver is at third base and Rinegar at shortstop. This infield is as strong a combination as that of two seasons ago. Schalk, Gandil, Eddie Collins, Jackson, Felsch, Williams and Lynn, four players whom Cleveland had released, and at the same time adding that never before had a White Sox uniform again.

BASEBALL RUTH OPS OUT HIS 28TH HOME RUN

Terrific Crash Over the Polo Grounds Stands Sets New World's Record.

YANKS SPLIT WITH RED SOX

Lost the First by 4 to 0, but Took the Second Game, 2 to 1.

A new world's batting record was made up at the Polo Grounds yesterday when Babe Ruth, Boston's superlative slugger, boosted his twenty-eighth home run of the season high over the right field grand stand into Manhattan field, which adjoins the Polo Grounds.

This amazing thirty-five-foot record was made by Ed Williams of Chicago, who was credited with twenty-seven homers in 1914.

Ruth's glorious smash yesterday was the longest drive ever made at the Polo Grounds. It came in the ninth inning of the second game of a double-header with the Yankees and tied the score at 1 to 1. Bob Shawkey was doing the pitching and he heaved over a slow curve, hoping to fool Ruth as he has done before.

Ruth struck firmly on his second leg like the Colossus of Rhodes, and taking a mighty swing at the second ball pitched to him, catapulted the ball for a new altitude and distance record. Several hundred fans who were in the home run over the top of the right field grand stand and the ball landed in the roof of the grand stand.

Ruth's homer tied the score, and it wasn't until the thirteenth inning of this second game that the Yankees finally won by 2 to 1. In the thirteenth, with two out, Willie Pipp punted a triple to right field and trotted home on the winning run when Ed Pratt scored to third.

Yanks Led Thirteen Innings to Win.

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Chicago played an uphill game, and it rested with Dickey Kerr to pull the local club through. Kerr started the ninth inning with a single to left. Leibold, who was batting in the second place, and McMullin walked, filling the bases. Weaver filed to Jacobson, who was batting in the third place.

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REDS MUST STOP COLLINS WIN

Second Baseman is Chief Obstacle in Path of Cincinnati. Says Billy Evans.

Who is the greatest money ball player in the world? That is a soft question—Eddie Collins is a whole city block, and a couple of apartment houses thrown in. There is no room for argument at that point.

By money ball player is meant the player best able to do his things at the most crucial moment.

In football, when two crack eleven battle on the gridiron, the referee usually selects some player of the opposing eleven who must be stopped if they are to win. That holds good for baseball.

If the Cincinnati Reds are able to stop Eddie Collins, then the National League does not need to worry about its outcome of the baseball season.

By stopping Eddie Collins, it is meant that the Reds pitchers must keep him from getting on through the medium of base hits or passes. If he should happen to get on, then it becomes necessary to keep him from scoring.

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GIANTS DIVIDE TWIN BILL WITH BRAVES

Take Opening Game Easily, 6 to 1, but Suffer 3-2 Defeat in 10-Inning Finale.

The victory in the first game was the twenty-fourth which the Giants won in the series, while the Braves won the first game with ease by the score of 6 to 1, and dropping the second of the twin bill by the score of 3 to 2 in ten innings.

The visitors pounded Dick Rudolph and Al Demaree hard in the opener, and in the second they were next to helpless before Dana Fillingim, only two runners reaching second base after the first inning.

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And sold with the understanding that if you find you can do better elsewhere, we'll refund your money. On your say-so. Not ours.

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And value determined by a zealous endeavor to serve your interest.

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RETAILING AT THESE STORES

MRS. MALLORY VICTOR IN JERSEY TITLE TENNIS TOURNEY

MRS. MALLORY WINS TENNIS TILT EASILY

Ex-Champion Reaches Fourth Round in Jersey Tourney with Slight Effort.

MISS POLLAK VICTOR, TOO

Takes Hard-Fought Match from Mrs. Pritchard—Miss Ballin Defeats Two Opponents.

Miss Mallory, the former national tennis champion, the Middle State title holder, and Miss Florence Ballin of the West side club were the three players to advance to the round before the semi-finals yesterday in the tournament for the women's championship of New Jersey, at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The former Miss Molla Bjurstedt, having drawn a bye for a starter, progressed by an easy victory over Mrs. H. Hutcheon and reached the fourth round through a default. Miss Pollak also profited by a default and then took a close match from Mrs. W. H. Pritchard at 7-5, 6-4, while Miss Ballin eliminated two opponents in Mrs. G. B. Hirsch and Mrs. G. B. McWilliam in about straight sets.

With clear weather at last and the courts in splendid condition in spite of recent rains, no mercy was shown by Mrs. David C. Mills and her fellow members of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, who cut into the draw with defaults right and left in a determined effort to catch up with the schedule and arrange for a possible finish by the end of the week. The real contenders for the State title, however, were on hand yesterday, and progress was rapid in consequence.

Mrs. Hutcheon's Hard Match.

Whatever chance Mrs. Hutcheon might have had of providing actual opposition to the present holder of the New Jersey championship was dissipated by her struggle which was fought for her advance to the second round. Miss Tessa Stead holding her two close opponents at bay, and Mrs. Mallory was going at such pace that it is doubtful whether even fresh opponents could have completely gained the advantage of strength which she has shown in the past. The power of her back-swinging number of titles and her skill in the game were evident yesterday, as she hit the ball with so much speed and accuracy that even the most ready court footers would have had difficulty in following her. With her recent defeat of Mrs. George W. Hirsch, the national champion, at Cedarhurst, N. Y., a standard, Mrs. Mallory was the logical favorite to repeat in the New Jersey State event.

Play Three Set Match.

The closest match of the day, however, resulted from the meeting of Mrs. E. Waring and Miss Helen Baker. The second round, the former winner after three sets at 6-2, 4-7, 6-2, while Miss Baker was runner-up to Miss Helen Rice for the girls' metropolitan title at Forest Hills early in the summer, and also made a good showing in the national event in Philadelphia. She is one of the few to appear on the courts in bloomers, and in her own costume she succeeded in making a ground with remarkable agility. Mrs. Baker possesses a good assortment of strokes and is a powerful player at all times, no matter how the wind stands. Her keenness for the game, combined with a natural ability, should carry her far among the tennis experts of the racquet. Yesterday she faced Miss Helen Rice, who is a player in Mrs. Waring and her ally to win a set apiece volumes for improvement and the future. The winner used her knowledge of court tactics and her wide variety of shots successfully, and in the deciding set, after a long rally, she won the match, although her long rally kept her from being as energetic as Mrs. Waring.

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Middle's Kickers Do Well.

Dobie's Efforts in This Line on Navy Gridiron Bear Fruit. Special to The New York Times. ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—It is hoped that the Middle's open date of Oct. 18 will be filled by either a college or a service football team. Since the Columbia University eleven cannot come here, as desired, the Quantic Marines or Camp Steele, since the Middle has no real hard contests prior to November, it had been hoped that Columbia would be available.

W. AND J. LOSES TWO MEN.

Injuries of Jisa and Moore Will Keep Them Out of Lineup. Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—The Washington and Jefferson football team, which has been playing in the Eastern half back and Moore, and who are not serious enough to make it practically impossible that they will be able to enter the opening game on the 30th. Coach Moore, however, has developed considerable degree of optimism. He is kicking well from placement and in punting. He is also kicking well in the line. He is kicking in the line. He is kicking in the line.

THE PORTER WINS EASILY. RACE AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 24.—John F. Schorr's The Porter proved today that he is one of the best performers in the country at a mile. This son of Sweep made a show of a field of five which included the Derby winner, the Record Purse, the Derby winner, and he took the place from War Hawk by three lengths.

WAR GOD IN CLOSE FINISH.

Lasts Just Long Enough to Defeat Legal in Latonia Handicap.

LATONIA, Ky., Sept. 24.—The Latonia autumn meeting began here today and the racing was welcomed back to this popular spot with an enthusiastic gathering of turf followers. A clear, bright day added to the pleasure of the patrons, though the track was slow. The feature on the opening day card, the Latonia Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, brought out a field of ten starters and was won by the Ordeal War God, which just lasted to defeat Legal and Vulcanite.

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AQUEDUCT FEATURE WON BY PICKWICK

Again Defeats Arrah Go On in Stonybrook Handicap—Four Favorites First.

FAVORITES HOME IN FRONT.

McGregor the Great and Persicope Grand Circuit Winners.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—In a program of Grand Circuit events full of good stakes and strong competition, on a good track, and with a big crowd looking on, most of the favorites cashed today for their backers, and no long shots, at least, of note, were in the betting.

FAVORITES HOME IN FRONT.

McGregor the Great won another good trotting stake in the 2:12 Buckeye event from his rival, Marston, who was in trouble, and today was as he was in the Stonybrook Handicap, where he was again victorious over Persicope and other favorites.

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LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:00. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:05. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:10. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

FOURTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:15. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:20. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:25. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:30. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

EIGHTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:35. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

NINTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:40. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

TENTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Start: 2:45. 1. J. M. M. 115; 2. J. M. M. 115; 3. J. M. M. 115; 4. J. M. M. 115; 5. J. M. M. 115; 6. J. M. M. 115; 7. J. M. M. 115; 8. J. M. M. 115; 9. J. M. M. 115; 10. J. M. M. 115.

OLD EGYPT

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

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Send for Illustrated Booklet

USED CARS

of Quality

1372 Broadway, at 37th Street

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OLD EGYPT

Think for yourself—Compare

"OLD EGYPT," point for

point, with any other cigarette.

In "OLD EGYPT" you get the great

essential—Quality.

You get the next essential—15

cigarettes.

Then, "OLD EGYPT" abbreviated is

(Q. and E.)

Which written in long hand means

(Quality and Economy)

Not an Assertion, but a fact—how much Turkish? 100%

15 for 17¢

You can't buy better for 25 cents

OLD EGYPT—the Wonder of the Age.

100% pure Turkish tobacco—

in the inexpensive air-tight paper cup.

Amargyros

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish

and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Died.
RUFF.—Entered into rest Sept. 22, 1919.
August Ruff, dearly beloved husband of
Wilhelmina Miller and father of August,
Fred, Walter, Bert, Earl, Robert,

SHRIVER—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1919, Laura A. Shriver, (nee Thomas), wife of Edward A. Shriver, of Fossil Lodge, No. 514, E. and A. K., and Erlinguruna Verma, are invited to attend. Interment private.

SPINNEY—Suddenly, Sept. 23, 1919, William Alice Spinney of Upper Montclair, N. J., died at her home, 1001 1/2 E. 17th St. The funeral will be held at his late home, 144 Haddon St., Friday, Sept. 26, at 5:15 P. M. The last resting place will be in the Mt. Hope cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

SULLIVAN—Entered into rest Sept. 30, 1919, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Malcolm Cameron Anderson, Mantux, West.

Funeral from Christ Church, Westerly, R. I., at 2 P. M.

TEN BROECKT—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, Mary Oatman, widow of the late Colonel Peter Gerard Sturtevant Ten Broeck, died at her home, No. 60 West Main street, New Haven, Conn., at 10 A. M. Interment in the church cemetery at 10 A. M.

WIELAND—At Whitcomb's, N. Y., on Sept. 22, Laura Amanda, mother of Emma and Calhoun, wife of William Wieland, died at 8 P. M. Funeral services will be held at St. George's church, Myrtlewood avenue, New Britain, Conn., on Friday afternoon, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON—The funeral of Mrs. David Williamson, widow of Nicholas and Ann Williamson, in his 83d year, at 3 o'clock Tuesday, Sept. 22. Funeral services at 2 P. M. at his late home, Nanuet, N. Y.

WRIGHT—On Sept. 23, at New Brighton, L. I., Virginia Sterling, widow of John V. B. Wright, daughter of George Grosvener Sterling, friend and daughter of George Grosvener, died at 9 A. M. Interment at Christ Church, Franklin Avenue, New York City, on September 24, at 10:30 A. M.; interment Fourteenth Street Rural Cemetery, Train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:30 A. M.

Unveiling.

BERRENT.—Unveiling of monument in memory of dear Violet, beloved daughter of Abraham J. and Esther Berrent and devoted sister of Herbert L. and Rose, will take place on Sunday, Sept. 28, at 8 P. M., at Union Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Following Sunday if Ecclemaest weather.

COHEN.—Philip. Unveiling of monument in memory of my dear departed husband. Ceremony will take place at the Zion Cemetery, Sunday, Sept. 28, 10:30 A. M. Relatives, friends invited.

SILVERMAN.—Unveiling and dedication of

verman, beloved wife and mother will
take place Sunday, May 25, 11 A. M.,
Union Field Cemetery. Friends and relatives
cordially invited.

In Memoriam

ALTHAUS—In loving memory, Nicolaus
ALTHAUS, Sept. 25, 1915. Mrs. Anna Schell,
wife of the late Nicolaus Althaus, and
daughters: Charles F. Althaus, son,
CONRAD, wife, Mrs. M. J. Levanston. As offered
for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Anna
Anna C. Jones at St. Vincent Ferrer's
Church, West Mt. Lebanon Ave. Per-
day morning, Sept. 26, at 9 o'clock.

LOWENSTEN—In loving memory of
Richard Lowensten and loving mother
of Herbert B. Lowensten, died Sept. 25,
1918.

Card of Thanks.

HEIKZT—The family of the late Lilla Harz
appreciate the kindness shown us by our
friends and relatives.

LEVKOVITS—The family of the late Sigmund
S. Levkovits thank friends and relatives
for the many expressions of sympathy in their bereavement.

JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS
 Funeral Directors—Chapel.
 332 East 86 St. Lenox 6652
 1963 Concourse, nr. 179th. Tel. 3628 Trammell.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

3800 St. El. Harlem Train and by Trolley.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

BLOOMINGDALES
CUT FLOWER SHOP

59th St., bet. Lexington and 3d Ave.
Plan 5090.
Artistic floral designs, \$1 up.

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You can have the benefit of
first class service anywhere in
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY,
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Days or nights.

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Oldest Established. Reputable.
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Campbell, you have
a Service of a well-

...al, high-trained, out-
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at home, that neces-
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Corliandt St.—Telephone Corliandt 18.
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CEMENT

the death of
CROCKER
closed all day

375 Fifth Ave.

RUNYON CONCEDES VICTORY TO BUGBEE

1,850 Precincts in Jersey Give
Controller 58,879 Votes and
Governor 52,186.

EDWARDS LEADS NUGENT

Wets and Dries in Bitter Contest in
Essex—Dries Get 7 Can-
didates Wets 5.

With last night's returns practically complete from Tuesday's primary election in New Jersey the nomination of State Controller Newton A. K. Bugbee for Governor on the Republican ticket was assured.

Governor William N. Runyon sent a telegram to Mr. Bugbee congratulating him and commending his own defeat. With 161 districts missing out of a total of 2,011 in the State the figures showed Bugbee 58,879 and Runyon 52,186, making the former's plurality between 7,000 and 8,000.

The districts still to be heard from: It was admitted by Governor Runyon's friends, were small ones and in many instances strong for Bugbee. It may be days, however, before the returns from the missing districts are received at the various county seats, as the primary officials in the rural communities mail the official returns to the county headquarters instead of telephoning them.

Republican leaders watched with interest the fight between the two candidates and the votes they received in the "home county." Each candidate carried his own county, Bugbee getting 7,890 in Mercer County against 2,163 for Runyon, while Runyon carried Union County by 5,201 as against 1,974 for Bugbee.

The contest in the Democratic primary is still close, but the indications at midnight were that State Senator Edward I. Edwards would win over James R. Nugent by about 12,000 plurality. The latest figures, with 21 election districts missing, give Edwards 50,124 and Nugent 39,545.

The leaders believe that Edwards will ultimately win out by about 14,000 plurality. Early in the count it was evident that the fight for the Democratic nomination lay between Edwards, who lives in Hudson County, and Nugent, political boss of Essex County. It was conceded that if either of these candidates could get substantial vote in his opponent's home county, he would have a good chance for the nomination. Nugent was heavily swamped in Hudson County, where Edwards obtained 28,036 votes to Nugent's 6,023, a plurality of over 22,000. Nugent was unable to overcome this big lead in Essex County, but did roll up 16,367 votes against 8,618 for Edwards, a plurality of less than 8,000.

The other candidate on the Democratic ticket, Frank M. Dermitt, a lawyer of Newark, ran a poor third. On the Republican ticket there were two other candidates, Thomas L. Raymond, City Commissioner of Newark, an avowed wet, and Warren C. King of Bound Brook, President of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Council, who ran a poor fourth.

Already there is talk of a contest over the Democratic nomination, Edward J. Handley, publicity manager for Mr. Nugent, stated today that the defeated candidate would apply for a court order in Jersey City permitting an examination of the ballots in several districts in that city. Handley claims that Nugent's challengers were barred from watching the count of the ballots, and that in many districts the election boards took a number of the ballot boxes into rear rooms to count the votes and refused to allow the Nugent watchers in the room.

It was the support he received from his faithful followers in his home city and Hudson County that gave the victory to Mr. Edwards. In Jersey City the successful candidate received a total vote of 14,123 against 2,609 for Nugent. Controller Bugbee was assisted with his victory in winning the Republican nomination. In Trenton early yesterday he issued a statement in which he said:

"It is a victory of the cool-headed, clear-thinking voters of the Republican party of New Jersey, who were able to disabuse their minds of all sentiment and prejudice and their ballots for a program vital to such a readjustment of conditions necessary to the happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. I do not regard it in any way as a personal triumph. It was rather the expression of the best thought and judgment of the Jersey Republicans relative to those policies deemed best for the State."

Whatever personal elation I might feel in being chosen as the color bearer of my party is secondary when compared with my deep gratification over this assurance that the Republican Party is ready to assume the responsibility of reconstruction with a full realization of the serious problems that must be solved.

Edwards Sec Final Victory.

Mr. Edwards, the successful Democratic candidate, said:

"It is just what I expected. I am very grateful to all my loyal friends in Hudson County and throughout the State. We will try to double this plurality on election day."

A bitter fight was waged in Essex County between the "wet" and "dry" factions. One regular Republican candidate for Freeholder and two independent candidates were nominated. They ran on the same ticket as the "wet" and "dry" candidates for the State Assembly. Seven "dry" candidates for the Assembly in Essex County and five "wet" candidates were nominated.

At Trenton last night Mr. Bugbee received telegrams of congratulation from National Chairman Will H. Hays, United States Senator Edw. J. Duffell, unsuccessful candidates, all expressing the hope that he would defeat the Democratic nominee at the general election, in November.

WATCHING CLOTHING MEN.

Attorney General Palmer Will Prosecute Profiteers in That Line.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Reports of excessive profits by manufacturers and wholesale dealers of clothing are being investigated by the Department of Justice. Attorney General Palmer said today that prosecutions would be instituted wherever justified as soon as Congress passed the amendments requested by President Wilson, making the Food Control act applicable to clothing and providing a criminal penalty for hoarding and profiteering.

Mr. Palmer will meet a committee representing the Association of State Attorneys General here on Oct. 6 to decide how the law enforcement agencies of the Federal and State Governments can cooperate in punishing hoarders and profiteers.

Despite dissatisfaction said to have been voiced by union leaders on the Pacific Coast with the progress which the campaign to reduce the cost of living has made, the Attorney General and his associates believe that substantial good has been accomplished. Not only has the upward trend of prices been checked, Mr. Palmer said, but reductions are being effected in many lines of food-stuffs, of which the consumer will get the advantage later.

Herbert Hoover has written Mr. Palmer declaring that the campaign already is proving of value and urging that speculation by traders who had no offices and merely bought to boost the price, be stopped.

BEATS AIR RECORD AGAIN.

Major Schroeder Reaches 30,900 Feet in Two-Man Airplane.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 24.—For the third successive time, Major R. W. Schroeder, chief test pilot at McCook Field, broke the world's two-man airplane altitude record this afternoon when he ascended to an indicated height of 30,900 feet or approximately six miles.

A Laperre two-passenger airplane was used in the flight.

Government May Buy Curtiss Plant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Payment of \$5,114,128.00 by Secretary Baker, to the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, to settle war contracts and buy the company's Buffalo plant, is provided for in a bill introduced today by Chairman Kahn, of the House Military Affairs Committee.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

7 Wall Street
346 Broadway

204 Fifth Ave.
Broadway at 72nd St.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York
Clearing House Association

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Sept. 12th, 1919

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Vault and Banks	\$3,697,928.15	Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,061,500.61	Surplus and Undivided Profits	785,262.65
U. S. Government, New York State and New York City Bonds	2,031,250.00	Reserves for Taxes, etc.	74,749.74
Other Bonds	968,497.76	Redeemable (Loans secured by Liberty Bonds)	2,057,011.89
Stocks	245,911.55	Bills Accepted	157,712.00
Demand Loans on Collateral	4,765,305.31	Accrued Interest Payable	106,279.98
Time Loans on Collateral	5,597,777.10	Deposits	24,571,223.93
Time Loans secured by Liberty Bonds	1,500,308.00		
Bills Discounted	4,855,560.07		
Bonds and Mortgages	847,487.61		
Building, 204 Fifth Avenue	58,500.00		
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	157,712.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	90,476.97		
	\$28,750,265.19		\$28,750,265.19

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Elman plays at the Hippodrome September 28

Hear this famous Victor artist!

This Elman recital is an event of twofold interest to the music-loving public.

- (1) It presents the opportunity of hearing this celebrated violinist.
- (2) It enables you to compare his actual performance with his interpretations on Victrola Records.

Hear Elman at this recital. Then go to any Victor dealer's and hear the Victrola Records by Elman. You will instantly appreciate how truly the Victrola brings to you his personality and his art.

You will understand why Elman chose to make records only for the Victor Company. You will realize that it is this fidelity of reproduction which causes the world's greatest artists to make Victor Records exclusively.

Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$12 to \$950.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and should be used together to secure a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records disseminated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.



Attractive Homes Keep Your Employees Contented

Light, clean, attractive homes for your workers mean more contented employees and increased production. The U.S. Government and many private industries have found Cornell-Wood-Board invaluable in solving housing problems.

Cornell-Wood-Board

Excels for Walls, Ceilings and Partitions
Repairs Alterations or New Work

Quickly and easily put up.
Guaranteed not to warp,
crack or buckle.
Super-Sized on both sides
(patent applied for).
Comes in standard sizes.

Nails right to the old wall or
direct to framework.
Resists heat, cold, moisture.
Requires less paint or cal-
cimine than other interior finish-
ing materials.

Unequaled for—

Homes	Theatres	Window Displays
Garages	Clubs	Floors
Bungalows	Schools	Booths
Barns	Hotels	Shelf Backing
Sheds	Factories	Enclosed Porches
Offices	Farm Buildings	Screens
Stores	Industrial Housing	Signs
Churches	Projects	And scores of other
Railway Stations	Public Buildings	varied uses

Cornell-Wood-Board comes in bundles bearing the name "Cornell." See that you get the genuine.

Ask your dealer or send for samples and Cornell Blue Book of Designs.

Cornell Wood Products Company

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Mills at Cornell, Wis., operated by 20,000 H. P. Water Power

Cornell-Wood-Board distributors in this vicinity:

Crane & Clark Company, 608 W. 30th St., New York City
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DEALERS:

Acme Moulding & Lbr. Co., 404 E. 77th St.
Coughlin, J. A., 1901 Amsterdam Ave.
Dudgeon, M. J., 59 W. 67th St.
East River Mill & Lbr. Co., 92nd St. East and River
Greater New York Lumber Co., 25 Great Jones St.
Harlem Lumber Co., 101 E. 112th St.
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Clean Hot Water

A Justifiable Luxury

A SUFFICIENT supply of Clean Hot Water for bath and laundry purposes is assured by

"Perfect" Laundry and Tank Heaters

This is an inexpensive luxury in initial cost and fuel consumption. You know the annoyance of dirty and rusty water, and yet may not realize that its prevention is not costly.

The GALVOXIDE Water Sections, with which our Heaters may be fitted, guarantee clean hot water. Brass-lined heaters are almost prohibitive in cost, and we willingly guarantee the Galvoxide section will be as effective.

Richardson & Boynton Co.

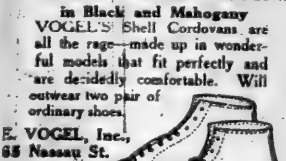
New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia
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Gentlemen: Send me prices of your Galvoxide Laundry Hot Water Heaters.

Name _____ Address _____

PRESIDENT REVIEWS FLEET

Incidents in the visit of President Wilson to Seattle to review the Pacific fleet shown in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.



Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.

Convertible 4 1/2s, 1930

To Yield About
7.40%

Average earnings for the last three years approximately double all interest charges. Current earnings even better.

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The Oil Industry

A special Circular giving exhaustive statistical data on leading Oil Securities with a special review of "Transcontinental Oil" now ready for distribution.

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Established 1887, Chicago

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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Owing to present foreign exchange rates, these securities can be purchased at very attractive prices.

Suggestions on Request.

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BACKWARD TREND IN COTTON PRICES

Market Has Narrow Range and Closes with Losses of 10 to 23 Points.

REPORTS ARE UNFAVORABLE

Adverse Weather and Crop Statements, However, Cause Only Slight Rally.

The cotton market yesterday was extremely narrow in comparison with the swings seen on other days of the week. As against Monday's range of 140 to 150 points and Tuesday's moderated range of 50 to 60 points, yesterday's market moved over a range of only 20 to 30 points between the day's high and the day's low. At the start prices were down 7 to 10 points, mainly because of the irregularity at Liverpool and on some overnight selling orders from the South.

On publication of the Government's weekly weather and crop report, which was very unfavorable and tended to bear out some of the adverse private reports which have been coming in all week, the market rallied a little and most options got up from 2 to 3 points above Tuesday's closing, but in the afternoon there was another depression and the market sold off, going 20 to 30 points under the previous night's closing and finishing the day at net losses of 10 to 23 points.

There was little in the day's news budget to inspire trading on either side. Trade and ring discussions of the probable showing of the new Government crop condition report and estimate, which will be out a week from today, generally held the opinion that a decided falling off, both in condition and estimated harvest, will be shown, but most experts were little cautious in making their predictions in the light of the weekly report on weather conditions yesterday, substantiated, in good part, the private reports, but showed nothing worse than had been expected.

The rally in foreign exchange again had an influence, but not a great one, and the disappointment over the failure of big export clearances to materialize also played a comparatively small part in the day's business. From now until the final report is out these things are not likely to be much of a factor, as the trade will devote all of its attention to the private estimates.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

Open. High. Low. Close. Previous Day.

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Jan. 11.

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RATE REVIEW BILL GOES TO PRESIDENT

House Votes to Restore to Commerce Board Freight-Amending Power.

HIGHER CHARGES PREDICTED

Each Believes They Will Be Forced Upon Roads by Steel Strike and Wage Increases.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The House today passed the bill restoring to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power of reviewing railroad rates initiated by the President of the United States. The bill, which has already been passed by the Senate, would take care of the interim period before the roads pass out of the hands of the Federal Government under war statute. In the course of the debate upon the bill, Chairman Esch, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, pleaded for its passage on the ground that increased rates would probably result as an outcome of the steel strike. He also said that the Director General of Railroads proposed higher wages to employees, and this, too, would increase rates.

Charges were made by Representative Fordney of Michigan that the packing interests exercised influence in order to receive rates more favorable than other shippers had enjoyed. This was denied by Representative Sanders of Indiana, in effect placing the rate-supervising power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was defeated by a vote of 80 to 20.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Esch, "there is greater need for this legislation than at any time in the past. The nearer the end of Federal control approaches, the greater is the possibility and probability of further increases in rate levels. We had one general increase in rate levels in June, 1918. It caused confusion throughout the country, and for months it was necessary for officials of the Railroad Administration to send their traffic men to make adjustments.

"Is there prospect of another rate increase? I can only state the situation as it exists and leave it to your own deduction. For every month of Federal control the earnings of the carriers were less than the standard return guaranteed to the roads except in July. Up to then the returns were about \$500,000,000 below the guarantee.

"August returns may show a small surplus, but it is the strike situation pending that causes concern as to the earnings of the roads for September, and, if strike conditions continue, for succeeding months.

"We all know that the steel industry, with its allied industries, is one of the fundamental industries of our country. It produces a tremendous amount of tonnage, and many other industries are dependent thereon. If the steel industry is hampered and its output is materially lessened and the output of dependent industries is reduced, you can understand what effect that would have on the freight earnings of the roads.

"I therefore fear that the strike situation, if long continued, will result in a very marked reduction in freight earnings, and by so much will create a deficit in the earnings below the standard return, which must be paid out of the Federal Treasury.

Another great factor in increasing the deficit according to Mr. Esch, would be proposed increases of pay to railway employees. He cited the fact that shipmen, engineers, and others had sought increases.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

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16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE IN THE
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MUST BE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
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WANTED FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

MANANT POSITION HARDWARE
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NG.—Girl for filling and general of
a. Apply in person to Mr. William
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St. and 10th Av.
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WAGES. 8 WEST 45TH ST., 5
OR.
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d, (white), who can cook; city res
three in family; no washing. Cal

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GENERAL HOUSE WORK: white &
all family: 10-12. Pogram, 176 West 8

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HOURS 8:30 TO 1:30.
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WRITE, GIVING AGE
AND SALARY EXPECTED,
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GIRLS.
STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
have vacancies in various depart-
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years old; good opportunities for advancement for those who are energetic and ambitious. Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor.

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**LIGHT, PLEASANT WORK IN
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\$12 TO START.
BONUS AND LIBERAL VACATION
PAY; ALSO DESIRABLE POS-
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McCALL CO., 238 West 37th.

GIRLS—About 18 years of age, to operate Graphotype machine for punching Addressograph plates; type full particulars as to experience and salary desired. F 339 Times Downtown.

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 17, with working papers, for light work in order department, pick-

Counting paper patterns; desirable
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NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE
and LONDON

.....Oct. 16
K—L DERRY—GLASGOW.....Nov. 18
.....Oct. 7
TON to GLASGOW.....Nov. 1
.....Oct. 17
E STREET, NEW YORK

**INTERNATIONAL
NAVY MARINE
LINES
AMERICAN
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL**

BLACK SEA SERVICE

ANTINOPLE—CONSTANTA Sept. 25
..... Oct. 10
BELGRADE—**LIVERPOOL**
Rates & Schedules
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
..... 10 A. M., Oct. 2
WHITE STAR
BOULOGNE—SOUTHAMPTON
P. M., Oct. 4 Nov. 8 Dec. 13
M. Oct. 25 Nov. 29
Wilhelm Oct. 15, 3 P. M.
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
..... Oct. 8 Nov. 15 Dec. 20
..... Oct. 18 Nov. 22 Dec. 27
..... Oct. 29 Dec. 6
SANTO ESPERANZA
SAVONA—GENOA
..... Oct. 22, 3 P. M.

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N. Y. & W. 42d St., 9:00; W.
Lafayette, 9:15; leaving at

ar Mountain, †West Point, (except Sun-
) †Newburgh, †Poughkeepsie, Kingston
† Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Mr. Hendrick Hudson leaves
10:00: W. 43d St., 10:20:
6:40: Tonawara, 11:10: A. M.
Main, Newburgh, 11:40: Keppels
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New York: Canal 9300.
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New York
River Night Lines
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from Pier 32, N. R., foot
of Canal, West 123d St., 6:30
make connections at Albany

all points north, east and west. Phone
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POLITAN LINE
 All the Way by Water.
 Direct to the Right of Land.
PE COD CANAL
 Take the Canal both ways.
 Foot of Murray St., Daily
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8 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 and
days, 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and
Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
129th St., half hour later.
for all points in the Cats-
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ALAMAC HOTEL
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W. ARLINGTON, N. J.
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D. L. & W. R. R. to Lakewood,
N. J., where you can enjoy
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await the season. Scenic
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with its mirror surface,
surrounding cliffs and crags;
to the romantic atmosphere
of the lake and woods
surrounded by velvety lawns
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time: bathing, fishing at
fishing, good food, dustless
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AMERICAN and EUROPEAN
amenities and the finest accom-
modations to Bloomsburg, Montclair,
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\$1.00 PER DAY, 10%
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Hotel. 10c. 10c. 10c. 10c.
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usually attractive at all seas
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FOR OVER SHOOTER. W
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AIR. VIEW EVER CHANG
SEE. OTHERS' G
TO ALTIMER SCARLE
ENJOY NEW ENGLAN
WEST.
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T. MARQUE INNO. MO
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ELIERIES AWAITING YOU
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Rooms with Bath, \$2.50 to \$3.50
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POLICE HID NEWS OF \$10,000 ROBBERY

Thieves Last Friday Night Stole
Automobile Load of Goods
from Woodhaven Factory.

HOPE PLEADS GUILTY

Was Accused of Being Leader of
Gang Who Recently Held
Up Several Hotels.

It became known only yesterday that on last Friday night burglars stole about \$10,000 worth of knit goods and overcoats from a factory building at Woodhaven, L. I., after overpowering two night watchmen. Details of the

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between 181st St. and Broadway over 181st St. Bridge, or 181st St. crosswalk road to Fulton Ave. and 181st St., while automobile, large tan envelope containing 2 bunches of New Year's greeting cards and 40 shirts; reward, Louis Kossow, 101 East 124th St., Phone 3405 Harlem.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Nassau St., between Liberty St. and Park St., a legal opinion document in blue cover of value only to owner. Reward will be paid for return to Room 100, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—Blue patent leather pocketbook containing engagement ring of one large diamond surrounded by nine small ones, diamond set section, Wednesday afternoon, late, reward, no question, if returned to Room 100A, Hotel Pennsylvania.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, platinum ring, with large diamond, and gold ring with Indian sapphire and two diamonds; \$400 reward; no questions asked. Return to Box 117, Liberty St., New York City.

LOST—On 50th St. crosswalk, corner, Wednesday morning, pocketbook with money and drafts; initials on corner; liberal reward and no questions asked. R. Ash, 34 Ave. Phone Plaza 0833.

LOST—On Flatbush or Flatbush-7th Ave. St., a leather brief case containing valuable books and papers; suitable reward to finder. Notify Ernst & Ernst, 1100 New York 1023.

LOST—Sept. 23, neighborhood Henry's Restaurant, 2nd Ave. and 10th St., a 50c Riverside Drive, brown fish bag; no questions asked. Reward, 1000 Broadway, 10th St., New York City.

LOST—A billfold containing sum of money and cards. Finder will receive liberal reward for return of same to 1000 Broadway, 10th St., New York City.

LOST—Fur coat (Kollinsky) with wide collar, on Friday, at 1000 Broadway, 10th St., New York City. Suitable reward at 1000 Broadway, 10th St., New York City.

LOST—Brown suitcase, initial "E. T." containing dress suit, on train from Greenwich, Conn., to New York, return to E. T. Trosch, 20 Broadway, 10th St., New York City.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Algonquin Hotel to Strand Theatre or in theatre, small black enamel watch, black fob; reward. Room 100, Algonquin Hotel.

LOST—Monday night, in taxi cab, between Pennsylvania Station and East 10th St., silver fox scarf; reward. Bohanan, 123 East 10th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet with 3 sapphires, on corner of 72d St. and Broadway, Sept. 24, between 9 and 10 A. M., reward offered for return to 527 West 74th St.

LOST—Left in taxi cab, package marked "Army papers of Clarence J. Pope," containing certificate of discharge; reward, 50 West 6th St.

LOST—Black purse, initials E. L. H., reward for return to Lorraine Hotel, Mrs. E. L. Mohr.

LOST—Lost suitcase, linked, between Whitehall Building and Morris St. subway. Whitehall 433.

LOST—Envelope containing money, Monday, 602 Times Square, reward. 602 Times Square.

LOST—9th St., between 7th and 8th Ave., a Mexican red opal ring; reward. Apartment 405, 300 West 40th St.

LOST—Small black folding purse containing about \$100; reward, Y 484 Times Annex.

LOST—Eye and handbag; reward, 1000 Broadway, 10th St., New York City.

LOST—Mink scarf, between 8th St., 4th St., 6th Ave. Hyatt, West 74th St.

RETURN REWARD.
Return return black pearl of great sentimental value, lost from ring Sept. 17, at or between Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Broadway Theatre or in taxi cab. Marcus & Co., 4th Ave. and 45th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs
Lost or Strayed—Black and white cocker spaniel, on or about Sept. 18, in neighborhood of Hauppauge or Sunnyside, L. I.; reward. Please notify Henry W. Bull, Hauppauge, L. I.

LOST—Small terrier, rough coat, tan, white markings, male, no collar, name "Sealy," \$25 reward. Phone Miss Hays, 1000 Broadway, 10th St., New York City.

LOST—Boston black terrier; \$25 reward. Riverside 7317.

Avoiding a Breakdown

AN occasional overhauling doesn't satisfy the man who keeps the motor of his car running continually true to form. He demands a periodical examination that will bring to light any possible flaw in the perfect running order of his engine.

So it is in business. A certified audit, at regular intervals, is the business man's way of examining his business engine. It tells him just how his business mechanism is running—whether there is anything wrong, and if so, where the trouble lies.

The casual, "now-and-then" type of audit is all right in its way, but the periodical type is more thorough, more systematic, and more effective.

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appetizing, nourishing
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Every bottle is guaranteed. It is a distinct aid to cooks and cooking.

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SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Refuse substitutes.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS HEAR JANE ADDAMS

Sociologist Tells of Lives of
Women Night Workers in
Chicago Factories.

UNSUITED FOR INDUSTRY

Speakers Oppose Their Entrance
into Occupations in Which They
Must Perform Heavy Work.

That healthy women should be able to do as heavy work as men of the same age, if not limited by lack of knowledge of it, was a statement made during the international conference of women physicians now in session at the National Y. W. C. A. headquarters. This belief was expressed by Dr. Frederick S. Lee, who was one of the speakers on the subject of "Industrial Health," discussed by the convention yesterday.

"It is not wise for a woman to enter an occupation in which there is heavy work," he said. "Woman should not make a study to see what she can do as well as a man, but should ascertain what she can do and still preserve her health." Dr. Lee quoted an English woman physician who had examined 2,500 English women doing hard work in the factories during the war and found 90 per cent of them suffering from fatigue or ill health.

Miss Jane Addams, who was a speaker not announced on the program, followed Dr. Lee and told of her observations of the women industrial workers in the neighborhood of Hull House, during the war. She told of the women night workers in the factories and of seeing them return home in the morning with the air of absolute exhaustion and physical depletion.

"The moral wreckage among women reduced to this state, where there is little physical resistance, is very great," she said. "There is a broad field for investigation in this subject of lack of moral resistance when there is over-fatigue of the body. This leads to a nervous breakdown, which is the result of her efforts. Even she who is a great stimulus in the affection of her family, which is the reward of her efforts, becomes cross and irritable. If this happens to the mother with her higher spiritual standards, it is not difficult to understand how the woman's little factory girl may be tempted."

Robert B. Wolf of Edmondston, N. B., gave a long and interesting talk upon "Creative Workmen," telling of actual experience in a big plant where the output was greatly increased by giving the men a chance to use their initiative. He told of men who were working in a small business but whose output was immediately and materially lessened when the business was taken over by a large concern and the workers lost the personal touch. The doctors applauded when he said:

"You will hear more talk about the spirit. In an industrial meeting today, the labor movement today is one to make the corporation recognize the individual. If men are treated like machines, they will turn and rend the machine. Closing the Portals to Bacteria" will be the subject of the discussion today.

George Hope, who was accused by the police of having been the leader of the gang who robbed several hotels here last week, stood guilty in Criminal Sessions yesterday to a charge of robbery in the first degree. He was reminded of the Tomb for sentence next Wednesday.

Mrs. Helen Andrews of Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street reported yesterday to the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station the loss of a set of false teeth and some jewelry. She said that she had put her husband's false teeth into her purse and had handed them to a dentist for repairs when a man called to repair the awnings. An arrest was made, but Magistrate McGuire refused to hold the prisoner unless the teeth were found, because the police man declared that the jewelry he had in his possession he found in the house, and the prisoner, who said he was Charles Langfelder, of 69 Walton Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty.

TRANSFER 6 POLICE CAPTAINS.
Commissioner Enright Refuses to Discuss Reasons for Changes.

Announcement was made at Police Headquarters yesterday that six Police Captains have been shifted to new precincts in the Borough of Brooklyn. The Captains transferred are Thomas Donohue, from the Liberty Avenue Station to the Butler Street Station; Daniel O'Connor, from the Grand Avenue Station to the Hamilton Avenue Station; Frank J. Conboy, from the Hamilton Avenue Station to the Grand Avenue Station; Jeremiah F. Butler, from the Butler Street Station to the Liberty Avenue Station; Joseph E. McMahon, from the Rockaway Beach Station to the Amity Street Station; and Frank Tierney, from the Amity Street Station to the Rockaway Beach Station.

When asked to give his reasons for the changes, Police Commissioner Enright told newspaper men that he had nothing to say.

This is the third transfer for Captain Tierney since he was demoted by Commissioner Enright from a Police Inspector. Tierney was an Inspector under Police Commissioner Woods when Enright entered office. Shortly after he was sent to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, his second transfer, he found that charges had been preferred against him by John C. Hackett, secretary to Commissioner Enright, for failing to enforce the excise law. After a few months the complaint was dismissed. A little later Tierney was transferred to the Amity Street Station.

A MILK-DRINKING BURGLAR.
Westchester County Thief Also Likes Hot Rolls.

The police of Westchester County for several weeks have been trying to capture a "nut burglar," so classified because of the peculiar things he does when he enters a suburban home. Five houses at White Plains were entered, including the home of David Cronin, a bank president, but only a small amount of jewelry, stolen. The home of a resident of Pelham Manor was entered and a large amount of jewelry was taken. The burglar went to the kitchen and drank a quart.

A boy delivering for a New Rochelle bakery in Larchmont on the Sound, saw the man leaving a kitchen early in the morning. The burglar held him up, took two dozen rolls from him, and then, pointing a revolver, told him to "heat it."

In each instance the burglar has "jumped" a window on the first floor of the home of A. G. Clark in Larchmont Park was robbed and \$800 worth of jewelry was taken from the bedroom while the occupants slept. The burglar has visited Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Yonkers and in each place has taken jewelry but has paid no attention to valuable silver pieces. The police believe he uses a motor cycle.

Motion Picture Demands Framed.
Samuel Tullman, of 1,200 Broadway, counsel for the Moving Picture Theatre Attendants' Union of New York, Local 10,200, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced yesterday that at a meeting held Tuesday night the members formulated a scale of demands which are to be submitted to the motion picture owners in the next few days. The union, which is said to be composed of all employees in the motion picture theatres except the operators and musicians, and of which Ben L. Moore, President and Charles Wagner, Vice President, will demand recognition of the union, closed shop, one day off a week, minimum wages as for all workers, and the right of arbitration.

DISCUSS "DRY" LAW FIGHT.

Jersey Dealers' League Prepares for Convention Today.

Special to The New York Times.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—A secret session of the executive council of the New Jersey Liquor Dealers' Protective League was held in the Hotel Traymore tonight at which State President George T. Carroll, presided. Important questions which are to be submitted to the convention proper tomorrow, were discussed.

Among the subjects that engaged their interest was the move which was made today in the United States District Court at a hearing of license holders on the charge of infractions of the wartime prohibition law, which indicated the intention of securing evidence from General John J. Pershing, secretary of War Newton D. Baker and others high in the War Department councils, as to the condition of the army in Italy in regard to the degree of demobilization. The defense of one of the accused was that when he was arrested in July the army in fact had been demobilized to the degree that was contemplated by Congress when the law which lifted the ban after the war, except the regular army, had been returned to civil life.

Financial assistance to the trade in States in which license holders stand the Legislature where there was referendum laws could not legally ratify the amendment until their action had been confirmed by a majority of voters, was considered. The attack of the referendum angle is expected to be up and amendment in litigation that will delay, if not defeat, its enforcement until enough of the questioned referendum States have fallen into line with the approval of the polls of legislative ratification to make a total of thirty-six States, as required by the Constitution.

300 at Rotary Club Outing at Rye.
RYE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—More than 300 members of the Rotary Club of New York City held their first annual clam-bake and outing at Oakland Beach, here today. Most of the party came by automobile, and the beach was crowded with Van Der Veer, a former President of the club, the Aero Laided, a flying boat. The outing was an all-day affair, and consisted of field sports and a ball game. President Tidale stimulated the interest of the club in the clam-bake contributing \$500 in cash prizes for the winners.

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PARIS NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Our Designers are now
prepared to render repro-
ductions and their own
interpretations of the
new models just received
from Paris which will
set the Mode for the
Season

GOWNS — COATS — WRAPS
— TAILORED SUITS AND —
— DRESSES —



RACHMANINOFF playing the C Sharp Minor Prelude for the AMPICO

YOU MAY GO TO A concert and hear Rachmaninoff play. But you will not be able to hear him play as often as you would like. One encore, perhaps, no more.

You may sit down in your easy chair at home, and hear Rachmaninoff play all evening—without the touch of a human hand—if you have an AMPICO REPRODUCING PIANO.

And it WILL be Rachmaninoff, in his best mood; just as brilliant and wonderful at 11.30 P. M. as at 8.30, for the AMPICO never tires.

If there were but ONE of these wonderful AMPICO Reproducing Pianos in the world, there is no hall large enough to hold the crowds of people who would flock to hear it. For it is the fulfillment of the dreams of centuries.

The AMPICO is a piano, upright or grand, which perfectly reproduces the playing of pianists. It is self-operating, being controlled by actual records of pianists' playing. It marks the achievement of bringing to the home ideal piano playing for it virtually makes all the great pianists members of one's own family.

The reproduction of an artist's playing on the AMPICO differs only from that of the living pianist in that in one case the artist is actually present and in the other he is not at the keyboard. The performances, however, are identical.

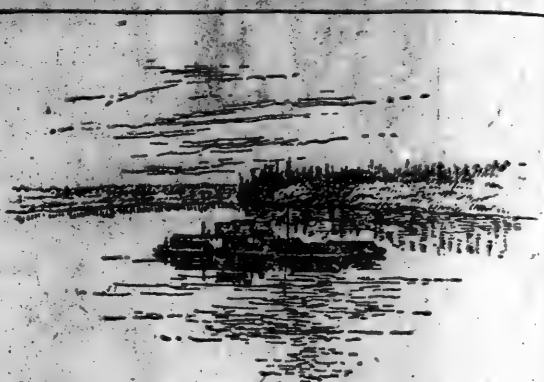
One may well ask how it is done, but that is the secret of the inventor—the result of years of trials and disappointments, of scientific tests without number which have resulted in the wonderful perfection which the AMPICO has attained. The AMPICO is unquestionably the greatest musical invention since the invention of the piano itself. It is the highest development in the field of producing music by scientific means.

It reproduces with absolute fidelity the actual playing of more than a hundred pianists. It brings into your home music of every kind, classic masterpieces, heart songs, musical comedies, dance music, and all the latest popular hits ideally played.

Come to the AMPICO Studio and hear the AMPICO reproduce Rachmaninoff's playing of "C Sharp Minor Prelude."

Wallach & Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



Revillon Power Boat Albany

On the broad rivers of northern Canada groups of scows are towed by power boats from the end of the railway northward toward the river's mouth. As the outward journey is down stream the power boat is little more than a convoy, but on the return trip she tows the boats against the current back to the starting point. The propeller of these light draft power boats is in a tunnel to protect it from injury on the rocks.

Revillon Frères

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This \$25,000.00 Property is Yours

A property guaranteed value \$25,000. Title to the property absolutely perfect. Twenty years in which to pay for in small yearly payments averaging from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2% of the value of the property. No taxes to pay in the meantime, nor any expense for any improvements or special assessments of any kind.

Property will be turned over absolutely at the end of twenty years without further payment. Should you die, after the first payment, all future payments will be waived and the property will be divided at once to your wife, children or whomever you designate, free and clear of all incumbrances.

It is the ambition of every man to own property. This is your great opportunity to own a valuable estate on irrevocable terms. Don't delay. Take action at once.

Write, Please or Call for the Brill & Scott Plan
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"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

FIRST in Flavor and unsurpassed in Purity.

IDEAL COCOA AND CHOCOLATE COMPANY
NEW YORK, U. S. A. MILLS, LITITZ, PA.

IDEAL CHOCOLATE ALMOND BARS

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are made for you in the finest garter factory in the world by a thousand, happy, well-paid Americans. When you demand the genuine Paris you serve your own best interests and also endorse the social ideal toward which all mankind is striving.

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A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers Children's HICKORY Garters
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COST YOU TOO MUCH

VENUS PERFECT PENCILS

American Lead Pencil Co., 220 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Fair today and Saturday; cooler
Friday; moderate north-
west winds.
17 For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 22,525.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1919. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

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Within 500 Miles
THREE CENTS
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

FITZPATRICK OFFERS TO ARBITRATE STRIKE, GARY REFUSES; LEADER ADMITS ONLY ONE-FIFTH OF WORKERS ARE UNION MEN; SOME STEEL MILLS REOPEN, THOUGH STRIKERS DENY LOSSES

WILSON WILL HOLD TREATY REJECTED BY SENATE CHANGE

Declares He Will Act if the Pro-
posed Reservation on Ar-
ticle X. Is Adopted.

GO IN EQUAL OR NOT AT ALL

In Two Colorado Speeches He
Challenges the Opposition
to Show Their Purpose.

GOOD NEWS FROM CAPITAL

Administration Leaders Wire That
Outlook Is Brightening—He
Praises Ashurst's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 25.—The Peace
Treaty with the League covenant was
clearly defined today by President Wil-
son in an open challenge to the oppo-
sition in the Senate, using words which
were possible of but one interpretation.
The President stated first in Denver
and later at Pueblo that he would de-
clare the Peace Treaty rejected if the
Senate adopted, in its present form, the
proposed reservation of the majority of
the Foreign Relations Committee to
Article X of the League covenant.
Advises received by the Presidential
party today in regard to the situation
in Washington were decidedly more
favorable than at any time since Mr.
Wilson's return from Europe. The
opposition to the Peace Treaty was
weakened and that not more than two
Democratic Senators, or three at most, are
opposed to the treaty. The President
sent this reply to the Senate:

DELAY AMENDMENT TO LET JOHNSON GO

Anti-League Senator Gets Con-
sent to Resume Today His
Tour on Wilson's Trail.

7 SENATORS WARN LODGE

Mild Reservationists Control
Action on League Vote Equal-
ity—Debate Proceeds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—After re-
ceiving assurances that no move would
be made to bring up his amendment for
the equalization of the votes of the
United States and Great Britain in the
League of Nations Assembly, under the
Versailles treaty, during his absence
from the capital, Senator Johnson of
California announced late today that he
would resume his anti-League stump
tour tomorrow, going directly to the
Pacific Coast.

This decision was reached by Mr.
Johnson after conferences with Senator
Lodge, the majority leader, and Senator
Swanson, one of the minority leaders.
Senator Johnson was assured that the
other amendments to the treaty proposed
by the majority of the Foreign Relations
Committee would be taken up and dis-
posed of before his amendment was
moved.

Mr. Johnson wanted to be on hand to
join in the debate on his amendment, he
told Mr. Lodge and Mr. Swanson, and
would abandon his trip, much as he de-
sired to resume it, unless he were cer-
tain that nothing would be done con-
cerning it in his absence.

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, one of
the leaders of the "mild reservationists",
acting for his confederates in that
group, informed Mr. Lodge and Mr.
Swanson today that at least seven Sen-
ators were opposed to having the John-
son amendment brought up at this time.
They wanted opportunity, he said, to at-
tempt a compromise on a reservation
covering the proposal. Bluntly he told
the two Senators that if an effort were
made to force the Johnson amendment
to a vote in opposition to their attempt
at compromise, they would vote against
it.

Associated with Mr. Lenroot in this
move, he told the two Senators, were
Messrs. McCumber, McNary, Johnson,
Kellough, Hale, and Colt. Others of the
"mild reservationists", he said, might
join them. The votes of the seven Sen-
ators would be sufficient to block any
attempt by the leaders, were they so
disposed, to move the Johnson amend-
ment.

Mr. Lodge assured Mr. Lenroot that
the Republican leaders had no intention
of moving the amendment with Mr.
Johnson away from the Capital. Mr.
Swanson said that he was entirely will-
ing to have the vote come after all the
other proposed amendments have been
voted on. This was understood to re-
flect the feeling of Mr. Hitchcock, who
announced in the Senate several days
ago that he would not force up the
amendment in Mr. Johnson's absence.

Johnson to Trail Wilson.

With the leaders on both sides willing
to await the convenience of Mr. John-
son and the latter having the further
assurance from Mr. Lenroot that if the
amendment were moved, the seven
reservationists would throw their votes
against taking it up, Mr. Johnson felt
at liberty to leave the Capital. He will

Continued on Page Three.

Ashurst Comes Out For Treaty; Tells Wilson Doubts Are Gone

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Senator
Ashurst, Democrat of Arizona, who,
up to a few days ago, had been counted
upon by Republican leaders as a
probable supporter of reservations
and perhaps of the Johnson amend-
ment to the Peace Treaty, today sent
a telegram to President Wilson at
Pueblo, Colo., stating that he would
vote against all reservations and
amendments.

Mr. Ashurst received a telegram
from the President some days ago on
his reported attitude for reservations
and replied at that time that he was
still considering the matter.

His dispatch to the President reads:
"Although I have had, as you of
course know, serious doubts and mis-
givings as to some parts of the
League covenant, I am nevertheless
convinced that Germany would ob-
tain a material advantage and would
come out of the war practically a
victor were the treaty amended or
were any reservations adopted. To
my mind it is the treaty or no treaty,
and I for one am not willing to as-
sume the frightful responsibility of
precipitating chaos upon the world
by some hazardous amendment or
reservation."

"I have studied this tremendous
question from every angle and am
sure that at this juncture I can ren-
der my country, indeed the entire
civilized world, a great service by
voting for the treaty without amend-
ments or reservations."

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—It is said in Italian
circles here tonight that President Wil-
son's reply on Fiume has been received
in Rome and constitutes a flat rejection
of Italian claims to the city, coupled
with a threat of an economic blockade
of Italy if she holds on to Fiume in de-
fiance of the Peace Conference.
A report is all over Paris that the
Italian Crown Council has declared
Fiume annexed to Italy. The Italian
peace delegation can neither affirm nor
deny this rumor.

Italians here are in a high state of ex-
citement and feeling against the
English and French who declare that
England and France would not join
an economic blockade of Italy, and that
the American President cannot enforce
it alone.

The crisis in Italy is regarded as most
acute and contains the elements of
revolution. The Nitti Government is
plainly confronted with a situation it
cannot handle in dealing with d'Annunzio's
coup at Fiume.

The situation is fast threatening to
become more than an Italian affair.
D'Annunzio now makes it plain that he
is for Italy getting not only Fiume out
and out, but all the Dalmatian coast.
The Yugoslavs say they will never stand
for this, and already are making strong
representation to the Peace Conference.
It is not putting it too strongly to say
that the Supreme Council has found it
necessary to bring pressure to bear upon
the Yugoslavs to restrain them. The
Supreme Council is anxious to give Italy
a free chance to work out her own sal-
vation in the crisis without hindrance.

Today's news today issued a state-
ment denying that their armies were
mobilizing for a march on d'Annunzio's
forces at Fiume.

Report King May Abdicate.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—(Associated Press.)—
Paris was alive today with unconfirmed
rumors concerning the resignation of
King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The
decision of the Italian Foreign Min-
ister, Signor Tittoni, to formally re-
nounce Fiume, and the possible abdic-
ation of King Victor Emmanuel.

A Rome dispatch dated Wednesday
quotes the Epoca as stating that Sen-
ator Johnson, who has taken the
military precautions made necessary by
this circumstance.

A Yugoslav communiqué received here
says that Gabriele d'Annunzio's troops
have arrested numerous Yugoslavs in
Fiume and have pillaged the town. Thousands
of prisoners are being taken. Thousands
are arriving in Zagreb (Agram) and
other Croatian towns, asking the Jugo-
slav Government to intervene and
protect the interests of the Yugoslavs.

General Giuseppe (Peppino) Garibaldi
is an interview printed in the Petit
Parisien this morning reproaches the
great powers for not having given Italy
all that was promised in the Treaty of
London, and declares it to be the inten-
tion of the Italian people to keep Fiume
at all the price of another war.

"It depends on France and England,"
he says, "whose populations are with
Italy in the Fiume affair. Whatever
may be President Wilson's answer to
Italy's proposals, we will say to him
that this dispute is between Europeans
and must be settled between Europeans.
We know the American, French, and
British peoples are with us in this mat-
ter."

TRIESTE, Wednesday, Sept. 24. (As-
sociated Press.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio
is preparing to make his position in
Fiume strategically stronger by extend-
ing his cordon of guards beyond the
town to the high land surrounding it
and according to information brought from
Fiume by persons who have been per-
mitted to pass in and out of the town.
This will include the occupation of Sus-
stak, the hills of which overlook Fiume.
The occupation of Susstak would be
necessary to control the bridgehead lead-

Continued on Page Three.

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HEAR PRESIDENT THREATENS ITALY WITH BLOCKADE

Italian Circles in Paris Exulted
Over Report of Wilson's
Reply on Fiume.

RUMOR FIUME IS ANNEXED

Crown Council in Rome Said to
Have Resolved on De-
cisive Action.

SERBIAN ARMY ON WATCH

Italian Mutineers Quit Troglir After
Reported Landing by Amer-
ican Marines.

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Continued on Page Three.

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Tokio Plans Early Steps For Shantung Settlement

Special to The New York Times.

TOKIO, Sept. 25. (Associated
Press.)—Japan is planning official
steps to invite China to confer on the
Shantung situation after Japan has
ratified the Peace Treaty. This
fact was communicated to the cor-
respondent today by officials, who
added that Japan naturally could
not compel China to accept the in-
vitation.

"Japan," said one official, "is
anxious to settle the question of
the restoration of Shantung as
quickly as possible, but if China
declines to negotiate Japan will be
obliged to allow the present condi-
tions as to Shantung to remain un-
changed."

BARRIED FROM HOME AFTER RENT IS PAID

W. F. Heide Finds New Tenant
in His Apartment 15 Days
Before Lease Expires.

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ation of King Victor Emmanuel.

A Rome dispatch dated Wednesday
quotes the Epoca as stating that Sen-
ator Johnson, who has taken the
military precautions made necessary by
this circumstance.

A Yugoslav communiqué received here
says that Gabriele d'Annunzio's troops
have arrested numerous Yugoslavs in
Fiume and have pillaged the town. Thousands
of prisoners are being taken. Thousands
are arriving in Zagreb (Agram) and
other Croatian towns, asking the Jugo-
slav Government to intervene and
protect the interests of the Yugoslavs.

General Giuseppe (Peppino) Garibaldi
is an interview printed in the Petit
Parisien this morning reproaches the
great powers for not having given Italy
all that was promised in the Treaty of
London, and declares it to be the inten-
tion of the Italian people to keep Fiume
at all the price of another war.

"It depends on France and England,"
he says, "whose populations are with
Italy in the Fiume affair. Whatever
may be President Wilson's answer to
Italy's proposals, we will say to him
that this dispute is between Europeans
and must be settled between Europeans.
We know the American, French, and
British peoples are with us in this mat-
ter."

TRIESTE, Wednesday, Sept. 24. (As-
sociated Press.)—Gabriele d'Annunzio
is preparing to make his position in
Fiume strategically stronger by extend-
ing his cordon of guards beyond the
town to the high land surrounding it
and according to information brought from
Fiume by persons who have been per-
mitted to pass in and out of the town.
This will include the occupation of Sus-
stak, the hills of which overlook Fiume.
The occupation of Susstak would be
necessary to control the bridgehead lead-

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM GAINS

Union Leaders Give No
Figures but Assert Ex-
odus Is Steady.

KEY PLANTS NEAR NORMAL

Workers in Youngstown Dis-
trict Meet Today to Consider
Action on Returning.

FLYNN INVESTIGATES STRIKE

Day Passes Without Disorder,
Except for Shooting by State
Police at Farrell, Penn.

Day's Strike Developments.

Developments in the steel strike
yesterday were:

1. Pittsburgh District.—Neither
side claimed any great gains, al-
though each contended the flow of
labor was going its way.

2. Chicago District.—A number of
plants showed an apparent increase
of activity, but claims of employers
that several thousand men had re-
turned were stoutly denied by strike
leaders.

3. Ohio District.—Industry has
been almost completely paralyzed,
but skilled and semi-skilled workers
in the Youngstown Valley have called
for a meeting for today to vote on re-
turn.

4. Buffalo District.—Three unions
of Great Lakes Steamship Workers
voted for sympathetic strike.

5. Colorado District.—Conference
held at Pueblo between the workers and
officials of the Colorado Fuel and
Iron Company to look basis of settle-
ment.

6. Bethlehem Steel Company re-
fuses to confer with union leaders
and union men vote for strike on
Monday, though National Committee
has not yet acted.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 25.—While
asserting that the tendency of strikers
to dribble back to the plants is con-
tinuing, officials of the Carnegie Steel
Company said tonight that the strike
might take a sudden turn either way
and that the situation might suddenly
become far worse in the mills.

Secretary W. Z. Foster, of the com-
mittee organizing the steel workers,
claimed no additional gains, but de-
clared that there should be no desert-
ions from their ranks.

"We would rather see the strike con-
tinue for six months," said an official
of the Carnegie Steel Company, who
saw reporters here at the company of-
fices, "than see it end by the men
conducting the present strike."

"We believe the country could well af-
ford to suffer indefinitely from a short-
age of steel, rather than have a vic-
tory of this magnitude won by such
means as Foster and the other leaders,
because it would put the entire Amer-
ican Federation of Labor under the
leadership of the radicals."

"If these organizers won, they would
control the steel workers, and the stock-
holders and the other leaders, be-
cause they would be so controlled by
radicals, and with the radicals
nearly in control of the miners, these
leaders would win the control of the
American Federation of Labor from top
to bottom, but I can tell you that, no
matter how long the strike may last,
we will win it eventually without yield-
ing in any particular."

"I would not say that the strike had
even reached a serious stage yet. I am
not going to say that it is not going to
last. It may be so, but I cannot say
it. In normal times I might not hesi-
tate to say, on the face of things as
they appear today, that the strike was
over, but with the prosperity which the
steel workers have enjoyed—with the
alien workers, who constitute the bulk
of the strikers, carrying from \$300 to
\$1,500 in their money belts; with the
doubt as to what the railroad men may
do in the way of sympathetic action, it
is entirely too early to predict what
will happen."

Reports a Few Men Returning.

"A few additional men have been
coming back to work every day, but
there has been no general break into
the mills. There has been no sabotage
so far, but it is possible that the agi-
tators have made their way back into
the mills and are working for the
strike from the inside."

"We calculate that it will take ten
days at least before the shortage in steel
production resulting from the strike be-
gins to affect the automobile industry
and the manufacture of other ma-
chinery to the extent that they are
obliged to lay off men. Most of the
steel manufacturing plants ordinarily
have a week or ten days' stock of steel
at their plants."

The four great plants of the Carnegie
Steel Corporation at Homestead, Du-

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Judge Gary for Himself Declines to Arbitrate or to Confer with Fitzpatrick and His Aids

Judge Elbert H. Gary was informed in writing last night at the
Hotel Ritz-Carlton, where he was a guest at a dinner, that John
Fitzpatrick, leader of the steel strikers, had informed the Senate in-
vestigating committee that twenty-four unions were willing to sub-
mit all issues of the strike to arbitration, the arbitrators to be se-
lected by President Wilson, and that Fitzpatrick had said this would
end the walk-out. Asked what his attitude would be toward Fitz-
patrick's proposal, Judge Gary wrote the following comment:

The Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corpora-
tion are the representatives of nearly 150,000 stockholders, in-
cluding 60,000 to 70,000 employees. We are their servants, and
are selected to represent and protect their interests and also the
interests of all our 250,000 employees, the majority of whom, I
think, are not members of labor unions. Moreover, I believe
our corporation is under great obligation to the general public
concerning the issues involved in the pending strike.

In these circumstances I would not at present assume to
answer the question propounded to me. However, I will say for
myself that questions of moral principle cannot be arbitrated nor
compromised, and, in my opinion, such questions are included in
the present unfortunate struggle. I also think we cannot negoti-
ate or confer with Mr. Fitzpatrick and his associates as union
leaders concerning our employees whom these gentlemen have
volunteered to represent.

Bethlehem Company Won't Confer

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25.—President E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem
Steel Company has refused to confer with the Steelworkers' Na-
tional Committee, and declares that his company will not depart from
its present system of collective bargaining with its employees, Wil-
liam Z. Foster, Secretary of the National Committee for Organizing
Steel and Iron Workers, announced here tonight.

After considering the steel company's reply, Secretary Foster
said that the National Advisory Committee had decided to notify the
employees of the Bethlehem Company of Mr. Grace's attitude and re-
fer the matter to the National Committee for Organizing Iron and
Steel Workers. But the General Committee of Workers at the Beth-
lehem plant voted tonight to strike on Monday.

PREMIER AVERTING NATIONAL STRIKE

Lloyd George's Discussions with
Railwaymen Are Expected
to Succeed.

STRIKE SET FOR TONIGHT

Disputed Question of Wages
Said to be Partly the Result
of a Misunderstanding.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Late afternoon
reports today indicated that the nation-
al railway strike will be averted. Sir
Eric Geddes had a two hours' conference
with the railway men's Executive Com-
mittee this morning and there was fur-
ther discussion this afternoon. Between
the two meetings Lloyd George held a
ministerial council at the Premier's resi-
dence, 10 Downing Street, where the
managers of the railways who formed
what was known as the "Railway Ex-
ecutive" during the war were sum-
moned.

Just before the adjournment of the
Downing Street conference an official
of the National Union of Railwaymen
said: "I think we are making some
progress toward settlement, but we are
a long way from the end yet."

It also stated that at several stages
of the negotiations there was some very
plain speaking, but that a spirit of
compromise appeared to prevail, and on
all hands there are great hopes of a
settlement being reached tomorrow.

When Sir Eric Geddes assumed con-
trol of the railways as Minister of
Transportation yesterday the functions
of the Railway Executive as a body
came to an end and members of it sent
in their collective resignation. Sir Eric
thanked them and intimated that he
would have great need of their assis-
tance in their individual capacities. Thus
it was as individuals and not in their
corporate capacity that the managers
went to Downing Street.

Pending formation of public opinion
on the rights and wrongs of the dispute
between the Government and the rail-
way men, both sides are being castigated
for their methods of conducting ne-
gotiations. Both parties are described
as having resorted to methods of the
Stone Age, when a blow with a flint
axe was regarded as the most telling
argument.

Some confusion seems to have been
created by the use of the word "defini-
tive" in the Board of Trade's reply to
the representatives of the National
Union of Railway Men who are threat-
ening a general strike on Friday unless
their demands for a basis for the stand-
ardization of wages are settled imme-
diately.

The disputes between the railway men
and the Government are being settled
tomorrow.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

told that it was used abroad only because the Reds are in control, and it is the Eastern's reply was always, by the effect, it is said, that the Reds must control here.

He is first learned of as an A. F. of L. member through his membership in a carmen's union. He is described as having had any craft until he became a car repairer. His present position is said to be that of a jump box erector and a general agitator. Upon his association with the American Federation of Labor he immediately became active in his first activity of promising to do his work as organizer of the packers in Chicago.

In June, 1918, at the American Federation of Labor convention in St. Paul, was Foster who presented the resolution for the committee to organize the steel workers, and he was put on the committee. He opened an office in Pittsburgh, Pa. frequently appeared at anarchist and Socialist meetings in the community."

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Be Sure You're Smart

Then go ahead—anywhere. If you really feel that there should be some sort of motto in the best regulated families, take this newest heading from Paris. Because, fortunately, one thing remains frivolously true, woman proposes and Paris disposes. And whether or not you'll be smart depends more or less upon just how strictly you live up to the ten thousand Parisian commandments.

The Very First Aid

to any autumn wardrobe is a suit or, literally, suits. Just made for every possible occasion, a suit can be your almost constant companion. Some of them go shopping; some, of a lighter turn of mind, prefer tees and matinees; some believe that sports are the only things worth being born for.

Via Paris Letters

Our Paris representatives, busily wandering through those bright and giddy salons, have hurried back some fluttering authentic notes on this subject nearest and dearest to a woman's wardrobe.

Versatility

That's the better nature of these garments always. Believing that variety is the spice of suits, Paris has wrinkled its temperamental brow and filled the world with a number of things. One house has decided upon the long Russian blouse as the distinctive style of its jackets, closing them down the side from the shoulder to the lower edge.

The Eternal Fast

has glittered down on this same house, where coats and dresses as well as suits prove that Persia and the Far East have inspired many of the astonishing and wonderful models designed to win lots of feminine hearts somewhere behind the Manhattan skyline.

Another Thing

we have learned is a bit of gossip about sapphire blue. There just had to be some heaven knows. This radiant color has become socially prominent in elaborate suits and wraps of brocade combined with hide-and-seek lines of silver or copper. It is also used alone in chiffon velvet.

A Big Sigh

You just can't crowd all the hurry-me-across news into a single little column. Even the column grows breathless. But we know more letters and letters more. Wait and see.

Better still,
come and see.

BIG 6' HEAD FIRM ON 44-HOUR WEEK

President Rouse Quits Conference with Committee of Employers' Association.

OTHERS TO ARBITRATE

Pressmen, Feeders, and Paper Hangers Will Name Sub-Committee for Discussion of Differences.

The outstanding development yesterday in the commercial printing situation was the refusal of Typographical Union No. 6 to arbitrate the question of the forty-four-hour week. Leon Rouse, President of "Big 6," and representative of the pressmen's, feeders', and paperhangers' unions conferred with the Labor Committee of the Printers' League Section of the Association of Employing Printers in the Flatiron Building behind closed doors all the afternoon. At the close of the discussion was made public by William Green, Chairman of the employers' committee.

Before the end of the meeting Mr. Rouse left without giving to the press any explanation of his action. The reason given by Mr. Green was that the President of "Big 6" was not in a position to take the forty-four-hour-week question to act as spokesman for the other labor leaders, present, whose unions had arbitration clauses in their contracts with employers. After each side reviewed the situation in the industry, according to Mr. Green, the labor delegates were asked if they were willing to submit the forty-four-hour-week question. With the exception of President Rouse, all answered in the affirmative, saying that they would be bound by the clauses in the contracts providing for arbitration on all questions in dispute. The President of the "Big 6" said that his union would submit any question to arbitration except the one before them at that moment, according to the Chairman of the employers' committee. Rouse then left the meeting.

Committees to Meet

"As far as Big Six is concerned the situation is the same as before," Mr. Green said. "Franklin Union No. 23 and New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 31 were not represented, as the employers have declined to meet them because of their stand against the International Union. The formal offer of the employers to arbitrate had been made at the meeting and that the committee of the employers would be chosen to meet a sub-committee representing the unions to see if a settlement of the controversy could be reached. The pressmen, feeders, and paperhangers have demanded a forty-four-hour week, an increase of \$14 a week in wages, and a general improvement in shop conditions. Marsden G. Scott, President of the International Typographical Union, has sent to the members of the union a pamphlet entitled, 'Plain Facts About the Controversy.' The union has also after reviewing the history of the job scale controversy in New York and what he termed the fair offer of the employers to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Fears for Foreign Trade

The foreign market of the American Publishers is seriously threatened by the attitude of the local labor unions, according to a statement issued yesterday by Frederic G. Melcher, Secretary of the American Bookellers' Association and editor of the Publishers Weekly. While New York has been the dominating center of American book production, it has never figured to any extent in export trade, he said, because books could be manufactured more cheaply in Europe, both during and after the war. American publishers have been invading this territory successfully and have made plans for extending their activities.

HEAR PRESIDENT THREATENS ITALY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ing out from Fiume southward and the occupation of the highlands would be necessary to resist any Serbian-Jugoslav action which might be undertaken. The lines of d'Annunzio's expeditionary forces were made more secure today and more rigid regulations respecting entrance to and exit from the port and along the roads surrounding Fiume is being closely scrutinized by the guards. The Queen's Brigade, which at first was reported to have joined d'Annunzio's forces, still remains under the regular Italian command, occupying the town of Sussak.

Give Up Dalmatian Port

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25. (Associated Press).—American Marines landed from a torpedo boat destroyer to compel the Italians to evacuate Trau (Trogir), Dalmatia, according to a dispatch received here from Spalato, a short distance east of Trau.

The dispatch stated that the Italians left after the inhabitants fired on them and that Yugoslav troops took over the town from the Americans.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The detachment of Italian officers and soldiers which crossed the line of demarcation near Trau (Trogir) and penetrated the town after the inhabitants fired on them, was added on the advice of superior Italian officers. The Italians withdrew, the Crown Council held two sessions today to take up the situation that has arisen as a result of the seizure of Trau. The decision was reached as to what the Government should do in the present, no announcement was made. The day session sat until luncheon time and adjourned until 4 o'clock, when the other sitting continued until 7 o'clock this evening. Baron Sonnino, former Foreign Minister, and Signor Turatti, leader of the intransigent Socialists, were present. The latter, who is Premier Nitti, Signor Turatti explained that the traditions of the Socialists group precluded his cooperation upon the Crown Council. Persuasion, it is said here, is useless without agreement of the Italian people. The conditions—the annexation of the port of Fiume and the hinterland to the Italian Government—were the first to recognize the impossibility of expecting the Allies to acknowledge as a fait accompli the occupation of Fiume, for if they admitted this view there would be "accomplished facts" everywhere.

Cabinet Not to Resign

The advisability of the Cabinet resigning has been examined, but the idea has been abandoned, since a Ministerial crisis would not help to solve the problem, nor is there a man available with greater authority or more energy than Premier Nitti, who is generally considered the strongest statesman possessed by Italy. He has considerable opposition, however, which is fomented by Nationalist and supporters of Baron Sonnino, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. Besides, the present Chamber of Deputies may be said to be almost completely illegitimate and hardly representing the will of the people, since its term expired during the war, being prolonged to avoid general elections during the conflict. It is pointed out that this naturally weakens the significance of the support given the Cabinet.

POET INCITES DALMATIANS.

Fiume Population Welcomes Mutineers with Open Arms.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. ROMÉ, Sept. 24.—D'Annunzio's proclamations are now no longer exclusively

addressed to the populations of Fiume and Italy, but include Dalmatia. The effect is like adding fuel to an already roaring fire. The citizens of those coastal towns ever since the poet's occupation of Fiume have looked toward him for their liberation, longing to see Italian volunteers come "to save them from the foreign yoke," as they put it.

Following is an extract from a message d'Annunzio sent to the Dalmatians: "I was with regret and sufficient force that I was unable to spread the sacred fire as far as Spalato on that day of Fiume, and further still. The nation of Dalmatia never tormented me so much as during my march to Fiume. What will I say and do when it receives the news of the enterprise? What will I say and do when it sees the Italian flag flying over its cities? This anxiety never abandoned me even in the height of action. Mingled with the triumphant cries of Fiume I seemed to distinguish your distant, despairing voice. Brothers of Dalmatia, we have not forgotten you. We cannot forget you. The victorious army reorganizing itself around heroic Fiume becomes every day more numerous, more powerful, more disciplined. In me you see a servant of your cause. O brothers of Dalmatia, in the fraternal victorious army."

So long as the trouble consisted in coping with the occupation of Fiume the question was pretty bad, but not hopeless. If, however, the Italian population of Dalmatia should rise, helped by d'Annunzio's volunteers, affairs would take quite a different turn. The Yugoslav would certainly not stand the occupation of what they consider territory.

The newspapers favorable to Premier Nitti no longer hide the gravity of the situation. They call for a strong government to keep calm, disciplined, and united, and to consider the Italian nation into another war. The opposition papers, on the other hand, minimize the danger and accuse Nitti of spreading these alarming reports to frighten the country, and especially the political parties into dropping all their differences and standing solidly together as at the time of Caporetto, and even Italy from disaster. This manoeuvre, according to the opposition, has for its only object to prevent the Cabinet from being overthrown.

The Giornale d'Italia calls for the annexation of Fiume to Italy. "It is said," it says, "that we believe ourselves annexed. We believe ourselves annexed because all reports from the United States show that the greater part of public opinion is favorable to d'Annunzio's expedition. Never will that great democracy, which entered the European war for the highest moral reasons, stain herself with the callous intentions attributed to her of making Italy bend by threatening her with the spectre of hunger."

The population of Fiume welcomed with open arms the mutinous officers and soldiers. Whole families sleep in one room in order to offer accommodation to the soldiers. "Women collect linen and shoes for them, while the men make them up. The public bath and the public baths give them the freedom of their establishments. The volunteers on their side are perfectly disciplined and taking every hardship with good humor and whatever happens as a joke."

Deputy Eugenio Chiesa, ex-High Commissioner of Aeronautics, succeeded in crossing the armistice zone during the night and walked six hours down rocky steep paths at the risk of being discovered and sent back by the Yugoslav patrols. He was absolutely closed to every one, even the Deputies. Chiesa has been the only member of Parliament who has had the courage to go to Fiume personally to ascertain the feelings and will of the irredentist town for the purpose of reporting his impressions to Parliament. A company of storm soldiers, delighted at his brave endeavor in his honor, conferred on him the name "Arconte," and presented him with a gold pin with their insignia. Marinetti, the Futurist leader, directs his orchestra every night in the chief square, keeping everybody awake. Women have not been backward in their enthusiasm. One Maurilia, a girl of Turin, fearing neither blockade nor carabinieri, walked sixteen hours, overcame every obstacle and put herself at the disposition of the Supreme Command of Fiume.

America Recalls Dr. Newton.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, American pastor of the famous City Temple since 1916, has received a call from a church in the United States, and it is expected that he will accept. Before coming to London he was pastor of the Liberal Christian Church (Universalist) at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



Saks & Company

Announce Beginning This Morning

A Very Important

Sale of Men's Cravats

At \$1.35

Cravats that are entirely different from anything before shown at this price, in patterns as original as they are exclusive. Shaped to make a perfect knot, and produced in

Rich satins that are a genuine treat in perfect color harmony. Smart Moire Silks, Glittering Taffetas, and luxurious repp silks.

in rich all-over scroll patterns, neat embroidered figures, and a host of quite uncommon flower effects. None newer for Fall—nothing like them at the price.

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At \$2.50

Fresh and crisp, perfectly tailored and finished to a nicety. They come in neat pin checks, hair line stripings, and triple stripings, in the richest colorings shown in many a season.

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Fabrics that stand out
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Although new this Fall the Ace is already the vogue among men who insist upon the very last word in fashionable footwear.

Made in the new shade of Briarwood Calf the Ace is distinctly the season's most popular shoe.

Moderately priced at \$10.00
Other models from \$6.00 to \$12.00

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89c Aspirin Tablets, (U. D. Co.)	25c Calicura Soap
15c Bicarbonate of Soda, 1 lb.	50c D. & R. Cold Cream, 4 ounces
60c Broom Seltzer	50c Danderine
\$1.20 Broom Seltzer	50c Hind's Honey and Almond Cream
60c California Syrup of Figs	50c Java Face Powder, No. 45
25c Carter's Little Liver Pills	30c Kolynea Tooth Paste
50c Cuticura Tablets	50c Lavaris, 8 ounces
10c Epsom Salt, 1 lb.	50c Levy's La Blanche Face Powder
\$1.00 Eskay's Food, 16 ounces	\$1.00 Listerine, 14 ounces
\$1.50 Fallow's Syrup Hypo	25c Lyon's Tooth Powder
35c Fletcher's Castoria	25c Packer's Tar Soap
\$1.00 Horlick's Malted Milk, 16 ounces	15c Palmolive Soap
45c Liggett's Cascara Tablets, 5 grain	50c Pebece Tooth Paste
\$1.10 Nuxated Iron Tablets	50c Peppermint Tooth Paste
\$1.30 Pinkham's Compound	\$1.15 Pissard's Eau de Cologne
60c Resinol Ointment	50c Pompeian Massage Cream, medium
45c Riker's Pure Extract Witch Hazel, 4 oz.	30c Resinol Soap
60c Sal Hepatica	25c Riker's Peroxide of Hydrogen, 16 ounces
\$1.00 Sal Hepatica	50c Walke's Mulford Coccinut Oil
35c Sedlitz Powders (box of 12)	25c Woodbury's Facial Soap

Week-End Sale of Cigarettes

Quantity Reductions, 2 Days Only, Friday & Saturday, Sept. 26 & 27

Quantity	Brand	Packings	Special Price
200	Black and White	20s	\$1.63
200	Camel	20s	1.63
200	Chesterfield	20s	1.63
200	Lucky Strike	20s	1.63
200	Piedmont	20s	1.63
180	Lord Salisbury	15s	2.00
200	Fatima	20s	2.05
200	Omar	20s	2.05
100	Helmar	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.20
100	Egypt. Straights	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.20
100	Turkish Trophies	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.20
100	Melachino No. 9	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.63
100	Murad	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.63
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100	Naturals	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	1.63
100	Egypt. Deities No. 3	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	2.30
100	Pall Mall Natural	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	2.30
100	Philip Morris	10s, 20s, 50s or 100s	2.30

Friday & Saturday Only



Coffee	41c Pound	Tea	2 for 55c
Our regular price is 55c a pound. Week Ends		Choice of blends; regular price 50c 1/2 lb. Week Ends	
Cocoa	2 for 36c	Chocolate	2 for 20c
Regular price, 35c 1/2 pound. Week Ends		Regular price 19c	
Cooking Chocolate	2 for 36c	Mayonnaise	2 for 39c
Regular price, 35c		Dressing	
		Regular price 38c	

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There Really is a Difference in Almonds

Huyler's Jordan Almonds, in thin jackets of sugar, deliciously flavored—Huyler's Baked Almonds, crisp nuggets of perfection, Huyler's Chocolate Covered Almonds, generously coated with Huyler's delicious chocolate. All these favorites in one box—Huyler's Assorted Almonds 50c.



Buy your box today

TREASURES OF THE SEA

"It was a brave man who ate the first oyster," said Dean Swift.

And a true epicure, we might add, for the oyster is one of the daintiest morsels found in the treasure house of the sea.

In America alone more than fifty million dollars a year are spent for oysters.

At CHILDS they are particularly delicious because their tempting sea tang is so carefully preserved.

A rich, creamy oyster stew or a tempting brew of oyster fry—specialties at CHILDS.

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New Hours
12 to 2 P.M.
5.30 to 6.30
Saturdays

A New Shop
with an old mission. A mission as old as our years in business. Since 1888 that mission has been to provide men with suitable and fashionable wearing apparel of dependable sorts at a minimum of cost and a maximum of service. Ergo—it pays to buy here.

The staff formerly with us at 183 Broadway is now at this building.
254 FIFTH AVE.
bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

LAMBERT
APPAREL FOR MEN.
Upper Rooms at
254 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A Heather Mixture
Suit, \$44.

A Heather mixture is a color effect of brown and green and grey, blended to the color of the heather shrub. I have this mixture in a herring-bone design in a worsted cheviot suit, \$44.

While the frost is not yet on the pumpkin, it soon will be—then fall overcoats, \$28, \$30, \$32, \$35, \$38 to \$48. Slip-ons, close-fitters, and conservative models. I make my ready-made clothes, that saves you \$5 to \$7. G. N. VINCENT, 224-226 6th Ave., near 31st.

How to help stop dandruff and loss of hair with Resinol

Here is a simple, inexpensive treatment that will almost always stop dandruff and scalp itching, and keep the hair thick, live and lustrous:

At night, spread the hair apart and rub a little Resinol Ointment into the scalp gently, with the tip of the finger. Repeat this until the whole scalp has been treated. Next morning, shampoo thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water. Work the creamy Resinol lather well into the scalp. Rinse with gradually cooler water, the last water being cold.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment easily had come and similar skin-eruptions. Sold by all druggists.

COFFEE
DIRECT from WHOLESALE
40¢ lb.
32¢ & 36¢ lb.

Wish I Was Bigger, - says Bobby
so I could eat more

POST TOASTIES

Gillies Coffee Co.
222 Washington Street, New York
Bureau of Plant and Industry
in Bailey 1917

CITY CLUB ANSWERS THE MAYOR'S ATTACK

Denies Charge of Favoring Etinger as Against Board of Education.

SPENCER WRITES LETTER

Administration Assailed for Cutting Appropriation for New Schools—
"Wall Street" Influence Denied.

Nelson S. Spencer, President of the City Club, yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Hylan as an answer to the Mayor's letter to Anning S. Pratt, President of the Board of Education. Mr. Spencer's letter in part says:

"Dear Sir:—I have read with interest and surprise a letter purporting to have been written by you to Anning S. Pratt, President of the Board of Education, published in the morning papers. In which, if the publication be accurate, you make various statements concerning the City Club of New York which are without basis of fact. I beg you will permit me to correct you.

"The club is not, as you say, beginning a campaign in favor of Superintendent Etinger and against the Board of Education. It has taken no action whatever. On Saturday last there was a conference held at the clubhouse, participated in by eighteen different organizations, including among others the Chamber of Commerce, Charity Organization Society, Public Education Association, the Education Alliance, the New York Child Labor Committee, the Henry Street Settlement and four other settlements, and the Women's City Club, which was presided over by Lionel S. Chalmers, Chairman of the club's Committee on Schools. At this conference two resolutions were referred by it to the various organizations represented for the independent action of each, which are as follows:

1. That in passing upon the final appropriation for the schools, the jurisdiction of funds for all educational purposes be retained by the school authorities, with whom the responsibility is legally placed for determining and carrying out educational policies.

2. That responsibility for the administration of all educational matters under the Board of Education be centered in one person, the daily executive officer of the system, the City Superintendent, and that the Board of Education as a body, and not through any use of its individual members, determine the fundamental policies which shall guide and direct the Superintendent's action.

"All that the resolutions ask is that the law be complied with.

"You praise Mr. Pratt for his stand for new school houses to properly house the school children of the city and imply that the City Club is opposed to this. The City Club is in favor of the expenditure of every dollar necessary to house every school child of school age in the City of New York. Your administration robbing an appropriation of \$11,500,000 made by the last administration for new school buildings and later constituted thereof one of \$10,000,000. The parents of the homeless school children must wish that your administration for Mr. Pratt's stand had been more timely, to say the least, and had taken the tangible form of a sufficient appropriation.

"You omit to specify who are the people in sympathy with Wall Street and public utility interests, who, as you allege, control the club. The reason—presumably—is that you are unable to do so. I can therefore only deny the charge absolutely. I may be permitted, however, to point out that with regard to the public utility interests, the action of the club regarding the increase of fares, transmitted to you and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Jan. 21, 1919, which was in support of the position taken by that board on the question, resulted in the resignation from membership in the club of Theodore Shonts, who had long been a member. It does not seem to you would have been willing to have made the statement with regard to the control of the club if you had read this report to which I have asked your attention."

WISE WOOD WIRES WILSON.

Asails President's Statement About Hyphenated Opposition to League.

Henry A. Wise Wood yesterday sent a telegram to President Wilson in which he characterized the statement made by the latter that the only organized forces opposed to the League of Nations outside of Congressional circles were hyphenated Americans as a falsehood. He called the attention of the President to the League for the Preservation of American Independence, which he said was formed last March to support those in the Senate who were opposed to the covenant in its present form. Mr. Wise Wood said that this organization was administered by men who, with Colonel Roosevelt and General Leonard Wood, had organized the preparedness movement.

Mr. Wise Wood said in part:

"I have not hesitated to characterize your statement with accuracy and plainness for the reason that you, having yourself fouled the robes of high office by your persistent use of distortion, half truth and untruth, and by your calumny of honest and patriotic men, have no longer the right to demand the protection of those robes when you are called upon to meet the consequences of your wholly inexcusable words and acts."

The telegram was addressed to the President at Wichita, Kan.

Girl Scouts to Open \$100,000 Drive.
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who is Honorary President of the Girl Scouts, has been invited to present Golden Eaglets to Girl Scouts of New York City the week of Oct. 25 to Nov. 1, when the Girl Scouts will conduct a drive to raise \$100,000 in Manhattan. They will try to enroll 100,000 associate members, the membership fee being \$1. Mrs. Wilson has presented Golden Eaglets to several girls at Washington, D. C., but no presentation has ever been made in New York.

Bank Robbers Made \$50,000 Haul.
LANSING, Mich., Sept. 25.—The five men who yesterday broke into the Bank of Mulliken, near here, obtained at least \$100,000 in cash and between \$50,000 and \$100,000 in Liberty bonds, officials of the bank announced today after checking over the records. No trace of the bandits has been found.

HAIG'S CAR FETCHES \$3,780.

Confessioner Will Exhibit It—Lloyd George Now Provides His Own.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Sept. 25.—Three thousand six hundred guineas were paid today for the motor car used by Field Marshal Haig in France. The car was one of a number sold at auction by order of the Ministry of Munitions, which is disposing of surplus army stocks.

The purchaser was a wholesale confectioner, who, with a keen eye to advertisement, intends to send the car to his stores in various parts of the country so that the public can see the historic vehicle.

As a result of the economy campaign several Ministers have given up cars placed at their disposal by the State during wartime. Winston Churchill, whose favorite automobile fetched a big price at auction the other day, now travels around in a Ford, and Lloyd George himself is using a car which is his own private property.

Some suggestions have been made that while the example thus set is good policy, it may prove "penny wise and pound foolish" in practice. It would be good economy from a national point of view, it is argued, for the State to furnish the Prime Minister with car, chauffeur, petrol, and the rest, rather than require him to give time and personal attention to looking after his own car which otherwise could be devoted to State affairs.

NEW AIR MAIL RECORD FROM CLEVELAND HERE

Two Pilots Cover 430 Miles with 355 Pounds of Mail in 2 Hours and 55 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Two Air Mail pilots broke the record for speed between Cleveland and New York today. They flew the 430 miles in two hours and fifty-five minutes. Pilot Knight left Cleveland, according to a post office announcement, at 9:17 A. M. and arrived at Baltimore, Pa., at 10:47 A. M. This flight of one hour and thirty minutes was at the rate of 143 miles per hour.

After spending thirteen minutes in changing planes Pilot Knight left Baltimore at 11 A. M. and arrived at New York at 12:52 P. M., flying the one hour and twenty minutes at the rate of 143 miles per hour. A full load of mail, weighing 355 pounds, was carried in the two De Havilland planes equipped with Liberty motors.

A Glenn L. Martin bomber, with two 400-horse power Liberty motors, made the first non-stop flight ever directed by compass from Cleveland to Mitchell Field, Mineola, yesterday afternoon. The big plane carried four passengers and made the distance of 420 miles in 3 hours and 25 minutes. The flight was made entirely by compass between an upper and a lower cloud bank at an elevation of 9,000 feet.



American Woolen Co.
Wool Market, Main
W. H. Knecht, Engineer

"Turner for Concrete"

49.2% of Turner's work has been on a cost-plus basis.

This is exclusive of \$45,000,000 Government work done on this basis.

Can greater confidence in a contractor's reliability be shown?

TURNER Construction Co

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

An Unusual Offering of Women's Tailormade Suits \$59.50



WE BEGAN to plan for this Sale weeks ago. Just as soon as the correct mode was decided upon we arranged for the fabrics and the making, selecting the models for their new and smart style features.

The wanted soft Rayonner and Yalama clothes are used to decided advantage in these Suits, in the fashionable Autumn shades—brown, fawn, taupe and navy; silk lined coats trimmed with strappings and hand worked arrow heads of silk; another model in Silverstone, new belted effect—an unusual and individual coat with its convertible collar; plain and fancy silk lined.

Models you will admire because they express in Suits the smart and distinctively correct styles of the hour.



Saks & Company

Announce a Very Important Display and Sale To-day of

"HATS EXQUISITE"

At \$10.85

in which are presented the very newest modes in smart Chapeaux for Fall, as created by Europe's best-known designers

These exquisite creations bring to you all the chic and originality of the most expensive hats shown in Paris for Fall, more colorful, more daring, more beautiful in their conception than have been seen for many seasons.

Every Hat in the Collection Is Hand Made

the style affording almost unlimited choice—clever Turbans, large Pokes; Handsome Dress Hats, and Youthful Types that turn gracefully off the face, skilfully developed in

Lyons and Pannes Velvets

America has seen no such hats before at this modest price. At \$10.85 they are entirely without competition anywhere.

Broadway **Saks & Company** At 34th Street

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.

For Young Men And Men In
The New Autumn Styles

FINE WORSTED SUITS

TAILORED FOR US BY THE FAMOUS KIRSCHBAUM SHOPS

\$45 and \$55

These two groups of sack suits include both finished and unfinished worsteds, many of them loomed from pure Australian wool. In addition, there is a carefully selected range of chevots of the English type. All styled and tailored in the Kirschbaum quality way.

Kirschbaum Topcoats, \$30 to \$45
Kirschbaum Overcoats, \$35 to \$65
We advise BUYING NOW!

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Men's Autumn Suits ("Altman Standard")

A new selection, priced in regular stock

at \$70.00 to 110.00

These Suits are made from selected English fabrics of the finest qualities (imported direct by B. Altman & Co.), and are superbly tailored; in fact, they meet all of the conditions demanded by the man who has been wearing custom-made clothes.

The \$110.00 suits are silk lined, and in each and every particular these garments represent the highest type of ready-to-wear clothing.

(Department on SIXTH FLOOR)

Smoky
Fireplaces
Made to
Draw

Also expert services on
general chimney work,
heating and ventilation.
No payment accepted
unless material
Friedrich H. Willey, Inc.
175 West 42d St., New York

CONCRETE
WHITE
CONSTRUCTION CO. INC.
NEW YORK

SEDAN
1918 Model 7-Passenger
A \$2,000 Car For Sale at a Bargain
Price. Excellent Condition. Original
Owner.
L. H. JACCARD,
148 West 84th St., Tel. 6887 Circle

NOTE the full name—*Joseph Hilton*—the first name is as important as the last.
We have no connection with any stores operating under a similar name.

Making Many Customers instead of Many Dollars



DEMONSTRATING our determination and our ability to save you fully 25% on your Fall and Winter Clothing.

In the face of the unprecedented "high price" conditions we recognize an opportunity to present our Fall and Winter Clothing at prices that mean strict economy. We are going to take this opportunity to make thousands of new customers—to increase our following—to make Joseph Hilton clothes synonymous with man-tailored style and unprecedented value.

Joseph Hilton values are made possible because every garment we sell is made in our own tailoring shop, strictly under our own supervision from the cold-water shrinking of the all-wool fabrics to the final touch of the presser's iron.

When you buy a suit of Joseph Hilton your purchase carries with it our unconditional guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money refunded.

Our Complete Fall Lines Range All the Way from \$27.50 to \$65.00

Charge Accounts
for those who prefer them

The Joseph Hilton organization offers the advantages of out-and-out CASH VALUE together with the conveniences of a Charge Account. This is a courtesy and a privilege that we are happy to render our patrons. The manager of any one of our stores will be pleased to open a Charge Account for you.

As a special introductory offer of the season's newest models, we have selected an assortment of Suits and Topcoats and placed them in two special price groupings at

\$29⁵⁰

\$34⁵⁰

Joseph Hilton

243 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park

Nassau & Fulton Sts.
Raymond's Corner—131 Fulton St.

33d St. & Fifth Ave.
334 Fifth Ave.—Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

36th St. & Broadway
1333 Broadway—Directly Opp. Herald Bldg.

Bridgeport, Conn.
Fairfield Ave. and Middle St.

Waterbury, Conn.
Bank and Grand Streets

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATERS AND SUCCESSES

K HUGHES-POCKER, 5-way & 5th St. Bv. 5-20
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW, 2PM.
JOHN COOT'S New Musical Comedy
ROLY-BOLY EYES
With **EDDIE LEONARD**.

THIS PAPER SAYS
OF
Henry W. Savage's
Musical Comedy
SEE SAW

The music is colorful and Earl Derr Biggers has written a really capital book and some better-than-average lyrics. All told, "See Saw" is the stuff of which success in its field is made."

Geo. COHAN THEATRE.
N. B'way, 434 St.
Evs. 2:30. Matz. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
Thunder **CRITERION**
Fri., 44 St. W. 2:30.
Mat. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
AND
FRANK **LIGHTNIN**
BACON
SAT., Fri., 46 St. W. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
LIBERTY W. 42 St. **LAST 3 TIMES**
Fri. & Sat.

LAST POP. 50c to \$2 MATINEE TOM'W.
GEORGE WHITE'S
SCANDALS OF 1919
 With ANN PENNINGTON. 35 Oberg and
 28 BEAUTIFUL SCANDAL MONERS.
STANDARD By & 30 St. Bra. 50c to \$1.00
 Matinee Tom'w. 33-34-76c.
The RAINBOW GIRL Kiew & Kruger's Musical Comedy
 Next Week—"LA LA LULU"

CING

Pennsylvania

Dances
now offering Afternoon dancing; the inclusive over, "the du jour") is and a half on Saturdays.

— *Supper Dances* —
so provides continuous service, a la carte, from 10 p. m., with dancing. This season, in fall and winter, the hotel will offer a Dinner and Supper Service.

PENNSYLVANIA
32nd to 33rd Streets

es for You
particular star in
firmament — the

er-entertainment.
 ndeville that's
 until 1 A. M.
 cheon
 ss of Shanley's—a treat
 Music—\$1.00

WILEY'S
33rd to 44th St.

STATION AT 86TH ST. COR.
Rates for Either One or Two Persons.
Private Bath, \$4 & \$5 Per Day.
Room, Bath, \$5 to \$8 Per Day.

4-6 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, with exceptionally
rent on yearly lease, furnished or unfurnished.
Highest Standard at Attractive Price.

RESTAURANT
GRADED

FREE
OF EVERYTHING"
From our own table
ARTIES AND BANQUETS
Bryant 5614.

No Admission Charge.
B'way at 47th Street.

\$1.75

HOTEL

HAMILTON
73D STREET
Just East of Broadway

MONTICELLO
32-37 West 64th St., N. Y.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
A Quiet Family Hotel
Single Rooms, \$2
Room and Bath for 2, \$3 to \$4
Suite and Bath for 2, \$4 to \$5
J. A. JEWELL, Phone Colgate-3300



COMPLETE SCHOOL OUTFITS FOR BOYS

At all select city schools and "Prep" schools boys up to 16 years prefer the norfolk suit particularly when it is of an approved English model and executed in English fabrics.

For nearly 40 years our close relationship with the leading English tailors to young men and the most important cloth manufacturers of England, Ireland and Scotland has enabled us to present the English norfolk suit at its best and in the identical fabrics used in the original models.

Norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years in the most approved English models and made in fabrics especially imported for this purpose.

Boys' Leather Coats. A distinctive garment made reversible so that it can be worn as a gabardine or homespun coat.

Top coats and reefers for boys from 4 to 16 years, suitable for school or dress wear, in selected overcoating fabrics.

Appropriate headwear and furnishings. "Annap" Shoes.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street

To the MAN WHO LEADS

Eternal progress is the only hope of humanity.

Doers of great deeds find their finest reward in the monuments they leave to posterity, in the records of their achievements which are handed down to future generations.

Before the eyes of the pioneer is a vision which advances with his ever advancing desires. The progress of civilization makes possible the progress of the pioneer, the leader, the great industrial genius. The world must ripen to receive the full expression of his powers.

It is to this man who leads, to whom this advertisement is directed. He has profited by our stable national life. His service to humanity has been given tangible reward. We now invite this man to put the crowning touch to his genius; to show a greatness of generosity equal to the greatness of his vision.

The church has shown itself the chiefest stabilizing force in civilization. The need for its vast service in both spiritual and secular education was never so imperative as it is today. The founding of schools abroad and the Americanization of the foreigner here at home must be carried on with increasing effort. And this work is in accord with the heart's desire of every truly great, every truly American, leader.

Others are giving their utmost, and will continue to give; but we want some one of our national pioneers to give out of his bounty, and to give bountifully. One hundred thousand dollars from this man will put a new seal upon the title of his leadership, and assure the success of our Victory Campaign.

Let the pioneer rise to the fullness of his power. Let him prove that his vision goes down through the generations. Let the man who is worthy of this title, worthy of the enduring gratitude of leaders not yet born, act now.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE BAPTIST LAYMEN
200 Fifth Avenue Telephone Gramercy 3312 New York City



Simmons Company, 1919

A Distinctive Simmons Creation—A Beautiful Three-Piece Bed

WOMEN who have been attracted to Simmons Beds for the first time by the wonderful new patterns now in the stores, are at once impressed by the way in which Simmons beauty of design is matched by Simmons construction.

Especially is this true of the Simmons Three-Piece Bed, illustrated above in one of its varied styles.

For twenty-five years the Simmons Company has been working towards better and more beautiful beds.

In the development of this ideal Simmons created the Three-Piece Bed—a striking example of Simmons initiative in bettering metal bed design.

Here is a bed in which spring and side rails are one, rigidly held in position by the Simmons

Pressed Steel Corner locks on foot and head pieces.

A bed of exceptional lightness—that holds firm and true, that moves like one piece, that does not rattle or squeak and invites complete relaxation.

...

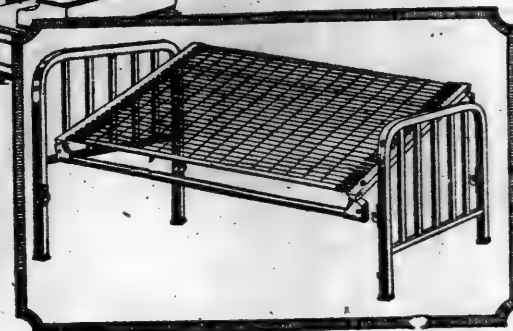
SIMMONS Three-Piece Beds are now made with Simmons Seamless Steel Tubing—a new invention of the greatest practical importance.

Stronger than old-style tubing—yet readily worked into the beautiful new designs which are the talk of women everywhere. Beautifully smooth, so that the enamel lies tight and evenly all over—does not scratch, check or chip.

Your choice of a number of different patterns, and of the accepted Decorative Colors—also

Three-Piece Bed (No. 1795)

A bed of extraordinary rigidity, strength, and durability comprising but three units—Head, Foot, and Spring-and-Side-Rails in one piece. Made of Simmons Seamless Square Steel Tubing, with the Simmons Patented Pressed Steel Corner Locks. Furnished in all standard widths. Easy rolling casters. Your choice of a variety of finishes—Hardwood effects or any of the Decorative Colors of the day.



Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Vernis Martin.

The spring is made of Simmons galvanized twisted link; or you may specify—

The Slumber King—a spring composed of flexible steel strips with spirals of high-test spring wire; so combined that the spring action is equal in all directions.

YOU will find these beautiful Three-Piece Beds in the leading stores; and with them other types of charming beds in Steel and Brass—together with Children's Cribs—by the Simmons Company.

Prices of Simmons Beds are little, if any, higher than those of ordinary beds. If you have any trouble finding them, a post card to us will bring you the names of Simmons merchants near your home.

San Francisco, Cal. Newark, N. J.
Montreal, Canada

SIMMONS COMPANY
Kenosha, Wisconsin

New York City
Brooklyn

SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep

WATERFRONT STORAGE

WE HAVE ACQUIRED THE BLOCK BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., BROOKLYN, WITH 720 FEET OF DOCKS. CONVENIENT TO ALL S. S. LINES AND R. R. TERMINALS.

BERTHS FOR STEAMSHIPS AND BARGES

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE WE HAVE SEVERAL WAREHOUSES IN N. Y. AND BROOKLYN WITH R. R. SIDINGS AND DOCKS IN THE FREE LIGHTERAGE ZONE.

MOTOR TRUCKING

WE HAVE THE LARGEST FLEET OF HEAVY-DUTY TRUCKS IN NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF 58 TRUCKS OF 6 TONS CAPACITY EACH.

SERVICE GUARANTEED ON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE

CALLAN BROS.

MAIN OFFICE, 214 E. 135TH ST., N. Y.
Phone: Mchrgs 2261-2262-2263



Union Iron Works Co., Hoboken.

We have reconstructed old factories and warehouses so well that the owners say they're as good as new.

Phone Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

For men with ingrowing beards—the right way to shave

MEN whose beards tend to grow in and become irritated usually are making them worse every time they shave.

To do away with irritation on the neck—the "collar-line"—the beard must be softened properly. Stretching the skin in order to get a close shave is then unnecessary. The "collar-line" can be cured.

The hair of the beard is composed chiefly of keratin, the same horn-like substance that makes the fingernails hard and sharp. Each hair is surrounded by a film of oil supplied by the skin. The creamy, thick-textured lather of the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick instantly dissolves the oil film and softens the keratin.

Even a razor that is but moderately sharp will not pull and irritate the skin.

How to shave the ingrowing beard

If you are troubled with an

noying "collar-line," the commonest symptom of the beard that grows back under the skin, follow this method of shaving:

Rub the dry beard lightly with the fingertips. This is to release the hairs which have grown under the skin and which are the chief cause of the "collar-line."

When the hairs are released, the true tendency of the grain can be determined. If the grain runs in irregular directions, take care to note it.

After moistening your face thoroughly, apply Woodbury's Shaving Stick and work up a heavy lather with the brush. It is never necessary to rub in the Woodbury lather.

Never stretch the skin tight, either with the fingers or by tilting the head too much. When a tender skin is held taut, shaving is sure to make it sore. Always shave with the grain, using easy, diagonal strokes.



After shaving, rub the lather that remains on the brush lightly but fully into the pores. This cleanses and refreshes the skin—gives it that velvety, well-shaved feeling. Rinse first with hot water and then with cold. This closes the pores and stimulates the skin.

Follow these suggestions and eliminate the "collar-line." Learn the real enjoyment of a clean, cool, comfortable shave in much less than the usual shaving time.

Every drugist is ready to supply you with the new Woodbury's Shaving Stick in the metal container, 35c, re-fill, 25c. The Andrew Jergens Company, New York, Cincinnati, and Perth, Ontario.

Woodbury's Shaving Stick is the same cool green color as Woodbury's Facial Soap

A PLEA TO MAYOR

Municipal Employees' Association Asks Hylan to Withdraw His Opposition.

APPROVES PAY INCREASE

Resolution Indorses Budget Committee's Action, but Wants No Line Drawn at \$2,600.

NO INTENTION TO STRIKE

Chairman Wittenberg Urges Organization So Strong It Would Not Be Necessary.

At a meeting of the Municipal Employees Association of the City of New York in the Municipal Building last night, Hugo Wittenberg, a clerk in the Department of Public Works, presiding, made a public appeal to Mayor Hylan to withdraw his mandate issued against the organization.

Mr. Wittenberg declared that such an association was absolutely necessary if the city employees were to be treated as citizens and not as slaves.

The Chairman's words were received with applause by the score or more delegates from the various city departments present.

Resolved, That the Municipal Employees Association of the City of New York approve the scale of salary increases adopted by the Finance and Budget Committee, but would recommend that the dead line of \$2,600 be deleted.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to his Honor the Mayor and to the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mr. Wittenberg prefaced his remarks on the necessity of organization by relating how in former administrations city employees had been treated.

Why should Mayor Hylan stand in the way of such an organization as this? Why should he oppose it?

I appeal to Mayor Hylan to withdraw his mandate against us, and allow those whom it scared away to come back.

We are satisfied, said Mr. Cooper, that if it can be proved that we are not a labor union, we will be recognized as a bona fide association.

Now it is all right to get after the government, but how about the man who has his small house and lives in a tenement?

AMERICA TO EXTEND ALLIES LONGER CREDIT

Under \$10,000,000,000 to be lent into Long-Term Securities—Britain Owes Most.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Negotiations for the extension of the loan to the Allies will be soon for the United States.

TEACHER SHORTAGE 38,000

Education Association Says 65,000 Below Standard Are Employed.

BOYS' LIFE

OF \$2,000 IN BONDS

Messengers Break Down in Court and Confess Selling Securities for \$1,680.

POLICE RECOVER MONEY

Pennsylvania Motorist Arrested for Having Pistol He Carried to Sell Thieves.

When William Forie and George Christian, two youthful messengers employed by S. C. Chapin & Co., were arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Court, Liberty bonds, they broke down and confessed.

Forie said his share of the money was hidden in a toy store in his home, while Christian had chosen the hall carpet as his hiding place.

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CONGRESS ASKED TO EXCLUDE THE JAPANESE

Accused of Breaking Immigration Barrier

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Japan was charged with "flagrant violations" of the commonly-termed gentlemen's agreement with this country by V. B. McClatchy of Sacramento, Calif., before the House Immigration Committee.

Testifying in relation to the committee's consideration of the bill which would permit a certain percentage of the Japanese to enter the United States each year, McClatchy declared that the Japanese control of many industries in Washington, Oregon, California, and Colorado was being enlarged through violations of the agreement.

"The Japanese Government is issuing passports under anything but the heading of labor," declared Mr. McClatchy, adding that violation of the agreement was obvious, for soon after the immigration law was passed, the Japanese began to come to this country.

McClatchy said that the Japanese Government was issuing passports under anything but the heading of labor, and that the Japanese control of many industries in Washington, Oregon, California, and Colorado was being enlarged through violations of the agreement.

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ROSA AND HIS REEF, SHOW REDS ORDER

WITH 203 ON BOARD

Steamer Bound Here from St. John's Is Crippled by Grounding Off Stamford.

BORE MANY NEW YORKERS ATTEMPT TO INCITE CZECHS

All Passengers Are Landed Safely and Are Sent Here by Special Train.

Special to The New York Times. STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—The Red Cross Line steamship *Rosalia*, bound from St. John's, Newfoundland, for New York, with 241 first class passengers and 62 steerage passengers, also a cargo of 10,000 barrels of fish, ran aground on a rock in a fog about 6:30 o'clock this morning and was badly damaged.

By permission of the immigration authorities the passengers were landed here, and after undergoing medical inspection and having their baggage inspected, were sent to New York in a special train which left Stamford early tonight.

More than half of the passengers were women, among them a number of trained nurses. The ship was a very comfortable one, and the passengers were very excited.

The *Rosalia* was a steel vessel of 3,000 tons burden, 300 feet long, and 50 feet beam. She was built in 1912, and is owned by the *Bowling & Co., Ltd.*, Liverpool. *Bowling & Co.* are the New York agents.

The ship sailed from St. John's on Sept. 20, and was expected to arrive here on Sept. 25. She was captained by Captain E. J. Mitchell, and was crewed by 20 men.

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GERMANS DISCORD OVER HEAVY TAXES

Erzberger Hints at Resignation of the Government if Opposition Is Pressed.

BIG CAPITAL LEVY ASSAILED

Clash in Committee Over Tax on Business Sales—American Help in Loan Wanted.

Supplementing his formal statement in reply to John Fitzpatrick, leader of the steel strikers, issued while he was a guest last night at a dinner tendered in the Ritz-Carlton by Baron Konrad, Japanese ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Erzberger declared that should the steel strike succeed, it might be the beginning of an upheaval which might bring on all of us grave and serious consequences.

The speaker, arranged in the interest of promoting fuller understanding of the situation, was a position with regard to the steel strike, which he declared that the steel strike would be a disaster to the German people.

There is an uneasy feeling in political circles that the National Assembly will not be able to pass the proposed heavy levy on the ground that the more Germany can produce in taxation the heavier will be the Allied subsequent demands.

In one committee today there was something like a storm regarding the proposal for a tax on business sales, from which the Government expects much. In the business world it is looked upon as a scheme which will be very difficult to work.

The majority Socialist representative on the committee, however, declared that the levy on the ground that the more Germany can produce in taxation the heavier will be the Allied subsequent demands.

Erzberger stuck to his tax. He said that he recognized the heavy load of taxation which the people had to bear, but that the financial requirements of the Government were imperative.

The proposal for postponement was rejected, but the Socialists secured an adjournment of the committee to decide their attitude. It is noteworthy that the question of direct taxes has been settled.

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STEEL STRIKERS WIN

Workmen's Victory, He Says, Might Bring On an Upheaval with Grave Consequences.

FAVORS SHANTUNG AWARD

Confident Japan Will Do Justice to China—Speaks at Baron Konrad's Dinner.

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SWISS HOTEL KEPTERS AGREE

To Raise Prices 20 Per Cent.

BASEL, Sept. 25.—The Association of Swiss Hotel Keepers has decided on a general advance of prices throughout Switzerland. The advance will amount to not less than 20 per cent., according to the report.

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WYNKOOP GIVES LARGER AWARDS

Increases Paid to Private Clients from State Insurance Fund.

WILL REPORT TO GOVERNOR

Commissioner Connor Testifies That He Found Conditions in Buffalo Bad.

Testifying before Special Commissioner Jeremiah J. Connor at today's session of the investigation of the State Industrial Commission in the City Hall, Henry D. Wynkoop, a member of the commission, stated that eleven claims of employees insured in the State Insurance Fund through the Wynkoop Service had been reopened and larger awards given.

Commissioner Connor said that in addition to the Wynkoop cases it was found that there were many other cases against other special groups in the State Insurance Fund. He said that the condition in the State Insurance Fund was such that it was necessary to report to the Governor that all of the cases in the special group in the Buffalo office since January 1, 1917, should be reopened.

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Investment Opportunities in MARINE SECURITIES

FROM time to time we offer investments in First Mortgage Marine Bonds. Such issues are underwritten by us and sold with our recommendation.

These securities have many attractive features. Among these are substantial Cash Dividends in Properties, Liberal Sinking Fund Provisions and other safeguards which protect investors.

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Marine Securities

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Due January, 1951

Price to Yield About 6 1/2%

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

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Providence Boston

BANKERS DISCUSS NEW BELGIAN LOAN

Conference at J. P. Morgan & Co. Offices to Settle Details of \$50,000,000 Issue.

PUBLIC STATEMENT SOON

Bonds Will Run for at Least Twenty Years—Additional Firms in the Syndicate.

Plans for the flotation of the \$50,000,000 Belgian loan in this market are being got into shape and it was said yesterday that the formal announcement might be expected within a week or ten days. By that time the King and Queen of the Belgians will probably be in this country and it is expected that the announcement will be timed for shortly after their arrival.

A conference of bankers was held at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., yesterday regarding the Belgian loan. The Morgan firm and the Guaranty Trust Company recently were appointed fiscal agents in this country for the Belgian Government and will be at the head of the American banking syndicate which will handle the operation of floating the bonds, which are expected to run for upward of twenty-five years. The bonds, bankers said, yesterday, would be for a term of at least twenty years, and might possibly run for as long as thirty years. The rate of interest the securities will bear and the offering price to the public are matters still to be decided, and may not be determined until after the arrival of the King and Queen.

At yesterday's conference there were representatives of the so-called Belgian group, which includes J. P. Morgan & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and the Chase Securities Company, were members of the former group which had under consideration the flotation of a \$100,000,000 Belgian loan last July. That group was going together by J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York and Boston stock brokerage firm, which secured the contract for the transaction. When that option expired, on July 20, the banking group continued its organization and until the official appointment of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company as Belgian fiscal agents was understood to be in negotiations with the Belgian Finance Minister.

It is believed that other institutions also will be included in the group by the time the official announcement is made. It was recalled yesterday that two of the companies which have already been added to the Belgian group, the Central Union Trust Company and the Chase Securities Company, were members of the former group which had under consideration the flotation of a \$100,000,000 Belgian loan last July. That group was going together by J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York and Boston stock brokerage firm, which secured the contract for the transaction. When that option expired, on July 20, the banking group continued its organization and until the official appointment of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Company as Belgian fiscal agents was understood to be in negotiations with the Belgian Finance Minister.

\$42,500 LOOT DUG UP.

\$181,500 of the \$234,000 Stolen in Chicago Now Recovered.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—With the recovery of \$42,500, found hidden on the Wisconsin farm of Omer (John) Wejda, father of John Wejda, clerk in the Chicago Post Office, who is said to have planned the robbery, the amount recovered from the \$234,000 stolen from a registered shipment from the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at Whiting, Ind., last Thursday, today was brought to \$181,500. The money was found wrapped in old rags and buried in a milk can. It was the younger Wejda's share of the loot, according to officers. The missing money is believed to be in the possession of the younger Wejda and Leo and Walter Filipkowski. The Filipkowski brothers, with the missing man, are said to have done the actual robbing. Much of the money recovered was placed in safe deposit boxes by them or members of their family.

Canada Stops Postal Notes to U. S.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—Owing to the high rate of exchange on New York the Post Office Department issued orders today that no further postal notes would be sold for remittance to the United States.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-French 5s	107 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Argentine 5s	107 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2	Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	99 1/2

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4
2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4	2 1/2s, 1937-1940	100 1/4

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2
Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2	Adams Ex. 3 1/2s	107 1/2

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
50 railroads	50.50	50.10	- .40
50 industrials	115.50	115.10	- .40
50 stocks	50.50	50.10	- .40

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
Sept. 24	50.50	50.10	- .40
Sept. 23	50.50	50.10	- .40
Sept. 22	50.50	50.10	- .40
Sept. 21	50.50	50.10	- .40
Sept. 20	50.50	50.10	- .40
Sept. 19	50.50	50.10	- .40

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
1919	50.50	50.10	- .40
1918	50.50	50.10	- .40
1917	50.50	50.10	- .40
1916	50.50	50.10	- .40
1915	50.50	50.10	- .40
1914	50.50	50.10	- .40
1913	50.50	50.10	- .40
1912	50.50	50.10	- .40
1911	50.50	50.10	- .40
1910	50.50	50.10	- .40

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
1919	50.50	50.10	- .40
1918	50.50	50.10	- .40
1917	50.50	50.10	- .40
1916	50.50	50.10	- .40
1915	50.50	50.10	- .40
1914	50.50	50.10	- .40
1913	50.50	50.10	- .40
1912	50.50	50.10	- .40
1911	50.50	50.10	- .40
1910	50.50	50.10	- .40

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING.

High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25
40 issues	74.75	74.50	- .25

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
Sept. 24	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 23	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 22	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 21	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 20	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 19	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 18	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 17	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 16	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 15	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 14	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 13	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 12	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 11	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 10	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 9	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 8	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 7	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 6	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 5	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 4	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 3	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 2	74.75	74.50	- .25
Sept. 1	74.75	74.50	- .25

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
1919	74.75	74.50	- .25
1918	74.75	74.50	- .25
1917	74.75	74.50	- .25
1916	74.75	74.50	- .25
1915	74.75	74.50	- .25
1914	74.75	74.50	- .25
1913	74.75	74.50	- .25
1912	74.75	74.50	- .25
1911	74.75	74.50	- .25
1910	74.75	74.50	- .25
1909	74.75	74.50	- .25
1908	74.75	74.50	- .25
1907	74.75	74.50	- .25
1906	74.75	74.50	- .25
1905	74.75	74.50	- .25
1904	74.75	74.50	- .25
1903	74.75	74.50	- .25
1902	74.75	74.50	- .25
1901	74.75	74.50	- .25
1900	74.75	74.50	- .25

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Spencer Trask & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., New York, and First and Old National Bank and Security Company, Detroit, are offering \$4,999,000 first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds of the Detroit Edison Co. due July 1, 1940, at 100 and interest yielding nearly 6 per cent. The outstanding amount of these bonds, including the present issue, is \$16,955,000.

Van Emburgh & Atterbury, Eastman, Dillon & Co., and McClure, Jones & Reed have underwritten an issue of \$1,000,000 preferred 7 per cent. stock of the Elsmann Magneto Corporation.

The Asia Banking Corporation has opened an office in Manila, Philippine Islands. This is the corporation's sixth branch in the Far East.

The firm of Kirk & Ball has been dissolved, owing to the death of Frederick C. Ball. The business will be carried on under the name of John U. Kirk & Co.

Samuel Edelson has become associated with Booras Brothers, steamship agents, as manager of the foreign money department. He was formerly with Thomas Cook & Sons.

John P. Maguire, formerly with the Liberty National Bank, has been appointed Vice President of the Fidelity Banking Co., Inc.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and Luther M. Walter, counsel to the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, are scheduled to discuss railway problems before the annual meeting of the savings bank section of the American Bankers' Association in St. Louis on Oct. 1. Senator Chamberlain will deliver an address to the bankers in the forenoon of the same day.

The New York Trust Co. has been appointed registrar of the Northern Texas Oil Co., Inc.

The Equitable Trust Co. announces the appointment of these associates managers of the bond department: W. R. Eddy, J. H. Bartholomew, R. C. Adams, and J. M. Ricketts.

The Guaranty Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent for capital stock of the Union Oil Co., the Vanadium Corporation of America, and for voting trust certificates of the West India Sugar Finance Corporation.

The National Bank of Commerce has been appointed registrar for common and preferred stocks of the Patchogue-Tynemouth Mills Corporation.

Directors of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas have made these appointments: Philip R. Rodriguez, assistant manager; W. H. Galbraith and W. H. Schubar, assistant secretaries, and W. G. Meader, assistant treasurer.

The Metropolitan Trust Co. has been appointed trustee for an issue of \$1,000,000 7 per cent. ten-year serial first mortgage gold notes of the Wheeling Mold and Foundry Co.; also registrar of \$1,200,000 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and 50,000 shares common stock, without par value, of the same company.

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A. O. Smith Corporation

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Dated October 1, 1919 Due October 1, 1924

Total Authorized and Issued \$3,300,000

A minimum sinking fund of \$250,000 each six months, first payment October 1, 1922, will redeem Notes by purchase or call

Redeemable in whole or in part at any time on 30 days' notice at 103 and interest to and including December 1, 1921, the redemption price decreasing 1/4 of 1% for each succeeding six months.

First Wisconsin Trust Company, Milwaukee, Trustee

The Company agrees to pay the Federal Normal Income Tax up to 2%

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

These Notes are the direct obligation of the A. O. Smith Corporation, of Milwaukee, the largest manufacturers in the world of pressed steel automobile and motor truck frames.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OVER 10 TIMES INTEREST

For the past three fiscal years, ended July 31, 1919, average net income available for interest charges and Federal taxes has been approximately \$2,000,000 per annum, equal to over 10 times annual interest on these Notes. For the year ended July 31, 1919, net income was approximately \$2,380,000, or more than 12 times annual Note interest.

RESTRICTION ON FURTHER ISSUE

The company has no funded debt other than this issue. The Trust Deed provides that no funded debt having priority over the Notes, or ranking equally with them, can be issued during their life.

MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS

The Trust Deed provides that the company will maintain total net assets, after deducting all liabilities, including depreciation reserves, of at least 250% of the outstanding Notes.

SINKING FUND

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Dayton, Ohio & L. Com.
General Amer. Tank Car Int. Pfd.
Trading Department

John Nickerson, Jr.

81 Broadway, New York
Telephone Bowling Green 0640

SAGGING TENDENCY
IN COTTON PRICES

Market Sees Light Buying Demand, Only October Making Slight Gain.

FIRST MONTHLY REPORT OUT

Private Estimate Puts Crop Condition at 53.8 and Harvest at 10,220,000 Bales.

Some early selling of October contracts, induced chiefly by the circulation of notices, broke that option 20 points and the rest of the market corresponding amounts in the forenoon, and in the afternoon, thanks to an unfavorable market, some fairly good trade buying and the publication of the first of the important private crop reports, the market recovered all of this loss and sold up 5 to 6 points above the previous day's close. When our market closed, however, there was a sagging tendency which took prices down, with the exception of October, which finished at a net gain of 5 points, 3 to 9 points on the day. The range, therefore, was not more than 30 points in any option and was limited to 20 to 25 in the far delivery month which was the narrowest range of any day of the week.

The early selling of October was mostly done by commission houses which received notices either at the opening or shortly thereafter. The volume of these notices, however, was not so heavy, being not much in excess of 6,000 bales, and the selling they induced was not so general. After that the pressure against the market was only nominal and if there had been any sort of buying demand the market might easily have shot up rapidly. But the demand, too, was below normal.

J. W. Jay & Co. publishes their monthly crop report of condition and estimated harvest, making the former S. K. against the Government's figure of 61.4 last month, and the estimated harvest 10,220,000 bales, as compared with the Government's August estimate of 11,230,000 bales. If the condition figure which this firm makes turns out to be the Government's report, the condition for the year's last report will be the lowest of 34.4, which was the lowest for Sept. 25 in the last twenty-five years.

In most parts of the trade the Jay estimate was regarded as rather low, although the majority look for a considerable deterioration from last month's 61.4. But a falling off of 7.6 points in condition and a loss of more than 1,000,000 bales seems a little excessive, according to the information which has come to hand thus far. However, some big surpluses have been experienced before this, and the prophets are a little uncertain of their positions.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct. 1	31.25	31.00	31.25	31.25
Nov. 1	31.40	31.20	31.40	31.40
Dec. 1	31.50	31.30	31.50	31.50
Jan. 1	31.60	31.40	31.60	31.60
Feb. 1	31.70	31.50	31.70	31.70
Mar. 1	31.80	31.60	31.80	31.80
Apr. 1	31.90	31.70	31.90	31.90
May 1	32.00	31.80	32.00	32.00
June 1	32.10	31.90	32.10	32.10
July 1	32.20	32.00	32.20	32.20
Aug. 1	32.30	32.10	32.30	32.30
Sept. 1	32.40	32.20	32.40	32.40
Oct. 1	32.50	32.30	32.50	32.50
Nov. 1	32.60	32.40	32.60	32.60
Dec. 1	32.70	32.50	32.70	32.70
Jan. 1	32.80	32.60	32.80	32.80
Feb. 1	32.90	32.70	32.90	32.90
Mar. 1	33.00	32.80	33.00	33.00
Apr. 1	33.10	32.90	33.10	33.10
May 1	33.20	33.00	33.20	33.20
June 1	33.30	33.10	33.30	33.30
July 1	33.40	33.20	33.40	33.40
Aug. 1	33.50	33.30	33.50	33.50
Sept. 1	33.60	33.40	33.60	33.60
Oct. 1	33.70	33.50	33.70	33.70
Nov. 1	33.80	33.60	33.80	33.80
Dec. 1	33.90	33.70	33.90	33.90
Jan. 1	34.00	33.80	34.00	34.00
Feb. 1	34.10	33.90	34.10	34.10
Mar. 1	34.20	34.00	34.20	34.20
Apr. 1	34.30	34.10	34.30	34.30
May 1	34.40	34.20	34.40	34.40
June 1	34.50	34.30	34.50	34.50
July 1	34.60	34.40	34.60	34.60
Aug. 1	34.70	34.50	34.70	34.70
Sept. 1	34.80	34.60	34.80	34.80
Oct. 1	34.90	34.70	34.90	34.90
Nov. 1	35.00	34.80	35.00	35.00
Dec. 1	35.10	34.90	35.10	35.10
Jan. 1	35.20	35.00	35.20	35.20
Feb. 1	35.30	35.10	35.30	35.30
Mar. 1	35.40	35.20	35.40	35.40
Apr. 1	35.50	35.30	35.50	35.50
May 1	35.60	35.40	35.60	35.60
June 1	35.70	35.50	35.70	35.70
July 1	35.80	35.60	35.80	35.80
Aug. 1	35.90	35.70	35.90	35.90
Sept. 1	36.00	35.80	36.00	36.00
Oct. 1	36.10	35.90	36.10	36.10
Nov. 1	36.20	36.00	36.20	36.20
Dec. 1	36.30	36.10	36.30	36.30
Jan. 1	36.40	36.20	36.40	36.40
Feb. 1	36.50	36.30	36.50	36.50
Mar. 1	36.60	36.40	36.60	36.60
Apr. 1	36.70	36.50	36.70	36.70
May 1	36.80	36.60	36.80	36.80
June 1	36.90	36.70	36.90	36.90
July 1	37.00	36.80	37.00	37.00
Aug. 1	37.10	36.90	37.10	37.10
Sept. 1	37.20	37.00	37.20	37.20
Oct. 1	37.30	37.10	37.30	37.30
Nov. 1	37.40	37.20	37.40	37.40
Dec. 1	37.50	37.30	37.50	37.50
Jan. 1	37.60	37.40	37.60	37.60
Feb. 1	37.70	37.50	37.70	37.70
Mar. 1	37.80	37.60	37.80	37.80
Apr. 1	37.90	37.70	37.90	37.90
May 1	38.00	37.80	38.00	38.00
June 1	38.10	37.90	38.10	38.10
July 1	38.20	38.00	38.20	38.20
Aug. 1	38.30	38.10	38.30	38.30
Sept. 1	38.40	38.20	38.40	38.40
Oct. 1	38.50	38.30	38.50	38.50
Nov. 1	38.60	38.40	38.60	38.60
Dec. 1	38.70	38.50	38.70	38.70
Jan. 1	38.80	38.60	38.80	38.80
Feb. 1	38.90	38.70	38.90	38.90
Mar. 1	39.00	38.80	39.00	39.00
Apr. 1	39.10	38.90	39.10	39.10
May 1	39.20	39.00	39.20	39.20
June 1	39.30	39.10	39.30	39.30
July 1	39.40	39.20	39.40	39.40
Aug. 1	39.50	39.30	39.50	39.50
Sept. 1	39.60	39.40	39.60	39.60
Oct. 1	39.70	39.50	39.70	39.70
Nov. 1	39.80	39.60	39.80	39.80
Dec. 1	39.90	39.70	39.90	39.90
Jan. 1	40.00	39.80	40.00	40.00
Feb. 1	40.10	39.90	40.10	40.10
Mar. 1	40.20	40.00	40.20	40.20
Apr. 1	40.30	40.10	40.30	40.30
May 1	40.40	40.20	40.40	40.40
June 1	40.50	40.30	40.50	40.50
July 1	40.60	40.40	40.60	40.60
Aug. 1	40.70	40.50	40.70	40.70
Sept. 1	40.80	40.60	40.80	40.80
Oct. 1	40.90	40.70	40.90	40.90
Nov. 1	41.00	40.80	41.00	41.00
Dec. 1	41.10	40.90	41.10	41.10
Jan. 1	41.20	41.00	41.20	41.20
Feb. 1	41.30	41.10	41.30	41.30
Mar. 1	41.40	41.20	41.40	41.40
Apr. 1	41.50	41.30	41.50	41.50
May 1	41.60	41.40	41.60	41.60
June 1	41.70	41.50	41.70	41.70
July 1	41.80	41.60	41.80	41.80
Aug. 1	41.90	41.70	41.90	41.90
Sept. 1	42.00	41.80	42.00	42.00
Oct. 1	42.10	41.90	42.10	42.10
Nov. 1	42.20	42.00	42.20	42.20
Dec. 1	42.30	42.10	42.30	42.30
Jan. 1	42.40	42.20	42.40	42.40
Feb. 1	42.50	42.30	42.50	42.50
Mar. 1	42.60	42.40	42.60	42.60
Apr. 1	42.70	42.50	42.70	42.70
May 1	42.80	42.60	42.80	42.80
June 1	42.90	42.70	42.90	42.90
July 1	43.00	42.80	43.00	43.00
Aug. 1	43.10	42.90	43.10	43.10
Sept. 1	43.20	43.00	43.20	43.20
Oct. 1	43.30	43.10	43.30	43.30
Nov. 1	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.40
Dec. 1	43.50	43.30	43.50	43.50
Jan. 1	43.60	43.40	43.60	43.60
Feb. 1	43.70	43.50	43.70	43.70
Mar. 1	43.80	43.60	43.80	43.80
Apr. 1	43.90	43.70	43.90	43.90
May 1	44.00	43.80	44.00	44.00
June 1	44.10	43.90	44.10	44.10
July 1	44.20	44.00	44.20	44.20
Aug. 1	44.30	44.10	44.30	44.30
Sept. 1	44.40	44.20	44.40	44.40
Oct. 1	44.50	44.30	44.50	44.50
Nov. 1	44.60	44.40	44.60	44.60
Dec. 1	44.70	44.50	44.70	44.70
Jan. 1	44.80	44.60	44.80	44.80
Feb. 1	44.90	44.70	44.90	44.90
Mar. 1	45.00	44.80	45.00	45.00
Apr. 1	45.10	44.90	45.10	45.10
May 1	45.20	45.00	45.20	45.20
June 1	45.30	45.10	45.30	45.30
July 1	45.40	45.20	45.40	45.40
Aug. 1	45.50	45.30	45.50	45.50
Sept. 1	45.60	45.40	45.60	45.60
Oct. 1	45.70	45.50	45.70	45.70
Nov. 1	45.80	45.60	45.80	45.80
Dec. 1	45.90	45.70	45.90	45.90
Jan. 1	46.00	45.80	46.00	46.00
Feb. 1	46.10	45.90	46.10	46.10
Mar. 1	46.20			

Sinclair Consolidated

The Mexican feature of this company's business and the market outlook for the stock reviewed in current issue of the FINANCIAL FORECAST.

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Yester-Wed	High	Low	Ask	Yester-Wed	High	Low	Ask
1936 June 1937	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1937	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1938	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1938	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1939	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1939	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1940	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1940	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1941	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1941	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1942	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1942	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1943	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1943	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1944	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1944	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1945	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1945	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1946	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1946	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1947	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1947	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1948	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1948	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1949	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1949	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1950	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1950	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1951	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1951	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1952	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1952	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1953	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1953	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1954	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1954	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1955	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1955	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1956	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1956	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1957	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1957	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1958	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1958	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1959	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1959	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1960	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1960	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1961	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1961	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1962	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1962	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1963	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1963	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1964	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1964	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1965	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1965	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1966	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1966	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1967	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1967	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1968	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1968	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1969	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1969	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1970	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1970	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1971	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1971	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1972	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1972	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1973	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1973	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1974	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1974	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1975	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1975	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1976	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1976	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1977	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1977	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1978	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1978	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1979	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1979	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1980	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1980	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1981	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1981	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1982	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1982	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1983	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1983	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1984	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1984	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1985	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1985	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1986	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1986	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1987	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1987	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1988	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1988	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1989	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1989	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1990	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1990	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1991	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1991	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1992	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1992	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1993	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1993	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1994	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1994	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1995	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1995	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1996	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1996	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1997	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1997	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1998	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1998	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 1999	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 1999	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4
1936 June 2000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4	1936 Nov. 2000	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 3/4

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Interest was chiefly directed toward numerous of the special mining yesterton on the Consolidated Stock Exchange with the steel oil, and equipment houses under pressure almost to the end. There was a demand for 100 shares of the stock at 35 and Keystone 2. Fair advances were netted in the food products, Corn Products being bid up 3/4, Cudahy Canned Fruit 1/2, and the Sugar Trust. Butira netted a gain of 3/4, United Retail Stores 2/4, American Can 1/4, and Flak Tires 1/4. U. S. Steel common for the first time in 10 years. The steel shares were bid up 3/4, Baldwin Locomotive 3/4, while Crucible Steel was advanced 3/4.											
Sales	High	Low	Last	Sales	High	Low	Last	Sales	High	Low	Last
900 Alaska Govt.	454	453	454	420 Int Mar	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	500 Alaska Govt.	454	453	454
1200 Hills-Chalm.	454	453	454	480 Do pf	111	110	111	1200 Hills-Chalm.	454	453	454
180 Am Revt. Govt.	904	904	904	180 Int Nckl.	40	39	40	180 Am Revt. Govt.	904	904	904
1900 Am Revt. Govt.	904	904	904	180 Int Nckl.	40	39	40	1900 Am Revt. Govt.	904	904	904
100 Am Govt. & F. 1900	130	129 1/4	130	360 Rept. & F. 1900	150	149	150	100 Am Govt. & F. 1900	130	129 1/4	130
100 Am Govt. & F. 1900	130	129 1/4	130	360 Rept. & F. 1900	150	149	150	100 Am Govt. & F. 1900	130	129 1/4	130
400 Am Int'l.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	120 Lnk. Steel.	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	400 Am Int'l.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
200 Am Linnec.	904	904	904	140 Lee Trol.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	200 Am Linnec.	904	904	904
1000 Am Linnec.	904	904	904	140 Lee Trol.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	1000 Am Linnec.	904	904	904
1350 Am Rm & R 72 1/2	71	71 1/4	71 1/4	414 Midvale Sll.	50 1/4	50	50 1/4	1350 Am Rm & R 72 1/2	71	71 1/4	71 1/4
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	140 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
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100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	110 Nev. Can.	40	39	40	100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354
100 Am Rtl. Prod.	354	354	354	1							

STONE & WEBSTER

Questions Propriety of Having These Accountants Report on Traction Lines.

ATTACKS HEDGES'S FIGURES

Prof. Bemis Against Plea for Increased Fares—Culver Line Soon to be Finished.

Corporation Counsel William P. Burr yesterday afternoon the employment of Stone & Webster, who recently submitted to Federal Judge Mayer a report on the estimated losses which the city's transportation lines would be footing on the 1919-20, under five-cent fares. He said this firm was connected with sixty electric and water power and other utility corporations in various parts of the country and that Frederick H. Hedges, chosen by Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to be the manager of the system, was a member of the Stone & Webster firm.

Mr. Burr also criticized a report recently made by the city's Finance Commission, which was introduced by Judge Mayer, and which was signed by Judge Mayer, and by Mr. Garrison, Mr. Hedges, and James H. Sheffield, receiver of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding company of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the New York City Subway Corporation, and the New York City Water Supply Corporation.

The report of Stone & Webster was submitted to the Federal court early in September. It was in printed form and said that it was prepared by the firm, which was introduced by Judge Mayer, and by Mr. Garrison, Mr. Hedges, and James H. Sheffield, receiver of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding company of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the New York City Subway Corporation, and the New York City Water Supply Corporation.

In their report giving the estimated operating deficit of the New York City Subway Corporation, the firm said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1919, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1920, would be \$1,000,000.

In their report giving the estimated operating deficit of the New York City Subway Corporation, the firm said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1919, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1920, would be \$1,000,000.

The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1921, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1922, would be \$1,000,000.

The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1923, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1924, would be \$1,000,000.

The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1925, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1926, would be \$1,000,000.

The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1927, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1928, would be \$1,000,000.

The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1929, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1930, would be \$1,000,000.

The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1931, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1932, would be \$1,000,000.

The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1933, would be \$1,000,000. The firm also said that the deficit for the year ending September 30, 1934, would be \$1,000,000.

CHILE COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, August 20, 1919.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Third Installment Bonds of the Chile Copper Company, Limited, that the same are now being called for payment.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Third Installment Bonds of the Chile Copper Company, Limited, that the same are now being called for payment.

The company is now in a position to pay the same, and the holders are requested to present the same for payment.

The company is now in a position to pay the same, and the holders are requested to present the same for payment.

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Investments	6,191,712.17
Bonds Borrowed	751,550.00
Interest Accrued Receivable	78,647.41
Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.00
Acceptances	89,428.85
Overdrafts	12.49
Exchange for Clearing House	791,291.24
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,623,259.24
Total	\$18,961,702.13

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G YACHTS
 2nd Avenue, N. Y.

PRESIDENT SUFFERS NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, TOUR CANCELED; SPEEDING BACK TO WASHINGTON FOR A NEEDED REST; STEEL STRIKE WEAKENS; BRITISH RAILWAY MEN WALK OUT

BREAK IN STRIKE EXPECTED MONDAY BY STEEL PLANTS

Carnegie Steel Reports Strikers
Returning to Work in
Larger Numbers.

UNION STILL DENIES LOSSES

Foster Disappointed Because
Organized Labor Withholds
Sympathetic Strike.

ACT ON BETHLEHEM TODAY

Workers in the Youngstown District
Vote Against Returning
to Work.

Day's Strike Developments.

The chief developments of the fifth day of the steel strike were:
1. Apparent weakening in steel strike at Pittsburgh and Chicago districts, though strikers deny losses.
2. Calling of a meeting of the "Workers' National Council" in Pittsburgh today to make final arrangements for the strike of 33,000 employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company set for Monday.
3. Announcement that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., principal owner of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, will take no part in the strike of 6,000 workers at the Pueblo plant.
4. Claim by union officials that workers in the Youngstown district, at a meeting held to vote on the question of returning to work, had decided against such a move.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26.—The official statement of the Carnegie Steel Company tonight said that the strikers returned to work on the night shift in larger numbers than on any other day since the strike. In one Carnegie mill, according to the announcement, the men who deserted the unions today and returned to work numbered hundreds. Other companies reported small gains and no losses in the Pittsburgh region. Although admitting that sudden developments in the way of extending and strengthening the strike are possible, steel officials said that they had every reason to expect that thousands would break away from the organizers and return to the mills on Monday.

"We are making good healthy progress," said the official bulletin of the Carnegie Steel Company. "Gains have been made all the week with each change of turn and the continuance according to our reports this morning. In some instances the return of men to work is greater than on any preceding day. In the Pittsburgh district the continued good order which has been maintained has helped to remove the fear and intimidation removed, many workmen have returned. With this steady gain we are not losing anywhere, and this is a hopeful indication, as we take it. Here and there we are seeing on another mill and augmenting the forces at work, and we feel that we can maintain this progress and these gains."

The steel companies are encouraged by the action of the workers on the sheet metal of West Penn Steel Company at Brackenridge. The employees called a meeting and voted 173 to 35 in favor of returning to the mill on Monday.

One serious setback which has been suffered by Foster has been his failure to make headway with the employees of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the largest independent steel company in the country. On Monday and Tuesday Foster asserted that it would be completely shut down by Friday. Today the company announced that it was running at its normal capacity.

Fall to Support Steel Workers.
Another disappointment to the organizers has been the failure of organized labor to support the steel strike with sympathetic strikes. During the last three days of the strike Foster's lieutenants all over the Pittsburgh district seemed to him enthusiastic accounts of sympathetic strikes of all descriptions which were about to happen. These reports kept the organizers constantly excited and elated, but the strike of organized labor actually grew chilly, and none of consequence has come to pass. Organizer Foster has also been hurt by the continuance of the iron and steel strike at Homestead, which is considered the main bulwark of the United States Steel Corporation against the strikers.

Foster made no new claims today, but Continued on Page Three.

Governor Names Next Friday as Thrift Registration Day

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—A proclamation designating Friday, Oct. 3 as Thrift Registration Day, was issued today by Governor Smith. In the proclamation the Governor urges that all children in the State shall appear at the nearest public school to register their intention to save and economize as a means of combating the high cost of living, and to agree to invest in Government War Savings Bonds.

MILLS AGAIN ACTIVE IN CHICAGO SECTION

But Union Leaders Assert That
Plants Are Burning Oil to
Impress Workers.

BREAK IN STRIKERS' RANKS

Non-Union Employees Who Quit
Are Restless and Are Be-
ginning to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Disintegration of the striking ranks seemed to set in today. In the Calumet sector from South Chicago to Gary more restlessness appeared among the non-union men who had joined the walkout. Steel was being produced for the first time by the Illinois Steel Company. The smoke stacks at South Chicago grew thicker. More chimneys began to spout. Although it was quieting like the nearby cloud which normally covers the town, it was a noticeable change from the smokeless day of yesterday.

Reports as to the number of men actually in the mill varied as usual. One official on the ground said 9,000 were at work. Union leaders said it was a noticeable change from the smokeless day of yesterday.

Reports as to the number of men actually in the mill varied as usual. One official on the ground said 9,000 were at work. Union leaders said it was a noticeable change from the smokeless day of yesterday.

The appearance of the smoke stacks encouraged any further violence. Early in the day, Assistant General Frank S. Dickson and his Chief of Staff, Colonel Rodway, made a trip to Waukegan to look things over at the request of Governor Lowden. The General returned to Chicago after deciding that the presence of State troops was not necessary. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association tonight sent to the Senate investigating committee a message suggesting the following questions:
1. Whether the attempted organization of the steel workers was the result of voluntary action on the part of the employees, or the result of effort and pressure from professional organizers.
2. What proportion of the organizers and leaders of the steel strike are revolutionaries?
3. The Chicago Tribune published a statement of one of the organizers that they were very successful in organizing the foreign element in the steel plants, but unsuccessful in organizing the American element. What were the arguments that persuaded impressionable foreigners to work?
4. Was the strike the result of deliberate, voluntary, and unrestricted action of the majority of the men reached by secret ballot?
5. What was the exact language of the strike resolution on which a vote was taken?

NO CHANGE AT WHEELING.

Mills Remain Closed and Strikers
Are Orderly.

Special to The New York Times.
WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 26.—There has not been the slightest change in the steel strike situation in the Wheeling district. The mills remain closed, with the exception of four independents which are working under union agreements, and the workers and officials of the companies appear little concerned with the trend of events.

600,000 WORKERS ON BRITISH ROADS IN NATIONAL STRIKE

Reject All Government Offers of
Compromise on Demands
for Increased Pay.

ENGLAND ON WAR FOOTING

Government Pledged to Use
Troops, if Needed, to Combat
Strikers' "Heinous Offense."

FOOD RATIONING REVIVED

Motor Trucks to be Used for Trans-
portation—Demobilization Has
Been Suspended.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 27. (As- sociated Press.)

The Government is marshaling all the facilities at its disposal with the avowed intention of fighting to a bitter finish a country-wide strike of railway men, which began at midnight as a result of the refusal of the National Union of Railway Men to accept the Government's proposals regarding the fixing of a provisional rate of wages as a basis for further negotiations.

Dispatches from the provinces arriving in London since midnight indicate that the call for the railway strike has been generally responded to, although in some centers with reluctance. Strong pickets of unionists had been posted as early as 10 o'clock in the vicinity of all stations from London northward, and also before the great freight yards. Railroad men coming up with their lunch baskets to go on the midnight shift were stopped and gathered in groups around the platforms. Everywhere the perfect order prevailed. The men still on duty carried out their work with seemingly extraordinary energy.

At the Great Northern station at King's Cross the trains for Edinburgh departed exactly on schedule time. All of them were crowded with passengers. Several trains were run as "double-deckers" for the convenience of hundreds of soldiers and sailors returning from leaves of absence.

At the St. Pancras and Euston stations, everything was quiet. The Midlands train for Sheffield started just before midnight, half filled with passengers. At the Northwestern Station the clerks refused to sell tickets after 10 o'clock, except for the suburban services. On the railways the employees discussed the strike, and it was evident that some of them intended to go out.

Government Revives War Rules.
From an authoritative source it was learned tonight that the Government intended to use its every resource, open to the employment of troops, if necessary, to combat what was characterized as a "heinous offense" and a "strike against the life of the community."

Already preparations have been made to continue the transport of necessities by motor trucks; the War Office has suspended all leaves of absence and further demobilization of the military forces; and the Food Minister has revived virtually all the war measures regarding the rationing of food.

The Food Controller has issued an order prohibiting hoarding beyond one week's supply, and applying the rationing of meat to public eating-houses, which will not be allowed to serve sugar, milk, or butter separately, except to children under 10 years of age. The order goes into operation today. (Saturday.) Local food controllers are empowered to fix maximum prices of articles which previously have not been affected by such methods.

The official announcement says that, in view of the "State emergency," it will be necessary to reduce the weekly ration of butter per person to one ounce and of sugar to six ounces, while the meat ration will be limited to the value of 20 pence per person.

The Government announces that in order to assure food supplies during the strike it may be necessary entirely to suspend the transportation of coal, it therefore calls upon the public to decrease its consumption of coal and the gas and electric light plants to economize to the utmost in the use of coal. Illuminated advertisements are forbidden, and householders will be allowed to buy only 100 pounds of coal per week. Other similar measures are prescribed by the order.

The conference held early yesterday by the railway men's representatives (and the Government) for an adjustment of differences on the wage question resulted in failure, and a strike was ordered to take effect at midnight.

King Peter Back in Belgrade After Five Years of Exile

BELGRADE, Wednesday, Sept. 24.—King Peter arrived today from Arandjelovats, Serbia, to resume his residence here after an absence of five years. At the request of the King there were no public ceremonies in connection with his arrival.

LORD GREY ARRIVES AS SPECIAL ENVOY

Viscount and Staff Come on
Mauretania and Leave for
Washington at Midnight.

SEEKS ONLY FRIENDSHIP

Declares in Statement His En-
d is Not to Propose
Treaties or Alliances.

Viscount Grey, K. G., of Fallodon, Northumberlandshire, Great Britain's special Ambassador to the United States until a permanent diplomatic re- presentative can be appointed, arrived here yesterday on the Mauretania.

Viscount Grey was accompanied by his private secretary, Sir William Tyrrell, who was with him in the same capacity at the outbreak of the war in 1914 and had retired from public service but volunteered to come with his old chief to America. Viscount Grey, Assistant Secretary, and his military aide, Major Crawford-Stewart, D. S. O., who came in the same capacity a year ago with Earl Reading.

Viscount Grey was a gray traveling suit with soft cap and black overcoat. He is a tall man of medium build. When told by the reporters as the lines came up the bay to be pier of the disposition of President Wilson, which had compelled him to cancel his speaking tour, Viscount Grey expressed his regrets.

Statement to Press.

Lord Grey upon landing gave out the following statement for American newspapers:
On my arrival here I wish to take the first opportunity of saying what a special appeal it made to me when I was asked to undertake the duties of British Ambassador to the United States. So much good-will has been shown to me already by American as well as British friends that I feel both grateful and encouraged. My regret is that the partial failure of light, which has made me unable to do almost anything for the last few days, has prevented me from making a more detailed program with respect to medical education will be mapped out.

Meantime, Mr. Flexner was able to say in a general way that just as the board in the past of its of general services as may appear on its face, the stipendary salary for his arrival in Washington on Tuesday morning, so the tour has been shortened only two days. The speeches which he will not make on account of the change in plans were to have been delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Kansas has two Republican Senators, and each of the other States named has two of the Democratic faith. The attitude of Senator Shields of Tennessee, Democrat, has been uncertain, while Senator Gore of Oklahoma is of the Democratic faith. The correspondence has been counted on by the Republican leadership in the Senate to vote for important modifications of the covenant.

As matters stand, however, the President will find the situation in the Senate better from his standpoint than when he left Washington on Sept. 9 for his country-wide campaign in favor of the treaty and the covenant. There are indications of dissension in the ranks of those opposed to the covenant as it stands, and this all works to the President's advantage.

The decision of Senator Johnson of California to continue his anti-treaty tour to the Pacific Coast, which was interrupted by telegrams from party associates in the Senate to return here, has not been received with satisfaction by all the Republican Senators who have joined in the criticism of the league covenant and the shunting provisions of the treaty proper.

Mr. Johnson has gone west again in the widest intention to ascertain for himself whether there is truth in the press reports that a majority of the people of California were for the ratification of the covenant without change and to seek to overcome any such sentiment by a speaking tour of the State. But the President's intention into which Mr. Johnson is coming as a result of his anti-Wilson leadership is believed to be displeasing to many conservative Republican politicians in the Senate, and it is rather generally accepted that they prefer not to have Mr. Johnson put himself so conspicuously to the front as an opponent for the Republican nomination for President.

At the same time there is a feeling that the pro-treaty sentiment in California has grown as an outcome of

ROCKEFELLER GIVES \$20,000,000 FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS

General Education Board to
Spend Principal and Interest
in Fifty Years.

TO AID LARGER SCHOOLS

Preference Will Probably Be
Given to the Stronger
Institutions.

GIFT CAME AS A SURPRISE

Teaching Staffs and Laboratories to
be Strengthened by the
Donation.

John D. Rockefeller has given to the General Education Board, founded by him in 1902, \$20,000,000, to be used for the improvement of medical education in the United States. This brief announce- ment was made of the gift yesterday.

The General Education Board announces the gift from John D. Rockefeller of twenty millions of dollars, the income to be currently used and the entire principal to be distributed within fifty years for the improvement of medical education in the United States.

The working capital previous to this donation amounted to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Since the present sum is to be devoted exclusively to medical education, whereas the former income was to be distributed among the various fields of education, the gift is a most important addition to the fund.

Abraham Flexner, Secretary of the Board, of which Wallace Buttrick is President, said last night that the entire sum, principal and interest, would be devoted to the improvement of medical schools, since such was the desire of the donor. In other words, none of the money will go to educational propaganda, but all of it will be expended directly and practically.

Gift Came as a Surprise.

Mr. Flexner said that the great addition to the board's resources had been practically a surprise. Those at the head of the organization having been apprised of Mr. Rockefeller's intention only a few days ago. For that reason, he explained, there has not been time to elaborate a detailed plan for the expenditure of the money. The board does not meet again until December, at which time a detailed program with respect to medical education will be mapped out.

Meantime, Mr. Flexner was able to say in a general way that just as the board in the past of its of general services as may appear on its face, the stipendary salary for his arrival in Washington on Tuesday morning, so the tour has been shortened only two days. The speeches which he will not make on account of the change in plans were to have been delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Kansas has two Republican Senators, and each of the other States named has two of the Democratic faith. The attitude of Senator Shields of Tennessee, Democrat, has been uncertain, while Senator Gore of Oklahoma is of the Democratic faith. The correspondence has been counted on by the Republican leadership in the Senate to vote for important modifications of the covenant.

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At the same time there is a feeling that the pro-treaty sentiment in California has grown as an outcome of

Wilson's Condition 'Not Alarming,' Says Grayson, But He Must Rest for 'a Considerable Time'

On Board President Wilson's Special Train, Sept. 26.—This formal statement was issued late this afternoon by Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician:

President Wilson's condition is due to overwork. The trouble dates back to an attack of influenza last April in Paris, from which he has never entirely recovered. The President's activities on this trip have overtaxed his strength, and he is suffering from nervous exhaustion. His condition is not alarming, but it will be necessary for his recovery that he have rest and quiet for a considerable time.

At the same time Secretary Tumulty issued this statement:

Upon the advice of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, it has become necessary to cancel all the President's engagements for the immediate future.

WILSON'S ILLNESS DISTURBS SENATE

Speculation as to Effect It May
Have on Fight Against
Pease Treaty.

REPUBLICANS ARE UNEASY

Fear Opposition May Prove
Boomerang—Johnson's Prom-
inence Displeases Some.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The effect of President Wilson's unexpected return to Washington on the situation in the Senate growing out of the opposition to the Versailles Peace Treaty cannot be determined until after the President's arrival. His physical condition will have, of course, a bearing on the matter to the degree that he will or will not be able to participate in the effort of his senatorial supporters to have the treaty and the League of Nations covenant ratified without amendment or even interpretive reservations.

For the present there cannot be said to be any change in the situation due to the footsteps of the President. It had been indicated that upon his return to the capital he would assume personal charge of the pro-treaty contest and there was expectation that he would make an extensive campaign to bring critics of the covenant to accept his view that necessity existed for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant without amendment or other modification, direct or indirect. Whether he will be able, on account of his state of health, to exert any influence in favor of unqualified ratification, is something that Senators are anxious to know.

Year Shortened Only Two Days.

The curtailment of the President's transcontinental tour is not as serious from the viewpoint of covenant supporters as may appear on its face. The itinerary called for his arrival in Washington on Tuesday morning, so the tour has been shortened only two days. The speeches which he will not make on account of the change in plans were to have been delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Kansas has two Republican Senators, and each of the other States named has two of the Democratic faith. The attitude of Senator Shields of Tennessee, Democrat, has been uncertain, while Senator Gore of Oklahoma is of the Democratic faith. The correspondence has been counted on by the Republican leadership in the Senate to vote for important modifications of the covenant.

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At the same time there is a feeling that the pro-treaty sentiment in California has grown as an outcome of

STRAIN OF YEARS TELLS ON WILSON

Wonder of Those with Him Is
That He Was Able to Keep
Up His Tour So Long.

JESTED ABOUT WEAKNESS

Had His By-Laws Left, Even if
Constitution Was Exhausted
—Signs of Illness Thursday.

By CHARLES H. GRANTY.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—The wonder is not that President Wilson has come to the end of his physical resources now, but that he did not come to the end of them long ago.

The work and anxiety of the war were enough to finish the average man on top of all that, and without a minute's rest, he tackled the uphill job of getting the conquerors of Germany together on a common ground of reconciliation. This in itself was a work of sufficient difficulty, but all the time that the President had his face turned toward it he was under fire from behind.

Those who were watching the fight at Paris, and knew what was going on inside, were constantly anxious lest Mr. Wilson should topple from sheer exhaustion. Then he came home to face a bushwhacking fight from which all element of the joy of battle was lacking. Finally the President took the victory of Versailles to the people. This, the greatest of all public campaigns, has necessitated an amount of thoughtful, patient, and hard work, almost beyond belief, without taking account of the prodigious intellectual feat of making nearly forty speeches, each more or less different from the other, and all the while it was necessary for the President to keep in constant communication with Washington.

All of the correspondents on his train have realized by what a narrow margin, if at all, the full speaking tour would be accomplished. No matter what their personal views on the treaty, or the policies of their papers, they have had a sense of comradeship, and have all entered into the sporting question of whether a man of nearly 60 years, slender of frame, and living more on his nerves than on his physique, could go the distance that he had set for himself.

He himself would discuss the question with them very frankly and always smilingly refuse to pull a long face over his difficulties. The physical man began to rebel at overwork, ten days ago, when a headache set in. That has since defied all of Dr. Grayson's cunning. The President made jokes, saying that his constitution might be exhausted, but he still had his by-laws left, and he could live on them for a while.

At Denver, yesterday, when he made such a fine speech, to a splendid audience, he was very doubtful when he rose whether he could go on.

Later, at Pueblo, many of the correspondents watched him closely. They could see from Mr. Wilson's expression that he was most anxious. There was a long wait before former Governor Adams rose to pay his noble tribute. The President sat apart in the middle of the platform, only a few feet above the speaker's man. They noticed that his expression was somewhat different. He did not look about the audience and smile in the usual way. Just before the speaking began he remarked in a conversational voice to some of those in the press seats:

"For fellows must be sick and tired of this."

When he began his address those near him could notice slight signs of distress, but he finished strong. In none of the big meetings did he make a better impression than at Pueblo.

I watched the President go out to walk from the train in the afternoon, with a sentimental interest dating back to the day of John J. Ingalls. I recalled the orator's eulogy of his friend, Henry Inman, whose soulbrotherhood on the banks of the great river of Kansas, the Arkansas, had been the subject of his eulogy.

GRAYSON'S ORDER ENDS TOUR

Overwork in War, Paris
Conference, and Tour
Prostrates Wilson.

DIGESTIVE TROUBLE ALSO

Unable to Keep Wichita Engage-
ment, He Sends Message
to People of Kansas.

IS KEENLY DISAPPOINTED

But Is Assured Tour Was a Suc-
cess—Traveled 8,200 Miles,
Made 40 Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—President Wilson was forced to abandon his tour of the country at Wichita this morning, completely worn out by the tremendous mental and physical strain to which he has subjected himself, not only on this tour, during which he has given his best energies for the advancement of the League of Nations, but also since his election to the presidency in 1912.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, in a formal statement this afternoon announced that Mr. Wilson was suffering from "nervous exhaustion," and that while his condition was "not alarming," he would be obliged to rest for "a considerable time."

All the President's engagements for the immediate future have been canceled by Mr. Tumulty on the advice of Dr. Grayson, who will insist that orders for rest shall be carried out to the letter. The President is going straight to Washington, arriving there Sunday morning. Whether he will remain at the White House or go to some other place for rest will be decided later.

The cancellation of innumerable engagements for the President means probably an abandonment for the present of the plans to receive the King and Queen of Belgium on their arrival in the United States next week, and also Cardinal Mercier.

The conference between representatives of capital and labor, from which the President hopes for developments of world-wide importance in the adjustment of differences between employers and employees, is to meet in Washington on Oct. 6, and it has been much on the President's mind. The conference will be held despite the President's illness, but it is obvious that for the present, at least, he will not be able to participate actively in the deliberations.

The President's condition is not such as to give immediate concern, but he is worn out by the almost superhuman efforts he put forth at Washington during the war, in Paris at the Peace Conference, and on this tour. He converted the cancellation of the remaining engagements on the tour only when he found that he did not have the physical strength to leave his car. Then at last he admitted: "I guess I'm all in," and accepted the edict of Admiral Grayson.

Decision Made Suddenly.

While members of the Presidential party had known for several days that Mr. Wilson was not in the best of health, the announcement this morning that he was unable to complete the tour came as a shock. The special train had stopped about one mile outside of Wichita, and the correspondents and secret service men were preparing to leave for an automobile tour of the city and the scheduled meeting.

At 9 o'clock, fifteen minutes after the hour set, when every one was speculating as to the cause of the delay, Secretary Tumulty made his appearance, his face as bit drawn and pale.

"The tour's off," he said in a shaky voice.

It developed that the President had been suffering from a severe nervous attack throughout the night. "Admiral Grayson and Mr. Wilson were up with him until 4 o'clock in the morning, and that it was not until after that hour that the President obtained any sleep.

For a time it was feared that the President had suffered from a complete nervous breakdown, but he rallied somewhat after his sleep.

It was not until he attempted to dress and leave the train at 9 o'clock that he gave in and was forced to abandon his engagement to speak to the people of Kansas, nearly 50,000 of whom had gathered to greet him. Secretary Tumulty then issued this statement:

The President has exerted himself so constantly and has been under such a strain during the last year and has so spent himself without reserve on this trip that it has brought on a nervous reaction in his digestive organs.

Dr. Grayson therefore insists upon the cancellation of his remaining appointments and his immediate return to Washington, notwithstanding the President's earnest desire to complete his engagements.

When the President heard of the great assemblage of people in Wichita and how thousands of persons had come for miles around to do him honor, he was deeply affected and some difficulty

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COMPERS DEFERS STEEL STRIKERS

Fighting for Representation Before Employers, He Tells Senate Committee.

SAYS FOSTER HAS RECENTLY

Admits Organized Fifth of 800,000 Workers Forced Leaders to Order the Walkout.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Senator Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was a witness today before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which is investigating the strike in the steel industry. He was on the stand for four hours, and in general supported the charges of brutality and unfairness which John Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the National Strike Committee, has made against the steel companies.

Mr. Gompers said that the steel strike had been called by a vote of only about one-fifth of the men employed in the steel industry; that is, 100,000. About 180,000 had been organized, he added, by the time the strike went into effect.

Mr. Gompers charged that the present situation was partly due to the influx of immigrants from Europe, who were brought into the country, he said, by the steel and other corporations in the last five years, that preceded the outbreak of the European war. He said that the result of an agreement between the corporations and transatlantic steamship lines, among them the two principal German lines.

Mr. Gompers also made it plain that a strike was sought by the steel companies and that the same tactics which were pursued with the United States Steel Corporation were being followed with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Issues as Defined by Gompers.

"What we would like to have, Mr. Gompers," said Senator Kenyon, "is a frank statement as to the issues involved in this strike, the genesis of the strike, the reasons it was not postponed until President Wilson requested its postponement, your own part in the strike—in fact, all that you know about it."

"The issues in this strike," Mr. Gompers replied, "involve the right of the men who work in the steel industry to the medium of their own representatives to speak for themselves, the spokesmen of their own choosing. In other words, the right of the steel workers to have their own day in court, the court that is to determine their rate of wages, the hours and the conditions of their employment. They demand their right to a voice in these matters. For many years, certainly twenty-five, the right of the association together of workers has been denied, and denied with all the power, the wealth, influence and domination of the steel corporations. It has often been denied them by means that are illegal, unwarrantable and brutal."

"Mr. Gompers spoke with great earnestness. At times he pounded the desk with his clenched fist, and at times he denounced the steel corporations as he referred to the statement that had been made of late that a majority of the men on strike are men of foreign birth; large numbers of them are not citizens of this country," he said.

"It has been said," exclaimed Mr. Gompers, "that the men on strike are foreigners, that a majority of them are of foreign birth and that thousands are uneducated. That may be true to a large extent. No doubt it is true that a majority of them are of foreign birth. But did they not get here? They were brought here by the steel corporations. I am not accurately informed as to whether they are citizens or not, or as to the number or the degree of their citizenship, whatever it may be. These men, most of whom are of foreign birth, have brought their families here, and they have brought them here by the steel corporations. I am not accurately informed as to whether they are citizens or not, or as to the number or the degree of their citizenship, whatever it may be. These men, most of whom are of foreign birth, have brought their families here, and they have brought them here by the steel corporations."

Continuing, Mr. Gompers said that some years ago he made an investigation of that phase of the immigration problem which involved the bringing of labor into the country for employment. He said that the investigation was in the course of that investigation he said that "evidence, documentary and otherwise, was placed in his hands which showed that certain great corporations in this country had entered into collusion with certain foreign immigrants to bring these immigrants into this country by the whole-sale. He named that the former German lines, the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd, as two of the principal foreign transportation lines engaged in the collusion. These lines, he asserted, were practically subsidized by the great corporations to bring workers into all parts of the world into the United States. He said that the steel companies, particularly the United States Steel Corporation, the hours of labor have always seemed to them long. They have operated until they worked their men with a shift from 8 to 12 hours a day, and every fourteen days, and on some fourteen shift days the men worked twenty-four hours.

Charges Exposed of Workers.

"Does this practice, of seven days a week every week in the year still continue?" Senator Kenyon asked.

"In many of the mills, yes. As a matter of fact, I am informed, in most of the mills, I wish to add that the right of the men to work for a living wage, with the determination of the steel mill authorities, has always met with the determined opposition of the steel mill authorities. The requests that have been made by the workers to the American Federation of Labor, to organize the workers in a system of espionage, to have their wages fixed by the steel mill authorities, were not only met with the determined opposition of the steel mill authorities, but they were met with the determined opposition of the steel mill authorities."

Reading Men Vote for 10-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 26.—Out of 1,450 Carpenter Steel Company employees entitled to vote in a referendum today on the ten-hour day as a substitute for the eight-hour day, 800 voted, and 500 favored the ten-hour day, 100 eight hours, and 500 voted both ways, the ten-hour day being the majority.

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LONGSHOREMEN ASK A LARGER SHARE

Want an Eight-Hour Day and Double Time for Handling Explosives Down Bay.

BOTH SIDES CONCILIATORY

Federal Chairman Compliments the Union for Its Conciliatory Attitude Compared with Others.

Special to The New York Times.

The National Adjustment Commission of the United States Shipping Board, which has undertaken the task of adjusting the differences between the longshoremen along the Atlantic coast and the various ship owners, held two sessions today in the Board Room of the Produce Exchange building, at which data concerning the situation in New York was submitted by representatives on both sides. Both the shipping interests and the longshoremen's union gave assurance to the commission that they were conciliatory in their attitude, and that they were willing to accept the findings of the commission.

Professor William Z. Ripley, who occupies the chair of economics at Harvard University, heads the commission, and with him are T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association; Joseph P. Ryan of the same organization; and Charles Wood, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Frank Toppan, representing the shipping interests, contrasted the aspect of 70,000 longshoremen from Maine, the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, "substituting their claims in a sane and balanced manner of arbitration, consisting of representatives from each side and the Chairman as the deciding man, while less temperate men in other walks of life were trying to turn the country upside down," he said.

Captain O'Connor, for the longshoremen, was equally conciliatory in his view of the situation. He praised his men highly for their Americanism and good sense in submitting their claims for decision in a manner which he said the country at large will be grateful for. He said that he was proud to be the President of the United States Shipping Board.

Trying to Close Bethlehem Plants.

"What is the attitude of the Federation of Labor regarding the employment of non-union men?" Senator Phillips asked.

"The Federation," replied Mr. Gompers, "has nothing to do with that. The policy is to organize the shops 100 per cent, and when a non-union man comes in to get him to join the union. I have not known of any longshoremen voluntarily refusing to join a union."

"In determining the question as to whether the longshoremen are to be employed at the Bethlehem plant," said Senator Fitzgerald, "what will the procedure be?"

"A committee of the corporation and a committee of the longshoremen will meet to make adjustments as to the difficulties as they develop."

"Will the Bethlehem workmen be represented by men of their own choosing or by officials of the American Federation of Labor?"

"The likelihood is," Mr. Gompers answered, "that they will be men chosen by the longshoremen themselves, whether they are in the employ of the corporation or not."

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At this point Senator Phillips read excerpts from addresses delivered to the longshoremen by President Wilson, who was then President of Princeton University. In one of these addresses he said that he was "a fierce partisan of the longshoremen, and that he was a fierce partisan of the longshoremen at that time."

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"In the various conversations I have had with President Wilson I have found that he did not say that the longshoremen were a fierce partisan of the longshoremen, but that he was a fierce partisan of the longshoremen at that time."

"Now let's get down to brass tacks and talk about this steel strike," said Senator Kenyon.

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"What is the attitude of the Federation of Labor regarding the employment of non-union men?" Senator Phillips asked.

"The Federation," replied Mr. Gompers, "has nothing to do with that. The policy is to organize the shops 100 per cent, and when a non-union man comes in to get him to join the union. I have not known of any longshoremen voluntarily refusing to join a union."

Printing League Willing to Arbitrate, But Not with Locals.

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WANT AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Double Time for Handling Explosives Down Bay.

BOTH SIDES CONCILIATORY

Federal Chairman Compliments the Union for Its Conciliatory Attitude Compared with Others.

Special to The New York Times.

The National Adjustment Commission of the United States Shipping Board, which has undertaken the task of adjusting the differences between the longshoremen along the Atlantic coast and the various ship owners, held two sessions today in the Board Room of the Produce Exchange building, at which data concerning the situation in New York was submitted by representatives on both sides. Both the shipping interests and the longshoremen's union gave assurance to the commission that they were conciliatory in their attitude, and that they were willing to accept the findings of the commission.

Professor William Z. Ripley, who occupies the chair of economics at Harvard University, heads the commission, and with him are T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association; Joseph P. Ryan of the same organization; and Charles Wood, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Frank Toppan, representing the shipping interests, contrasted the aspect of 70,000 longshoremen from Maine, the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, "substituting their claims in a sane and balanced manner of arbitration, consisting of representatives from each side and the Chairman as the deciding man, while less temperate men in other walks of life were trying to turn the country upside down," he said.

Captain O'Connor, for the longshoremen, was equally conciliatory in his view of the situation. He praised his men highly for their Americanism and good sense in submitting their claims for decision in a manner which he said the country at large will be grateful for. He said that he was proud to be the President of the United States Shipping Board.

Trying to Close Bethlehem Plants.

"What is the attitude of the Federation of Labor regarding the employment of non-union men?" Senator Phillips asked.

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"In determining the question as to whether the longshoremen are to be employed at the Bethlehem plant," said Senator Fitzgerald, "what will the procedure be?"

"A committee of the corporation and a committee of the longshoremen will meet to make adjustments as to the difficulties as they develop."

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200,000 SHIPYARD MEN THREATEN STRIKE OCT. 1

Demand Navy and Shipping Board Revoke Order Prohibiting Wage Increases.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 26.—Ten thousand workers in steel shipyards of the Portland district will strike Oct. 1, unless an order of Director General Ackerson of the Shipping Board, delaying wage increases, recently agreed to, is rescinded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A strike of 200,000 shipyard employees on the Pacific Coast is certain unless the Navy Department and the Shipping Board revoke their joint order prohibiting wage increases after Oct. 1, James O'Connell, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Federation of Labor, said today.

REBEL SHOPMEN BACK DOWN

Chicago Convention Balks at Seceding from International Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—After considerable wrangling today the so-called "rebel convention" of the railway shopmen now in session here refused to secede from the Affiliated Railroad Shop Carriers' organization.

A resolution to form a new union was tabled at today's meeting, after which the union voted to permit no further resolutions which involved secession from the present union.

Another resolution, passed by a large majority, asked that the members of the rebel convention be asked to submit a plan for reorganization of the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention also went on record as against the use of the word "rebel" to designate the members of the convention. Delegates expressed themselves as favoring the present organization of the railway shopmen, but as national heads, who say, "double-crossed them at Washington."

Barney, Chicago member of the National Agreement Committee, spoke in defense of the agreement.

Yak, another member of the committee, spoke in support of the agreement.

At a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the proposition 125 men voted against the proposition to secede from the union.

Practically all of those voting against returning were said to be members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. After voting a committee was appointed to notify the general superintendent of the Brier Hill Steel Company of the action taken.

A meeting similar to that held by the men of the Brier Hill Steel Company was scheduled for tonight by workers in the Ohio plant of the Carnegie Steel Company.

An adjustment of the trouble at the Trumbull Steel Company's plants in Warren is expected soon, according to S. T. Hammersmark, secretary in charge of the strike. He said that negotiations were being held with the company, and that the company was willing to accept the demands of the workers.

On the other hand, manufacturers say that the Trumbull Steel Company is not willing to accept the demands of the workers, and that the company is not willing to accept the demands of the workers.

The situation at other plants here is unchanged.

LEADERS DECIDE TODAY ON BETHELM STRIKE

National Committee in Pittsburgh to Pass on Walkout—City Prepares for Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Sept. 26.—The call for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation strike has been deferred until the whole question is further considered at a meeting of the American Federation of Labor Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, which will meet tomorrow morning in Pittsburgh.

It is suggested here that the Senate investigation into the steel strike in Pittsburgh might have been responsible for the postponement.

The City of Bethlehem this afternoon passed a resolution authorizing the mounting of additional policemen during the impending strike.

A telegram was received at the headquarters of Mr. Williams at 905 Hamilton street, headquarters of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, late this evening. It was telephoned to his headquarters at Allentown, Pa., where he was expected to arrive tomorrow.

Mr. Williams is expected to arrive tomorrow morning in Pittsburgh.

Copies of a strike order have been sent to the streets of Bethlehem by several men.

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BREAK DOWN OF THE STRIKE

Expected Monday

General Strike in the Steel Industry

Expected Monday

denied that the strike was showing signs of abatement.

The strike has apparently reached a point, he said, where it is expected to last down to the end of the month.

The order bears the names of the leaders of the national committee. It calls upon the workers in all five states of the Bethlehem Corporation to lay down their tools at 4 o'clock on Monday morning.

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STRIKERS ATTACK GARY POLICE

Disperse When Detectives Shot in the Air and Arrest Three.

Special to The New York Times.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 26.—First shots in the Gary steel strike were fired by City Detectives Max E. Quandt and Louis E. Miller to disperse strikers who stoned their automobile as they were racing toward the American Bridge plant in answer to a call today.

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Macy's
We sell Dependable
Merchandise at Prices
Lower Than Any Other
Store, but for Cash Only

Store hours 9 to 5:30
Store open Saturdays
all day.



Ca Choo!!

In one pocket, through another, frantically clutching at a third, finally found in the eluding fourth. By the time it is found, things have come to a serious crisis. Life is sometime one tragic sneeze after another — when the search for a handkerchief is futile.

A Man's Size
Hanky is what he wants when that fragile feeling nose of his becomes unduly stimulated by a draft, a sprig of goldenrod or — well — ordinary circumstances.

Men's white hemstitched handkerchiefs, either of silk or crepe de chine, \$1.39

Of course, if he likes pocket handkerchiefs just for "looks" he may choose some gaily colored or white silk ones with various striped borders; 47c to \$1.39 ea. Then there are some fine white linens — with initial or without.

Dainty and Feminine
are these pretty handkerchiefs of flowered crepe de chine; some have embroidered corners, others are in solid colors. 23c

Rather new are the inlaid hemstitched ones of white linen. \$1.39 and \$1.98
French Mouchoirs — of linen in combinations of colors — very attractive and very new. Figured designs in black or varied colors on white and colored are most effective. 74c to \$2.24

Souvenir French packages with two handkerchiefs in each are \$1.29 and \$1.69. An unusual gift suggestion.

Now—In the Matter of Gloves
Since sleeves have receded gloves are more in evidence. The gauntlet or pull-on gloves are most used. They are practical for winter warmth and are decidedly good looking. Paris has added a few unique touches that make them distinctive. White glove pull-ons, contrasting colored silk cuffs, \$4.69

For the Men
Men's chamis natural colored gloves, self and black embroidered, pique and Prix seam sewn. \$1.94

ITALY TO DECLARE HER POLICY TODAY

Decision on Fiume Crisis Is Reached by Cabinet After Crown Council.

WILSON MAKES CONCESSION

Agrees to Rectification of Frontier in Istria, Rome Papers Say.

ROME, Sept. 26.—President Wilson's reply regarding the new proposals for the disposition of Fiume has been received, the newspapers announced today, and was found to insist upon his original view that the city should be internationalized and not annexed to Italy, becoming the centre of a small buffer State between Italy and Jugoslavia.

The President does not insist, according to the press, upon a plebiscite in the buffer State at the end of fifteen years, as at first proposed, and he acquiesces in the rectification of the eastern frontier of Istria in favor of Italy, in the district of Albano.

The Stefani Agency, the semi-official Italian news agency, denies that President Wilson has demanded the expulsion of Gabriele d'Annunzio from Fiume or threatened an economic blockade of Italy.

The news agency adds that President Wilson sent two dispatches, one of them reaching the American delegation in Paris Thursday morning, and the other arriving in Rome this morning. Both of them were without menace, according to the news agency, and expressed the most cordial sentiments towards Italy, and said that modifications in the Fiume situation were possible if the basic principles were safeguarded.

Foreign Minister Tittoni is expected to make a declaration before the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow of the Government's policy regarding the occupation of Fiume by Gabriele d'Annunzio and his irregular troops.

Two resolutions have been introduced in the Chamber, one providing for the annexation of Fiume without awaiting the decision of the Council of League of Nations, and the other affirming the right of Italy to guarantee Italian nationality in Fiume.

The Messaggero says that, if the Chamber gives Premier Nitti a vote of confidence, the Government will be dissolved and elections held in November.

Proceedings at Crown Council.

Despite the strictest secrecy thrown about the meeting of the Crown Council yesterday in connection with the Fiume crisis, the newspapers publish reports of what occurred.

The sitting, the accounts state, was opened by King Victor Emmanuel, who explained the reasons for the calling of the extraordinary meeting. It was decided, he said, to obtain the views of the most eminent men in Parliament on the grave situation. The discussion would be of a consultative character, as no decision was to be taken by the Council, this being reserved for the King, which alone was responsible to the Parliament and to the country.

Premier Nitti made a detailed and comprehensive report setting forth the grave consequences which might ensue for Italy, both at home and in her international relations, the latter having not only political but financial and economic bearings.

Tommaso Tittoni, Foreign Minister, declared that the Government would not permit Italy to annex Fiume, because any action would authorize the Czechoslovaks to occupy Fiume; the Yugoslavs to move forces into Klagenfurt; the Hungarians to move into the Rumanians to annex Banat.

Giovanni Giolitti, a former Premier, suggested that the only remedy was to have speedy general elections, so that the country might pronounce on pending questions, and on the attitude of the Government.

Jaquino Salandra, also a former Premier, opposed this proposal, pointing out the danger connected with an appeal to the country at a time when he said, the Government was not sure of its control of the army for the maintenance of public order.

The afternoon session, which lasted two hours and a half, was mostly taken up by a speech of Leonida Bissolati, Socialist, who reiterated his program providing that Italy must have Fiume in exchange for Dalmatia.

Premier Nitti ended the session. After summing up the discussion, he declared that the Government would take the opinions expressed into consideration when making its decision.

When the members of the Council left the Quirinal, the crowd gathered outside shouted "Long live the army," and "Long live Italian Fiume."

Baron Sonnino did not participate in the council meeting. The reason for this was said in some quarters to have been that he considered the meeting unconstitutional. Others ascribe his absence from the recent indisposition. Opponents of the former Premier said he did not attend because he feared he might be reproached for having agreed to the stipulation in the compact of London giving Fiume to Croatia.

Signor Turatti, leader of the Intransigent Socialists, has written a cordial letter to Premier Nitti, explaining that he did not participate in the meetings of the Crown Council because it was a question of a principle which the Socialists did not on this occasion desire to break.

"I believe in no adventures and no complicity in adventures which mean war or a military hegemony," he said. "Let us go along the high road of open international accords with courage and faith, and avoid disaster. The present is not the moment for private councils, but for council of the people. The country, judging from the past, will indicate the future road. The sooner this is done, the better."

The Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin says: "It is certain the Government will accept the proposal of Foreign Minister Tittoni that Captain d'Annunzio's forces be replaced by regular troops."

D'Annunzio Sends Message to King.

D'Annunzio has sent a message to King Victor Emmanuel informing him of the situation in Fiume and begging him not to abandon the nation's rights over the city, according to a dispatch to the Epoca from Trieste.

In a proclamation to the people of Dalmatia the poet-commander declared: "The fate of the Adriatic must be decided only by Italians. Any other race would be intruders. We refuse to allow them to prevail."

A message from Fiume states that an American author, Henry Fox, has arrived there and offered his services to d'Annunzio. It is also declared that an American officer had volunteered to help d'Annunzio defend the city.

Dr. Grossich, President of the National Council of Fiume, has been replying said to General Badoglio recently.

There is only one solution regarding the army (in Fiume); any other will be rejected by any and every means, in which the right of self-determination, and in virtue of our indignation, which has never been intended to touch or minimize, is intended to be united to Italy. If refused we are prepared to blow up the city and destroy our houses, so that who ever, with the exception of Italy, enters Fiume as master will find a desert of ruins and burning debris."

ITALIAN LABOR THREAT

Will Die Fighting Against Any Militarist Government.

STILL THRILLED BY POET.

Mothers Send Impassioned Missives to d'Annunzio at Fiume.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The Council of the Chamber of Labor today passed a resolution in opposition to the formation of a militarist government. The resolution says:

"The proletariat will descend into the streets, build barricades and give up their lives rather than fall into the treacherous claws of the military."

Another, speaking of the poet, says: "D'Annunzio's act is so beautiful, it rises to such heights of heroic virtue that every one ought to admire it and keep silent. The poet has written in the history of Fiume his beautiful and truly proved that it is never too late to attempt the unknown, never too late to go forward. In the name of mothers, hall and bless him!"

U. S. MARINES SAVED ITALIANS AT TRAU

Inlanders Taken on Destroyer to Protect Them from Population—Inquiries in Congress.

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—Italian officers and soldiers from Trau have been taken aboard an American destroyer anchored in the harbor in order to protect them from the population of the city, according to Belgrade dispatches received here.

Captain "Liberto, formerly of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, is with the detachment."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Senator Knox today introduced in the Senate a resolution which was adopted without debate calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information on the reported landing of United States marines at Trau.

Senator Lodge also laid the groundwork for a speech on entanglements of the United States in European affairs by getting approval of a resolution inquiring whether the U. S. S. Henderson, which recently sailed, is carrying American marines to be used in helping keep order at the Schlags-Hofstetle plebiscite. These matters will be brought up as quickly as replies are received to the resolutions.

In the House Representative P. H. Campbell of Kansas, Chairman of the Rules Committee, called attention to the landing of American troops into Dalmatia and denounced it as an act against law and precedent.

"I wish some one in authority in the United States would declare under what law this action is being taken," he said. "It is time that the people of the United States should have some knowledge, upon the initiative of the Executive, of war activities against a government with which this country is not at war."

Secretary Daniels said today the Navy Department had no information on the subject. Three days ago he said that marines had been sent to Fiume prompted Mr. Daniels to cable an inquiry to Rear Admiral Andrews, commanding American naval forces in the Adriatic, but no reply has been received.

Reports today that American marines had been landed on the Dalmatian coast resulted in the dispatching of a second cablegram to the Admiral asking for a complete report immediately.

While Admiral Andrews has authority under "exceptional circumstances" to use his forces as he may see fit, Mr. Daniels said, the Secretary was inclined to doubt that American marines had been sent ashore.

OFFICERS DESERTING BOLSHEVIST ARMY

Trotzky Orders Punishment of Their Families—Wants All Officers Examined.

OMSK, Sept. 18. (Russian Telegraphic Agency).—Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, has issued an order urging that his military chiefs investigate thoroughly the political convictions of men appointed to military positions. The order, which has been made public by the Intelligence Office of the Siberian Army, having been taken from a Bolshevik prisoner, says:

"I have ordered several times that officers should not be appointed to important positions, especially in the families of such officers live in territory in possession of enemies of Soviet power. My orders are not being carried out. In one of our armies an officer, whose family lives in the territory controlled by Kolchak, was appointed commander of a division. Consequently this commander betrayed his division and went over together with his staff, to the enemy."

Once more I order the Military Commission to make a thorough examination of all the commanding staffs. In case an officer goes over to the enemy his family should feel the consequences of his betrayal."

A special committee, comprising representatives of all the large co-operative unions, has been formed to help the Siberian Army. This committee was organized by the Council of the Congresses of the All-Siberian co-operative organization. The committee has been appointed for its work.

A delegation of Czechoslovaks has arrived in Irkutsk. It was greeted in the name of the All-Russian Government by A. Z. Bielorusov, Chairman of the committee preparing plans for the Constituent Assembly. In reply, the head of the mission expressed sympathy for the people of Fiume, assuring them that the Czechoslovaks would not abandon Serbia until the Bolsheviks were completely defeated.

Serbia Honors Lieut. Armstrong. BELGRADE, Sept. 8.—The King of Serbia has awarded the decoration of the White Eagle, with swords, to Lieutenant Hamilton Fish Armstrong of New York. Lieutenant Armstrong was the first Military Attaché ever sent to Belgrade by the United States.

Church Notices on Page Nineteen.

ORDER OR REVOLT THE ISSUE IN ITALY

Crown Council an Eleven-Hour Effort to Find a Course to Avert Disaster.

PERIL OF THE POET'S COUP

View in Paris That It May Start Fire of Insurrection Among the Proletariat.

By WALTER DUBOIS.

October, 1919. By The New York Times. Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—As far as the French press is concerned, no one seems to realize that the ultimate destiny of Fiume has become a secondary issue if the Italian drama and that the real question at stake is order or revolution in Italy.

It is no small tribute to the Italian propaganda that the true situation is so thoroughly disguised and that a great majority of the outside world still believes that fear of an economic blockade at sea is order or revolution in Italy.

As matters really stand, a harsh note from the American President or a threat of war by Serbia would be a veritable boon to the already stricken Fiume, for under external pressure the conflicting forces in Italy might be welded once more into a homogeneous bloc.

At present Italy is on the brink of a precipice, and the almost unanimous expedient of summoning the leaders of every party to a Crown Council was an eleven-hour attempt to find a course of action that would avert disaster.

The greatest significance of d'Annunzio's move lies not in dissimulation but in the fact that the Supreme Council—though that is serious enough—but in the proof it gave of the looseness of the bonds of discipline in the Italian Army.

To the outside world it may seem as though all Italy is fervidly Nationalist. In the Nationalist ranks are ranged the "best people" and the Nationalist cause is supported by the leading newspapers. But there is another party less noisy but more numerous, less apparent in action but at least equally powerful—the labor party, call them Socialists, Bolsheviks, Communists, or what you will.

What d'Annunzio has done today, he can do, and the rift he started in the lute of Italian discipline can be broadened by them to the breaking point.

D'Annunzio's act precipitated a crisis that has been latent in Italy since the early Spring. Given the fact that the Italian finances were in an unsatisfactory condition. Today the country is virtually bankrupt and the Government is preparing the desperate measure of a levy on capital—an enforced loan—as the sole chance of staying off ruin.

To the lock money must be added the lack of wheat, meat and coal.

With absolute harmony at home, a cautious policy abroad, and the sternest retrenchment in every department of

public life, Italy might get through the winter without serious trouble, although, as the world will find, Germany is not producing enough coal for herself—the thing to satisfy the demand of the Allies—and as d'Annunzio said, Italy, America cannot be expected to share her resources for Europe's benefit.

The problems of wheat and meat are no less difficult, but as I said, they might have been solved with economy and self-denial. Instead there is d'Annunzio's crazy action—because the word "insubordination" is in the word—making the best of a desperate situation. He is bounding the torch of rash decision by the popular imagination of Italian passions. An explosion is almost bound to follow.

All this was the argument put forward by d'Annunzio to the Supreme Council, and so unworkable was the truth of his words and so enormous their burden that the Council at once agreed that the only possible course was to leave the matter to the Government, and that the Supreme Council—though that is serious enough—but in the proof it gave of the looseness of the bonds of discipline in the Italian Army.

The same questions were discussed by the Crown Council yesterday, and how to get d'Annunzio out of Fiume, nor whether the city should be annexed or abandoned, but an agonized search for a path of safety amid the storm that

some about to break. As matters stand today the labor leaders see that Italy is committed to a policy of insubordination that neither will bring on their heads nor feed on their tables. d'Annunzio has threatened the Government—if it does not will certainly against the will of its President, with along insubordination. For the sake of what labor regards as empty glory he has jeopardized the already scanty food supply. Finally, he has raised the flag of armed rebellion and, so far, at least, has not won a single battle. Where, say the labor leaders, will matters stop? Is the future to be nothing but semi-starvation, unbearable taxes and militarism with its death and suffering for many and honors and glory for few?

They, too, have devoted adherents. They, too, can take the law into their own hands and defy Governmental authority. Anything, even chaos, is better, they think, than such a prospect, and they believe the already scanty food supply. Finally, he has raised the flag of armed rebellion and, so far, at least, has not won a single battle. Where, say the labor leaders, will matters stop? Is the future to be nothing but semi-starvation, unbearable taxes and militarism with its death and suffering for many and honors and glory for few?

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Quality is the keynote of the success of the Saks Boys' Clothing Department, and in these times when prices are much higher than usual everywhere, quality garments are the surest road to sound economy in the selection of "Sonny's" Winter Clothes.

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In Regulation Sailor Model—the kind all boys want to wear—tailored in fine quality All Wool Navy Blue Serge. Sizes 3 to 8 years. Illustrated.

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Extra Knickers included. Real boyish and young mannish models, affording liberal selection for those from 8 to 18 years. Excellent for school and general wear.

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Second Floor.

Exceptional Values!

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\$19.75

\$12.75

Until Present Assortments Are Depleted—

Girls' Winter Coats Special \$12.75

Warm, practical Winter Coats, with large collars of fur or self material, and wide belts with novel buckles. Produced with unusual care in Wool Cheviot or Polo Cloth, warmly lined throughout. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

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The most practical frocks obtainable. Regulation waist has braid trimmed collar and cuffs, leather belt and silk tie. Splendidly tailored in durable all wool serge. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Second Floor.

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Handsome Beaded Bags, with shell frames that are light of weight and very practical. Bags more beautiful in design are not to be had, the colorings being blended with that skill for which the Parisian bead worker is world famous. One style pictured.

Main Floor.



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14 Kt. Gold
Bracelet Watches
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The finest Swiss movement ribbon-style Bracelet Watches made. Handsome hand-engraved cases fitted with 15-jewel Swiss movement.

Obtainable in tonneau and square models, both elaborated with black and white enamel. Wonderful value! Main Floor.

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The most charming shown in New York for a very long time

At \$39.50 and \$49.50

The styles at each price are not only individual, but have a very unusual appeal because they have not any of the usual commonplace trimmings characteristic of most moderate-priced suits. Their lines are wonderful, their innovations in perfect taste, and the needlework is of a character that at once inspires confidence. Fashioned of

Chevrona, Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Silvertone, Velour de Laine and Fullwool Heathers, handsomely silk lined and interlined.

Fourth Floor.

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At Very Special Prices Today

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at the lowest prices anywhere quoted for garments of the same superlative character



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At \$49.50—A wonderful collection of Fur Fabric Coats in handsome belted and straight-line models. The style pictured may be had in Ungava Seal, or Fur Moss, with large collar and revers of self material. Beautifully lined with novelty silk and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 48.

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On Sale Today!

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Misses' Frocks of Velveteen

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Misses' Winter Coats

in winsome fur-collared and plain-tailored models

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Youthful belted and straight line coats with large convertible collars of Seal-dyed fur or self material. Tailored with great care in the most successful Fall materials:

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Second Floor.

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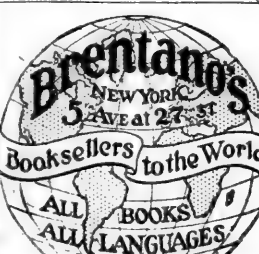
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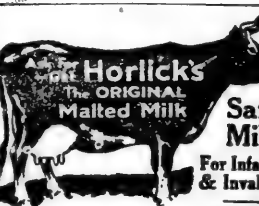
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WHERE 25 SOLDIERS LANDED.

Illustration of the landing of 25 soldiers on the coast of France, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow—Ad.

600,000 WORKERS IN BRITISH STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2.)

power and operate the railways, the Government asserted that it will protect any "volunteering" for railway service.

Mr. Robert Stevenson Horne, Minister of Labor, in an interview tonight on the railway strike, said:

"This marks the gravest industrial crisis which has confronted the country for many years, and it occurs at a time when its consequences can be most fruitful of injury. The country is only now beginning to struggle toward the rehabilitation of its industries, and the effect of this stoppage cannot be other than disastrous."

"More remarkable than anything else about the strike is its extraordinary precipitancy and the apparent complete disregard of the public. It is concerned with the question of wages, yet the change in wages which the railway men fear cannot be by any possibility taken before Dec. 31, and not even then unless conditions are much altered from what anybody anticipated."

"The Government cannot agree to make permanent the wages which prevailed during the war period of the war. The new standard on the average adds 100 per cent. to the pre-war wages, but the men continue to ask for a further 50 per cent. more for a shorter day's work than before."

"There will be an addition of 107,000,000 to the railway men's wages. This is not a strike against private enterprise, it is a strike against the State. It is not a question of increasing any capitalists' profits. It is purely a question of saving the State from disaster."

When J. P. Thomas and other members of the Executive Committee of the union arrived at the conference at noon, the negotiations were in a deadlock. The result of the momentous discussions, George Nicoll Barnes, Minister of Transport, said, was that the Government had held a meeting before it opened its conference with the union representatives.

Late yesterday the Cabinet met again to consider the strike. And it is significant of the gravity of the situation that Field Marshal Haig and General Feilding, military commanders of the London district, were summoned for a consultation.

On no other day in the history of the negotiations was there common ground between the men and the Government, according to an official. The Government made a new offer, and at the same time undertook to consider any suggestion in the scheme for wage standardization. This, however, was unconditionally rejected by the railwaymen's representatives.

In an interview Mr. Thomas said: "No effort had been spared by the executive of his organization or by himself to find a way to settle the crisis, but the Premier had found it impossible to agree on the standardization of wages for all grades of employees on the same basis as that already agreed on in the case of the locomotive men. Therefore the committee felt that there was no alternative but to call a strike."

Mr. Thomas in an interview with The Daily Mail.

According to The Daily Mail the Government also expects the miners and transport workers, who, with the railwaymen, are members of the "Triple Alliance," to join the strike.

Failure of the Negotiations.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Public opinion, while not very well informed as to the merits of the dispute between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Government, is at present solid in condemnation of the precipitancy with which the crisis has been carried to a head.

Both the Government and the railwaymen's executive are preparing statements for publication tomorrow morning. One labor leader who has been a member of the Government Informal Committee, The New York Times correspondent, said at the first meeting of the two sides this morning it became apparent that there was no hope of coming to an arrangement or compromise. The railwaymen have taken a position which the Government has refused to accept.

The Government on its side has stated terms which the National Union of Railwaymen's executive has refused flatly to accept. A minute quarter, it is stated, that all that could be done to reach a settlement was done by the Government. Several offers were made to the men's representatives by way of concessions; for instance, a proposal was made to the delegates that the present scale of wages should continue for another three months from Dec. 31. This would have guaranteed the present scale for another six months. If at the end of that time it was found that food prices had not fallen to a point below 110 per cent. over pre-war prices—the present figure being 115 per cent.—it was further proposed that future wages should be regulated by the cost of living and should be on a sliding scale proportionate to the food prices then current.

This proposal was rejected, and the conference broke up. The disappointment of the Ministers at the failure of the conference was shared by some of the railwaymen's leaders who while they felt compelled to act with their colleagues, were averse to proceeding to extremes. It was unofficially stated that the Ministers felt that they had made every conceivable concession to the public interest and with justice, and that the calling of the strike was premature and unwarranted on any ground of urgency.

to be pressed into service and every precaution taken to insure the safety of volunteer workers. It is hoped that civil disturbances will be avoided, but as the strike is one affecting the very life of the community, no pains will be spared to protect those who assist the community in the present crisis. The emergency found the Government prepared with temporary arrangements for avoiding the calamity of food shortages. The Home Office, the Ministry of Transport and the War Office had co-operated in making the utmost possible provision for supplying the immediate needs of the people in London and the large provincial centers, particularly those for bread and milk.

The preservation of order is also part of the emergency preparations and special constables in the London area have been ordered to be ready for duty if required. The railways will be guarded by troops, but no arrangements have yet been made for running trains by means of troops. It is recognized, however, that everybody must expect a considerable amount of hardship as the result of the strike.

Just before 8 o'clock it was announced that the Government was prepared to use military forces to insure the continuance of necessary public services. It was added that arrangements had been made to requisition private motor cars. The corroboration of these two announcements provoked the comment that there was a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous.

As the first act in the drama unfolds itself public opinion seems about evenly balanced. The haste of the union is condemned, but the Government is charged with having been dilatory in realizing the seriousness of the issue.

George Nicoll Barnes—who, by the way, is to be one of the British representatives at the labor congress called to meet in Washington under the League of Nations agreement—is quoted as declaring that the proposals which the Government set before the railwaymen's executive never had a ghost of a chance of being accepted. The inference is that the Government failed to appreciate the danger of which it had been warned.

Just before noon the men's representatives arrived at 10 Downing Street, where the Ministerial Council had been held in the morning. For two hours they and the Ministers sat together, and when Sir Eric Geddes and others left the Ministry at 2 o'clock an optimistic spirit was manifest. The optimism was short-lived, for at 3 o'clock the Downing Street conference ended with dramatic suddenness, and Mr. Thomas then made his broken-hearted announcement that the strike would start at midnight.

Stock Exchange business continued to be affected by anxiety over the railway situation, although the failure of the conference to reach an agreement was not known until after official hours. Investors stayed their hand while waiting on events, and selling was limited. Railway stocks remained steady, despite the outlook.

Earlier Railway Disputes.

The first great industrial dispute involving British railways occurred in 1911, when a twenty-four-hour ultimatum was issued by the three most powerful railway unions to stop working fifteen hours a day. At that time Lord George secured peace after two days' general stoppage, during which there was a loss to the transport service of £500,000 worth of traffic.

In 1912, 1913, and 1914 and up to date there have been further grave troubles. This year has been one of ceaseless unrest in the railway world. In January there was a dispute on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, involving 2,000 workers, and trouble on the District Railway affecting 500 men. The demands were conceded. A strike on the London & Southwestern Railway in August was followed by an official strike of motormen on the City & South London electric line; but both these sectional attempts collapsed.

BRITAIN'S BLACK OUTLOOK.

Railroad Strike Is Expected to Paralyze the Country's Trade.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 27.—"England's Black Saturday." As the display head in one morning newspaper and in many respects the line summarizes the feeling of the moment.

In the last few weeks optimistic views had begun to prevail regarding post-war conditions in this country. Production generally had increased, and the output of coal, particularly, had gone up. Though there was still much unemployment and dissatisfaction, signs had been noted of a general tendency to settle down to the hard work which was required to start the nation afresh on the road to prosperity. Some predictions, indeed, were being made that the temper of the country gave promise that the worst fears entertained about the difficulties ahead in the coming winter would come to naught.

The railway strike comes upon the public as a cold douche upon the hopes of all early industrial and commercial renaissance. Now comes a labor war which threatens to bring the trade of the country to a complete standstill. Hopes that the strike will be short-lived are entertained in some of the highest quarters, and counsels of moderation are the order of the day.

The Daily Chronicle, which reflects the opinion of Premier Lloyd George, agrees that Mr. Thomas and other leaders of the railwaymen have done all in their power to state the case, but says there is a section of men who believed a strike was inevitable and forced matters to an issue. This section, it says, could not have prevailed if there had not been widespread discontent among railwaymen generally, and that discontent both the Government and the community must take into account, unearthing its real grounds, and remove the cause.

The Chronicle says that the men have put themselves in wrong by forcing this issue on the community here and now before the whole matter can be thrashed out in the light of day; for it is the whole community that is involved. The Government, it continues, will deal drastically with the emergency, for the life of the community is at stake. At all costs the Government must use its resources to the utmost to keep the country on the side of common sense and order, since reason and progress will not be attained by industrial war.

The Chronicle—and here again the paper may be taken as speaking for Mr. Lloyd George—appeals to the men to restrain their hot-headed brethren from disorderly conduct, and to use every effort to promote a situation in which discussion may be resumed and a solution found which will commend itself to the common sense of the community.

The Daily Telegraph welcomes the assurance that the Government is determined to fight the union with all the material and moral resources of the country and declares that the Ministry owe it to the nation to do so at all costs. The Daily Express says: "The railwaymen and any other strikers will find opposed to them the solid sense of the community as a whole."

The People of this country will not be starved into submission, will not tolerate a rule of force, whether it comes from without or within the Kingdom."

TURKEY'S FATE HOLDS PEACE TABLES INTEREST

Landing of Greek Troops in Smyrna and Italian at Adalia Deepen Problem.

PARIS, Sept. 26. (Associated Press.)—What will be the fate of the Ottoman Empire and what sort of peace it will receive are subjects that are predominating in the Peace Conference circles, not least the German and Austrian treaties have been signed and the Bulgarian treaty has been signed. The sending of a French army into Armenia, according to these officials, would prove a costly proceeding.

It is believed in high quarters here that the French point of view at the coming conference on Turkey probably will be for the restoration of the Turkish Empire in Europe as a solution most likely to be satisfactory to all concerned. It has been stated that the fact that Russia is not interested for the present in the Turkish question simplifies the problem, as the historic ambitions of Russia toward Constantinople are well known. Thus, according to Peace Conference circles, it would seem that the framing of the Turkish treaty would be relatively easy in principle, but unfortunately since the signing of the Turkish armistice in October events have occurred which, it is declared, are likely to raise difficulties. Notable among these is the landing of Greek troops in Smyrna and of Italians at Adalia.

more uncertainty and hesitation have been displayed by the Conference than that of Turkey. At various times since last December it has discussed three solutions for the situation—first, whether it was desirable to dismember Turkey; second, whether Turkey should be allowed to retain the pre-war position in Europe, and, third, whether the Sultan should be restored to the throne. The French oppose any combination which would give France the mandate over any part of the Ottoman Empire to the detriment of the influence which they exercise over the whole. French officials argue that a mandate involves responsibilities and expense, and express the opinion that this is one of the causes for the alleged dissatisfaction of the Americans to accept the Armenian mandate, which also has been offered to France. The sending of a French army into Armenia, according to these officials, would prove a costly proceeding.

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New York Evening Post

NEW PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Striking portrait of President Wilson in his fighting mood, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.

MRS. HERCHT LANE ADMITS MARRIAGE

Attorney, After Visiting Her in
Carmel, Tells of Cash Set-
tlement Made by Lane.

WILL BE NO PROSECUTION

Neither Connecticut, New York,
Nor New Jersey Has Basis
for Criminal Action.

In view of an announcement last night by Charles E. Kelley that his client, Grace Hercht Lane, had decided definitely that she would not ask for the prosecution of J. Merritt Lane, whom she accuses of having contracted a bigamous marriage with her in Stamford, Conn., last April 4, it appears probable that there will be no criminal proceedings against Lane because of the matrimonial tangle in which he is charged with being the central figure.

Mr. Kelley's announcement was made in Carmel, N. Y., where Mrs. Lane lives at the home of Mrs. George D. Cole, after a conference with his client.

The attorney, who accompanied Mrs. Lane to Stamford last June when she requested Prosecutor Matthew Kenealy to begin proceedings against Lane and who subsequently at the request of his client asked Kenealy to delay those proceedings, made no secret of the fact that Mrs. Lane's decision not to try to punish Lane for the wrongs of which she accuses him is due to Lane having made ample financial provision for her and her seven-year-old son, Joseph.

Mrs. Lane soon is to move into the house which is being built for her in Carmel on three lots she bought recently. It is understood that she feels that nothing could be gained for her or her boy by a criminal proceeding against Lane and that she is eager to have the whole affair forgotten.

Mr. Kenealy visited Carmel yesterday to the company of Dr. Clarence Hill, Frank of the First Baptist Church in Stamford, who performed the ceremony on April 4. The prosecutor was not permitted to see Mrs. Lane, but Dr. Frank, after waiting about most of the day, was admitted late in the afternoon. He spent about five minutes with Mrs. Lane and when he emerged said that he had called as a minister and friend. He declared that he had identified her positively as the woman married to the man who called himself Joseph M. Lane. Dr. Frank did not return to Stamford with Mr. Kenealy, but there was a rumor that some one interested in the case had induced him to go to New Jersey in order that he might say whether the ex-Vice Chancellor was the man he married to Grace Hercht.

The visit of Prosecutor Kenealy to Carmel gave rise to a report that the Stamford authorities had reversed their attitude of the past few days and had decided to attempt to prosecute Mrs. Kenealy dissipated this, however, upon his return to Stamford, when he declared that the case from his point of view stood precisely where it did from the time it first was brought to his attention; he again referred to the Connecticut statute which makes bigamy a crime only if the parties to the illegal marriage dwell together as man and wife within that State. He declared that he is still without evidence that such was the case in the present instance.

In view of Mrs. Lane's unwillingness to prosecute and the impossibility of forcing her to come to Connecticut as a witness it is practically certain there will be no prosecution there unless she changes her mind.

The possibility of any court action in New York County was disposed of just as definitely yesterday by District Attorney Swann. Mr. Swann conferred by telephone with Mr. Kenealy in order that he might be put in possession of the facts, and then announced that his office had no further interest in the case. He had found nothing illegal in the agreement Kenealy told him that Merritt Lane had made to support the woman and child in Carmel, and inasmuch as the marriage did not take place here he lacked jurisdiction over any phase of the case.

While interest in the marriage of Lane to Mrs. Garrison-Kerr was maintained yesterday, in view of Mrs. Lane's statement that Lane had married her in Niagara Falls in 1912, years before he presented the present alliance, there was no evidence that the

Kerr marriage could be questioned. Mrs. Grace Hercht Lane herself has said that it was because Lane found a flaw in a supposed previous divorce that he induced her to separate from him until he could perfect his divorce, and that it was after his first wife divorced him at Reno that he remarried her at Stamford. Thus it would appear that if Lane did go through a real first marriage with her and did not deceive her, that first marriage was not legal and would not invalidate his union with Mrs. Kerr. A search of the vital records at Niagara Falls for several years before and after the date of the alleged first marriage between Lane and Mrs. Hercht fails to reveal that any such marriage took place there.

In view of these developments talk of prosecution in New Jersey, though still heard, appears to be without foundation in legal fact. Thus it appears that the worst that is apt to happen to Lane, unless in the end he is able to produce some astounding explanation of the tangle, would be his discharge from the position of Master of Chancery which he now occupies by appointment of the Chancellor.

The Ethics Committee of the New Jersey Bar Association is expected, within a day or two, to take cognizance of the charges against Lane, and to lift them to the extent of determining whether he is of fit moral character to practice law in New Jersey. If they find him unfit, as they must if the charges against him are sustained, they will recommend to the Supreme Court that he be disbarred. Disbarment automatically would remove him as Master in Chancery, even if the Chancellor does not act in the meantime. It is generally believed that Lane will be the ruin of his professional career.

Lane yesterday issued a brief statement in which he said:

"The hardest task I have ever assumed is to keep quiet now. The apparent injustice to my family, and those who have been and wish to continue to be my friends, makes it hard. Nevertheless, I have elected my course, and shall persist in it, unless some until my judgment otherwise dictates."

NO ACTION IN LANE'S CASE.

Neither Governor Nor Chancellor
Has Moved to Oust Him as Master.

Special to The New York Times.
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Neither Governor William M. Runyon nor Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker took any step today to end Merritt Lane's connection with the Court of Chancery of New Jersey because of the charges made against him in a matrimonial mystery.

The Governor declared that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, the power of appointment over Vice Chancellors and Advisory Masters being vested in the Chancellor.

At the Chancellor's office it was declared that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that he would not take any step today to end Merritt Lane's connection with the Court of Chancery of New Jersey because of the charges made against him in a matrimonial mystery.

The Governor declared that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, the power of appointment over Vice Chancellors and Advisory Masters being vested in the Chancellor.

AGAINST POOLING WAR DEBT

Gould Wants House Informed on
Alleged Propaganda to That End.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Opposition to the proposition to internationalize the war debt, which was discussed at the Peace Conference, has become very strong in Congress, where fear is expressed that the Administration may finally recommend that this country assume a portion of the debt of the countries associated with the United States in the war. Every effort in Paris to have the United States sanction such internationalization was vetoed by President Wilson and his economic advisers.

Representative Gould of New York said that the agitation was being conducted by well-organized propaganda, and, in order to expose this and bring the entire matter to a focus, he offered in the House today a resolution calling upon the President to furnish the House with all information pertaining to any movement in the United States or abroad to bring about the internationalization of the war debt.

"I have been watching the position of the foreign exchange," said Mr. Gould. "With respect to the United States dollar and the discount rate at which it is being sold, we are seeing French franc, Italian lira, and German mark have been quoted."

"Intimations have been made and reports have come from Europe that there might be a request to the Supreme Council or some other section of the Peace Conference looking toward a combining of the liabilities of the countries associated together for the prosecution of the war. If such question were given serious consideration, it would widely and deeply affect international finance and our foreign relations and foreign trade. Therefore, it seemed to me as though the country should have all the information in this regard that it is advisable to divulge."

EUGENE DAVIS BUYS EUREKA SHORT LINE

Pays About \$1,000,000 for 87-
Mile Road in California
Silver District.

WAS LARGELY OWNED HERE

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Ogden
Mills Held Interests—Buyer
Revived Famous Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The Eureka and Eureka Railway was sold yesterday to Eugene Davis of New York and Eureka, at a price of approximately \$1,000,000. The vendors were Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, a daughter of the late D. O. Mills, and Ogden Mills of New York, and George Whitelaw of this city.

John E. Sexton, President of the road, who has for years managed the joint railroad interests of Mrs. Reid, Mills and Whitelaw on the coast, yesterday consummated the sale with Davis, who arrived at the Palace Hotel from Eureka Wednesday night.

Davis is the man who has reincarnated Eureka from the ashes of its past glories. A year ago it was moribund. Today it is booming. He has secured individual control of all the great properties there that were once famous, and all the adjoining properties within the mineral belt that extends for a length of about three miles by a third of a mile across.

He has invested about \$400,000 in the Eureka-Croesus, the Eureka-King, the Eureka-Perseus and about 200 adjoining properties. He has sunk shafts and made prospects below the old workings, and in July last struck the new silver bonanza that seems interminable and runs to \$300 and \$350 a ton. The ore has now to be sent to Salt Lake City for reduction. The output exceeds the present capacity of the railroad.

"Circumstances forced me to buy the property," he said at the Palace Hotel last night. "I take over possession Dec. 31. Meanwhile, I have ordered today extra equipment that will enable the line to handle 300 tons of traffic each way every day. The present capacity of the line is about 100 tons."

In the old days Eureka's glory the railway, which is but eighty-seven miles long, was one of the best paying short lines in the world.

When silver dropped to 42 cents a ounce the glory of Eureka and the great profits of the line departed. But Sexton took over the control of the railway and kept it going.

Eureka faded away from being a prosperous city of 12,000 people to a dead-end town struggling for existence. The purchase of the railway by Davis has the sensation of local banking and mining circles yesterday and was regarded as presaging the most remarkable revival of a mining town and mining industry recorded on the coast since the Bonanza days. The Cornstock yielded some \$200,000,000 in the great days, while Eureka yielded about \$200,000,000.

Church Notices on Page Nineteen.



PROFITS

In shops so "exclusive" that few men enter, prices must also be "exclusive," and the percentage of profit on the individual suit large.

But many men buy their clothes here and we can well be satisfied with a fair margin of profit, which is one reason why many men buy their clothes here.

Other reasons are superior fabrics, expert workmanship, careful finishing and correct styling.

\$29.75 to \$54.75

Flights—Fifth Floor, Front.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square Inc. New York

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 35th Street
SECOND FLOOR

Another Re-grouping of Men's & Young Men's Fall Suits

for
TO-DAY
At the One-Price of
\$43.50

If you'll notice, we do not wait until the end of the season to "clean" stock!

What would be the use?

As we get along in the season we find that our selections in certain sizes begin to thin out. If it is at all possible for us to replenish these particular patterns, we do so. But if we can't, we re-group them into one lot and, not bothering about their former price, put a quick-disposal ticket on it and out it flies! That, to our mind, is the new way of operating a high-class clothing business. Why let all these odds and ends of styles and sizes accumulate until the season is over? It doesn't do us any good and it certainly doesn't help you. So what's the use?

Hence, these suits at \$43.50 are what in the olden days you would have to wait till the end of the season for.

Use the 5th Avenue Arcade

Lord & Taylor

38th Street—FIFTH AVENUE—39th Street

For Today's Selling Women's Coats

A Collection of
Smart New Models
Unusual Values

\$55.00

Coats of decided style interest and superior quality developed in the fabrics which are the accepted vogue.

Suedine—Silverstone
Normandy and
Burra Cloths
Diagonal Silverstones

in rich new shades. Expertly tailored in every detail, and lined with peau de cygne, these Autumn and Winter Coats have deep collars, novel pockets and are belted or loose, as one prefers.

(One typically smart style is illustrated.)

Many Models for Selection at This Very Moderate Price.



Sport Suits For Town and Country



THE NEW colorful heather jerseys for immediate wear, heavy enough to be comfortable for crisp Autumn days—a fabric that has been adopted generally by women who go to business and want an inexpensive suit that is decidedly smart, dressy and serviceable.

The new pinch back belted model with the mannish worsted collar and revers, the wanted fall colors—a limited number will be placed on sale at \$29.50.

Rainbow Tweed
Sport Suits—\$45.00

Expressing fashion's latest decree, developed in these effective imported mixtures, to be worn on the Green and for all field sports.

Riding Habits

Presenting the latest models, cut to emphasize the correct Equestrian figure lines—materials have been selected to appeal to the particular horsewoman. Cross saddle and side saddle models—all custom tailored.

\$50.00 to \$75.00

Third Floor

Can the Nation's School Children Be Saved from Bolshevism, I.W.W.ism and the Like?

An experiment to TEST THIS Problem is to be made in the State of Michigan, where there will be reproduced during ten weeks in 100 towns a series of ten illustrated sermons by

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

on the questions of

PATRIOTISM, LAW, LIBERTY, WEALTH,
POVERTY, LABOR AND CAPITAL

This laboratory experiment is to determine whether our children and the new immigrants, through the eye and ear, can understand the new social movements which are threatening Americanism. A unique educational campaign.

The Hillis Lectures, with Illustrations, will be printed in full in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle on the Sermon Pages each Monday following their delivery in Plymouth Church.

The Eagle, with these lectures, will be mailed anywhere in the United States and Canada to Preachers, School Teachers and others for 50 cents. Address

HILLIS LECTURE SERIES, BOX T
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

McCutcheon's

Fifth Ave., 33d and 34th Sts.

AUTUMN FROCKS FOR THE YOUNGER FOLKS

In sizes 8 to 14 years

NEW styles and makes shown for the first time this autumn—in excellent taste and with the usual character that marks the McCutcheon garment.

Not only are these children's dresses flawless in workmanship and tailoring, but they are made of the very finest quality of Serge, Taffeta, Devonshire, Gingham and French Pique.

Our stock of Boy's Wash Suits of Linen and Devonshire Cloth is equally inviting for the mother of tiny tots.

Mothers will also find a complete assortment of Muslim Underwear for girls from 2 to 14 years.

And we are always prepared to help in arranging complete and practical layettes.

Dress of Navy Blue All-Wool fine Serge, collar and cuffs trimmed with White Mohair Braid, hand-hemmed Skirt, sizes 8 to 14 years.

Second Floor



DEMOCRATS MEET TO GET \$5,000,000 FUND

National Committee Not Booming McAdoo or Any Candidate, Cummings Says.

VOTES OF WOMEN SOUGHT

Secretary Glass, Attorney General Palmer, and Bernard M. Baruch at Atlantic City Conference.

Special to The New York Times.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—The high cost of Presidential campaigns was the all engrossing topic of discussion at the conference held here today by the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee. The conference was called for the purpose of making preparations for the national contest a year hence.

Other questions which came up for animated discussion had to do with the publicity work and a campaign which is being contemplated, with a view to bringing the women voters throughout the country in line for the Democratic candidate in the Presidential fight. In considering this question the Executive Committee is proceeding on the presumption that a sufficient number of States will have ratified the Federal suffrage amendment by that time to make certain a country-wide participation of women in the Presidential election.

Two members of President Wilson's Cabinet are attending the conference, which is being held at the St. Charles Hotel, behind closed doors. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who is a

member of the Executive Committee, addressed the members this afternoon. Secretary of the Treasury C. Glass, who has many years of experience in politics and has represented his native State, Virginia, of the Democratic National Committee, is here but has not appeared yet at the meetings of the Executive Committee.

Bernard M. Baruch and Thomas L. Chadbourne, both of whom were active in the financial management of the 1916 campaign, were in conference with members of the Executive Committee this afternoon. Mr. Baruch returned to New York this afternoon, after having luncheon with Attorney General Palmer.

The success of activity of W. H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and his lieutenants, who are touring the country constantly, in an endeavor to pave the way for a winning fight next year, according to members of the Executive Committee, is largely responsible for the conference now in progress. The Democratic leaders are well aware that Mr. Hays with the active co-operation of interests that always have opened their coffers to the Republicans in years of Presidential elections, is preparing to raise the biggest campaign fund in the history of his party, and have been aroused to a keen realization of the necessity of exerting themselves earlier than has been customary to procure the means of war for their own fight. The fact that, though the most rigid economy was practiced in the last Presidential contest, the committee funded the campaign approximately \$800,000 "in the hole" and was compelled to spend weary months and years in an effort to get out of debt has further impressed upon the members the importance of this problem.

Jameson suggests \$5,000,000.
At a meeting tonight W. D. Jamieson, of Iowa, Director of Finance of the Democratic National Committee, told the members of the Executive Committee that on a basis of the outlay for the 1916 campaign it would become necessary to raise at least \$5,000,000 to see the party through next year's fight even though the most rigid economy was practiced.

A sub-committee, of which Mr. Jamieson and Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the National Committee, are members, was charged with mapping out a plan for collecting whatever would be necessary through popular subscriptions. This sub-committee is wrestling with the problem tonight and will report to a full meeting of the Executive Committee tomorrow.

The idea of Mr. Jamieson is to raise the money through popular subscriptions from one or two million contributors, but some of the committee members expressed doubt whether this method would not prove far too costly.

Home S. Cummings, of Connecticut, Chairman of the National Committee, presided at the conference. The other members in attendance were: Bruce Kremer, Vice Chairman and member from Montana; Edward G. Hoffman, Secretary and member from Indiana; Wilbur Marsh, Treasurer and member from Iowa; Carter Glass of Virginia; A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania; John T. Barnett of Colorado; Charles Boeschelstein of Illinois; John W. Coughlin of Massachusetts; J. Alderson B. Dockweller of California; Robert Ewing of Louisiana; Clark Howell of Georgia; Cordell Hull of Tennessee; A. A. Jones of New Mexico; F. B. Lynch of Minnesota; N. E. Macdonald of New York; A. F. Macdonald of New York; E. H. Moore, Ohio; A. F. Mullen, Nebraska; Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; Mrs. George Bass, Chairman of the Woman's Bureau; W. R. Hollister, Executive Secretary; W. D. Jamieson, Director of Finance; Hans Riff, Director of Naturalized Citizens Bureau; J. J. Hughes, acting Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sub-committees have been appointed to consider such questions as a special campaign among women, a prospective campaign among the foreign-born voters, which is to include Americanization, and the proposal for dividing the country into zones with a number of subsidiary headquarters in the interest of more effective work than has been accomplished under the system now in vogue. In connection with this plan Chairman Cummings said tonight that in the next Presidential campaign, as in the last campaign, the main headquarters of the Democratic National Committee would be in New York City and that subsidiary headquarters might be established in Chicago, Butte, Mont., and either Seattle or Portland, Ore., for the Pacific Coast.

The Two-thirds Rule.
According to a report this evening, the Executive Committee has not received with favor the proposal of Arthur P. Mullen, National Committeeman from Nebraska, which contemplated abandoning the rule, traditional with the Democratic Party, that a two-thirds vote shall be required for a national convention for the nomination of President and Vice President. The Executive Committee could not possibly take final action on any such proposal, and it has been discussed only incidentally. Only the con-

vention itself can change the rule, on recommendation from the National Committee or on its own initiative.

"We have been talking of abandoning the two-thirds rule," said Mr. Cummings in discussing this proposal.

"Undoubtedly it would be simpler and perhaps more expeditious to nominate by a majority. The reason why it has not been done is the traditional devotion of the Democratic Party to the rule of voting delegations as a unit. With this rule in force the majority rule cannot be practically applied.

While there has been a lot of informal talk about candidates among the members, the subject has been taboo as a topic of discussion at the conference themselves, according to Chairman Cummings and other members.

"Reports that this committee is interested in the candidacy of former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo or any other Democrats with Presidential aspirations are absurd and preposterous," said Mr. Cummings. "We know that it is not our business to nominate candidates. We are here to agree on plans for a fight that will elect the candidates after they have been nominated. That is all."

"I am in Atlantic City to confer with the committee regarding certain financial phases of next year's campaign," said Mr. Baruch, who has been credited with being custodian in chief of the McAdoo boom, said before leaving for New York that he was not here to promote the candidacy of any man.

Mr. Baruch, who has been credited with being custodian in chief of the McAdoo boom, said before leaving for New York that he was not here to promote the candidacy of any man.

LUTHERANS TO AID EUROPE.
Will Send 3,000,000 Garments and \$1,000,000 for Relief.

Leaders of the Lutheran Church of America, appointed a committee to launch a nation-wide campaign among their members to bring immediate relief to destitute countries of Europe, at an emergency meeting held yesterday at the Hotel Astor. It was announced that the slogan for the campaign would be "Clothing before Victory" and that within one month they would send nine tons of clothing, equivalent to 3,000,000 garments, and \$1,000,000 to Poland, Austria-Hungary and the Finnish States.

GIVES CHILD FOR \$10,000.

Mother Lets Uncle and Aunt Adopt Girl Upon Payment.

For the sum of \$10,000 a mother yesterday gave up her child and permitted it to be adopted by its uncle and aunt. The matter came up in the Orphans' Court in Newark before Judge Fred Stickel, Jr. The application for the adoption of the child was made by William Herbert, manager of the Everlast Company, Inc., of 300 Broadway, and his wife, Mrs. Arlene Arnold Herbert. The child is Marietta Herbert, 2½ years old, daughter of Mrs. Evelyn Ryder Herbert, who lives at the Carnegie Hall apartments, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Her husband, Harold, a brother of William Herbert, died in Asheville, N. C., Oct. 12 last. He left an estate of more than \$100,000. His will, which was probated in Hudson County, left the bulk of the estate to his brother and provided an annuity of \$500 for the support of his widow and child. Mrs. Evelyn Herbert told the court that she was unable to support herself and the child on the annuity and had signed an agreement permitting the adoption of the child by the uncle and aunt. She was to receive \$10,000 from the estate to permit her to go back to England. The application for the adoption of the child was granted.

REV. W. T. McELVEEN RESIGNS

Leaving Because Manhattan Church Will Not Move Uptown.

Dr. William T. McElveen has resigned as pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway near Seventy-sixth Street, because the congregation has not sold its present property and built a church in the vicinity of Columbia University where the majority of the members live. He has announced that he will preach his last sermon tomorrow morning. However, his resignation has not been accepted and the officers of the church, together with the congregation, will hold a meeting following the service to act upon it.

Church Notices on Page Nineteen.

Young's Hats

THE best-dressed men in the city never ask what style of hat is newest and best.

—They simply go to Young's and get it.

Soft Hats, \$4—\$5 and up

Derbies, \$5 and \$8

Stores: "All Over Town."

You Are Invited

TO THE ELECTRICAL SHOW

better come!

At the Grand Central Palace

where

"The Little Servants of the Home"

are efficiently working every day except Sunday, from Wednesday, September 24th, until Saturday, October 4th, beginning each morning at eleven o'clock

The following firms are exhibiting many interesting and useful appliances which, with the Edison Service, aid in shop, office and home efficiency

- | | |
|---|--|
| Allen Sales Service, Inc.
347 Madison Avenue | Hot-Flo Faucet Corporation
1400 Broadway |
| Alpha Electric Company
149 West 30th Street | Hurley Machine Co.
151 West 42nd Street |
| American Ironing Machine Company
70 West 45th Street | Illuminating Engineering Society
29 West 39th Street |
| American Bronze Products Company
25 Third Avenue | Jorgensen, John
114 Liberty Street |
| Baker, R. & L., N. Y. Corp.
17 Central Park West | Kimball Electrical Construction Company
42 East 23rd Street |
| B & K Manufacturing Co.
200 Fifth Avenue | Landers, Cray & Clark
200 Fifth Avenue |
| Bennage Company, The
N. Y. Appliance Co., Times Building, 42nd St. | Lansden Company, Inc.
Danbury, Conn. |
| Bohn, C. C., Electric Co.
820 Sixth Avenue | Latham, E. B., & Co.
650 Pearl Street |
| Branden, Hedges, McLain, Inc.
80 Maiden Lane | Laundryette Sales Co.
34 West 37th Street |
| Brokaw, Edler Co.
50 East 42nd Street | Lightolier Company
689 Broadway |
| Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc., The
360 Pearl Street, Brooklyn | Livingston, J., & Company
104 East 41st Street |
| Buerkle, W. A., Sales Company
212 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. | Main, H. H., Co., Inc.
251 West 19th Street |
| Clements Manufacturing Co.
1475 Broadway | Majestic Electric Development Co.
1705 Alleghany Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Cockaday, L. M., & Company
2674 Bailey Avenue | Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.
17 Park Place |
| Commercial Electric Truck Co. of America
405 Lexington Avenue | Manning, Bowman & Company
200 Fifth Avenue |
| Comstock Household Service
21 East 40th Street | Metropolitan Detroit Electric Auto Co.
20 Central Park West |
| Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Co.
64 Lafayette Street | Metropolitan Engineering Company
35 Vestry Street |
| Contra-Pole Electric Company
1227 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. | National Lamp Company
120 Broadway |
| Cooper-Hewitt Electrical Co.
Hoboken, N. J. | New Home Sewing Machine Company
45 East 17th Street |
| Dayton Pump Manufacturing Co.
30 East 42nd Street | New York Appliance Co.
Times Building, 42nd Street |
| Delco Electric Laboratories Co.
18 West 62nd Street | New York Electrical School
39 West 17th Street |
| Display Stage Lighting Co.
314 West 44th Street | New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City |
| Dundy Products Co.
295 Fifth Avenue | Nicholas Power Co.
90 Gold Street |
| Duparquet, Huot & Monseur Co.
110 West 22nd Street | Ohio Electric Co.
145 West 46th Street |
| Edison Electrical Appliance Co.
147 Waverly Place | Pease, Behning Company
22 East 40th Street |
| Electric Meter Corporation
55 Liberty Street | Pittsburg Electric Specialty Company
396 Broadway |
| Electrical Record
114 Liberty Street | Pneumatic Company
Worcester, Mass. |
| Electrical Review
19 Park Row | Rawson Electrical Instrument Company
Cambridge, Mass. |
| Electric Storage Battery Co.
19th and Alleghany Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. | Regina Company
47 West 34th Street |
| Electrical Testing Laboratories
East End Avenue and 80th Street | Royal-Eastern Electric Supply Co.
114 West 27th Street |
| Electrical World
10th Avenue and 86th Street | Shelton Electric Co.
16 East 42nd Street |
| Elekta Vacuum Cleaner Company
12 East 42nd Street | Sibley-Pitman Electric Corp.
190 6th Avenue |
| Everyday Electric Magazine
2 West 46th Street | Sloane, W. & J.
Fifth Avenue and 47th Street |
| Federal Sign System (electric)
627 West 43rd Street | Stodder, E. D.
6 Prospect Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. |
| Federal Telephone & Telegraph Company
Buffalo, N. Y. | Strauss & Company, Inc.
302 West 52nd Street |
| Fitzgerald Manufacturing Co.
Torrington, Conn. | Thompson, Albert
Jamaica, L. I. |
| Fox Electrical Corporation, The
119 West 42nd Street | Tri-City Electric Company
18 Mechanic Street, Newark, N. J. |
| Gage Publishing Company
114 Liberty Street | Truwell, Wm., & Sons
16 Cedar Street |
| General Electric Co.
120 Broadway | Tucker Electrical Construction Co.
114 West 30th Street |
| Geyer Electric Co.
70 Fifth Avenue | United Electric Light & Power Co., The
130 East 15th Street |
| Goodwill Electric Company
110 West 40th Street | U. S. Cloth Cutting Machine Co.
414 West Broadway |
| Habibshaw Electric Cable Company, Inc.
10 East 43rd Street | Viking Sign Co.
560 Seventh Avenue |
| Hamilton Beach Manufacturing Company
114 Liberty Street | Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Co.
252 West 29th Street |
| Hart, Wallace B.
46 East 41st Street | Walker Vehicle Company
Grand Central Terminal |
| Hart-Morrison
730 6th Avenue | Ward Vehicle Company
Mount Vernon, N. Y. |
| Home Devices Corporation
11 East 42nd Street | Western Electric Co.
195 Broadway |
| Hooven Letter Service, Inc.
387 Fourth Avenue | Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
105 Broadway |
| Hoover Suction Sweeper Co.
47 West 34th Street | Wireless Improvement Company
47 West Street |
| | Yonkers Electric Light & Power Company
Yonkers, N. Y. |

The New York Edison Company
Always at Your Service

Camels are the most likable cigarettes you ever smoked!

Put Camels quality, refreshing flavor and cigarette satisfaction to the utmost test—then compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Made to meet your taste, Camels never tire it, no matter how liberally you smoke them!

Every time you light a Camel you get new and keener enjoyment! How you will appreciate their refreshing flavor and fragrance!

They appeal so keenly to the most fastidious smokers!

The expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos makes Camels such a cigarette revelation—they're so fascinatingly smooth and mellow-mild, yet, so full bodied!

You prefer the joys of this wonderful Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Freedom from any unpleasant cigarettey aftertaste or any unpleasant cigarettey odor makes Camels as unusual as they are enjoyable.

You'll prefer Camels Quality to coupons, premiums or gifts!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

RENEE BOUCAULT NAMED IN 3 SUITS

Sues Husband, Is Sued by Him
in Behalf of Child; and Is an
Attachment Defendant.

COURT FAILS TO FIND HER

Alleged to be Squandering Fortune
and Threatening to Annul
Baby's Trust Fund.

Mrs. Boucault, granddaughter of Don Boucault and daughter of Aubrey Boucault, and heir to a fortune left by her maternal grandfather, Isaac E. Boucault, plate glass manufacturer, who reached her twenty-first birthday on Feb. 6 last, but who has appeared in court frequently during her infancy, is a party to two actions filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. In one suit she is the plaintiff, and seeks to get possession of rugs and bronzes valued at \$2,000 alleged to have been taken by her second husband. In the other case her husband sues her in behalf of their infant daughter, Arline Patricia Boucault, to prevent her from revoking a trust embracing property alleged to be worth \$50,000 inherited from her maternal grandfather.

Mrs. Boucault is also defendant in a third action in the City Court by a department store, in which an attachment is to recover \$1,172 for goods sold was granted by Justice Sulmick on the ground that Mrs. Boucault, who lived during the summer in a cottage at Carmine, cannot be found. Sheriff Knott's deputies were unable to find her yesterday, although it was understood that she was in Philadelphia.

In her complaint against her husband, Mrs. Boucault alleges that he is a theatrical man, Mrs. Boucault describes him as Alexander Marks, also known as Alexander Boucault, also known as Thomas E. Boucault, also known as Al Hill. It was learned yesterday that the defendant's real name is Al Hill, but that his stage name is Al Hill, and that when he first met the plaintiff, when she was the wife of a man, he was a sales manager for a moving picture concern, he took the name Boucault at her request, and married her on Jan. 11, 1918, in Philadelphia under the name of Howard Boucault.

Mrs. Boucault alleges that she is the owner of personal property worth \$2,000, of which her husband took possession on Aug. 26 last and which he withholds from her wrongfully. The complaint served on the defendant at 154 Broadway alleges that the articles taken include a bronze electric fan, known as "Horsehead," worth \$300; a bronze vase and ruler, \$225; bronze figure, \$111; red velvet brocade rug, 18 by 20 feet, \$80; yellow rug, 3 by 9 feet, \$150; and yellow rug, 4 by 9 feet, \$250.

It was learned yesterday that the marital life of the couple was not happy and that they parted in the summer. Mrs. Boucault, residing at the Boucaults, she left the place later, and in behalf of the husband it was alleged yesterday that he merely took possession of effects left behind by his wife to save them from possible loss. The suit against Mrs. Boucault by the husband, as guardian of their infant daughter, also named as defendant Oscar Boucault, a lawyer who became guardian of her property before she came of age, Henry Waldman, attorney for the husband, was unable to find Mrs. Boucault to serve the papers on her, but he was served on Mr. Englander. The complaint states that Mrs. Boucault formed a trust fund of other property with her guardian as trustee, before she came of age, for the following reasons:

Realizing that she was not qualified to control and manage her estate, and to her extravagance and improvident habits and her sister's lack of financial matters and conceiving it to be the best interest of her estate, she left child and herself, and with the object of preserving the estate in case of her death, so the child would be cared for, she created the trust of which she is now guardian.

Mrs. Boucault married Seelye at the Little Church Around the Corner in 1914, when she was sixteen. Subsequently she made frequent attempts to get control of the property from her grandmother, Mrs. Boucault, and from Frederick C. Seelye, her father-in-law, for a divorce, which was granted later in Bronx County. It was alleged that she was under the influence of her present husband, described as Al Hill, who was named as co-defendant, and that she was using him money.

TO GIVE CONZ MEDAL TO KING

Italians of America Will Send Token of Esteem to Victor Emmanuel.

Rear Admiral Vito Conz of the Italian Navy will receive a gold medal to be given to the King upon his return to Italy, at a ceremony to be held at the City College Stadium on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. The ceremony will be conducted under the auspices of the Italian Club, an Italian daily newspaper of this city.

Count Vincenzo Marchi di Cellere, Ambassador from Italy, who will preside at the ceremony, has arranged the program for the celebration, which is expected to be attended by thousands of Italians. Admiral Conz has consented to accept the medal for the Italian battle ship "Cavour" for the Italian navy.

The gold medal of the Italians of America will be presented to Rear Admiral Conz by the King's administration in the first salute of his country in the war, and for his services as a hero of the war, in donating a large part of the Crown estates and privileges to the people.

The medal was purchased by a popular subscription raised by Italians in this city, and it is expected that Mayor Ryan will take a leading part in the celebration and make the presentation in their behalf.

HIPPOS SAY IT'S AUTUMN.

Annual Moving Day in Central Park Officially Ends Summer.

Autumn is really here. And so we naturally turn to the hippopotami, Calypso and Miss Murphy, who for several years have made their home at the Central Park menagerie.

When these two move in from the open air, they will find the "big house," then New Yorkers know that the summer is unquestionably over. The last race has been won.

Calypso and Miss Murphy, duly kept up for a season, made their last journey last week, and now any time you care to call, you can see several square feet of their leather backs projecting above the dirt, surrounded by water of their pool. Their faces, unmarred by those of nervous animals, are usually hidden from view, seeming to indicate a certain disapproval of their surroundings and that, taking it all in all, they prefer summer to winter.



Yes! Stylish all-wool clothes can be low priced—*Moe Levy*

Other clothiers say it can't be done. I'm doing it—selling stylish all-wool clothes for one-third less than elsewhere.

I can afford to do it—other clothiers can't. They have middleman's profits to pay—I produce all my own clothes. They have high rents to pay—my store is on low-rent Walker Street.

They don't sell to as many men as I do—they must make a bigger profit per garment than I. In short—come here, you save one-third because I produce all my own clothes—my store is on low-rent Walker Street—I sell to thousands of men.

Super Suits \$25

Super-Suits—All-wool and individually styled bring you more for \$25 than you get elsewhere for one-third more. Come in and see this line of superb values.

Betterbilt \$40

Betterbilt Clothes are better from every angle. Better in style and cut—the all-wool fabrics are richer—the tailoring is superb. They'll match any custom tailor's finest—but they're sold at a price no custom tailor can match—\$40.

Kid Klothes \$8.95 to \$25

Boys like the styles of Kid Klothes—they're just like Big Brothers'. Mothers like the durable all-wool fabrics. Dad likes the low prices—one-third less because we make them ourselves and sell them from low-rent Walker Street.

"Right-o" Clothes \$25 to \$50

Some live-wire young men asked us to make a line that would suit their personality—lots of snap, dash and pep. We gave them Right-o and they've been wearing Right-o Clothes ever since. You will too, once you get in a Right-o Suit or Overcoat.

Moe Levy & Son

Our Only Store 119-125 Walker Street New York City

Every Subway or "Elevated" from Brooklyn and New York transfers direct to Canal Street Station, within sight of my store

Everybody knows

Saturdays
Until 16

Everybody knows

10 INVADE LANDLORD FACES PROSECUTION

Cases of Zittel, Katz, and the
House Superintendent to Go
Before Grand Jury.

ADMIT SEIZING APARTMENT

District Attorney Calls Action High-
Handed, and Says Example
Must Be Made.

The prosecution of Edwin F. Zittel, the agent, Philip Katz, the prospective tenant, and Elson Freese, the Superintendent, will follow the forcible entry on Thursday of the apartment at 838 West End Avenue, leased by William F. Heide, according to a statement made by Chief Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley yesterday. This statement followed a visit by Zittel, who is Vice President of Frederick Zittel & Co., renting agents for the house, with his attorney. The prosecutions promised by Mr. Talley are the result of a complaint by Mr. Heide, who is Vice President of the Henry Heide Corporation at 211 East 12th Street, that his apartment was forcibly entered by Katz, who is a clerk and sub-manufacturer at 11 East Twenty-sixth Street, and that he had the assistance of Zittel and Freese.

Both Mr. Katz and Mr. Zittel admitted yesterday that they had entered the apartment and had men working there, although Heide's lease had not expired, but they asserted in extenuation that Heide had practically abandoned the apartment, leaving only five chairs, a table, some children's toys, and a few linen sheets in the apartment, and moreover, that Katz had on several occasions requested Mr. Heide to allow him to send painters into the apartment so that it might be ready on Oct. 1, the date when his lease became effective, for occupancy by his wife who had been in a sanatorium for nine months, and that Heide had refused even when much more than a month's rent was offered to him. Mr. Katz said he would welcome having the facts placed before the Grand Jury.

According to the District Attorney, he had received information that Zittel had obtained a written agreement from Katz to indemnify the owner and agent of the apartment against any damages Heide might obtain in civil action. Mr. Talley said Zittel would not admit or deny that such an agreement had been made. Zittel asserted, Talley said, that he had on several previous occasions had similar questions raised regarding the entry of his men into the apartment, some of which resulted in legal proceedings, and that should a similar situation arise again he would do exactly as he had done in the Heide case.

He declared that he would continue to follow this course. Mr. Talley said, "He asked me, however, to act like a good fellow and appeal to Heide to withdraw the criminal charge and let the matter proceed as a civil case. I told him that his action barring Heide and his wife from their apartment was high-handed and not to be permitted, and that criminal prosecution was necessary as an example."

HEALTH EDUCATION URGED.

Dr. Lillian Welsh Advises Women
Physicians to Enter Into It.

In an address on "Health Education in Colleges and Schools," Dr. Lillian Welsh, at the Conference of Women Physicians yesterday, urged the need of women physicians making special preparation to enter the field of health education.

She said that adequate and effective health instruction in secondary schools was dependent upon education and effective courses in college, and that adequate and effective courses in college could only be obtained by establishing departments of health co-ordinate with those of chemistry, mathematics, and other required college departments.

During the past year, said Dr. Welsh, "as a result of four lectures on personal and public health given by a visiting woman physician in a college for women, the students made a demand for a full department of health education, and in working order for the beginning of the present college year. This work is bound to come, and it is the kind of work the woman physician should make her own."

Dr. Welsh spoke of the need of an active and aggressive interest in the welfare of children, and said that families must be taught to believe in the value of prophylactic procedures, despite the fact that they were not altogether infallible. Dr. Nancy Jensen made the recommendation of five years' service for hospital internes instead of four, and in making suggestions upon hospital conditions said that too many patients in hospitals were considered merely "cases."

Dr. Dau Se Zak of Soochow, and Dr. Li Li Chou of Foochow, who left Shanghai on Aug. 15, have just arrived to attend the conference. Professor Chang and Professor Yen, sent by the Chinese Government to study education in America, were visitors at the conference yesterday.

Yesterday's session was the last for several days, a recess being taken on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1.

MRS. ROBERTS WINS CASE.

Referee Orders \$53,166 Paid to Her
from Herman Sleicken Estate.

Morgan J. O'Brien as referee of a claim by Mrs. Agnes F. Roberts against the estate of Herman Sleicken, known as the "Coffee King," who died in Germany on Oct. 8, 1917, leaving an estate of more than \$1,000,000, made a report in the Supreme Court yesterday directing the Columbia Trust Company as Trustee of the Sleicken estate to pay \$53,166 to Mrs. Roberts under an agreement made in 1911.

The agreement, recited in the report, stated that "Mr. Sleicken will pay to Mrs. Roberts during her lifetime \$200 a month, and will provide and maintain in his will a legacy for her of \$50,000, or in lieu of such legacy and at his option will arrange with some trust company to pay her \$50,000 upon his death. Mrs. Roberts will not at any time in the future make or be a party to any demands of any nature upon Mr. Sleicken, or have or attempt against his wishes any form of conversation with him."

PROTESTS PAY RATE IN ARMY

Gen. Edwards Sees Officers' Morale
Lower—Lieut. Col. Ross Resigns.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The morale among officers of the regular army was never so low as it is today because of the inadequacy of their pay, in the opinion of Major General Clarence R. Edwards. In forwarding, as Commanding General of the Northeastern Department, the letter of resignation of Lieut. Col. W. W. Ross, General Edwards wrote to the Adjutant General of the army that the case was "typical of the alarming situation."

The indorsement of the department commander adds that because of the army pay standards "a man who accepts a commission today is taking a vow of poverty" and that his family "will have to grow up with less comfort than the average laborer's wife and children." "Something has got to be done quickly, because in this reorganization officers like Colonel Ross are essential."

Colonel Ross, a graduate of West Point fourteen years ago, said in his letter that "the present pay, or any increase contemplated, will no longer permit the standard of living formerly obtaining in the service." He is to go into business.

Suffrage Anti-Loss in Bay State.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Anti-suffragists who sought to place a question favorable to reversing the action of the Legislature in raising the Federal suffrage amendment upon the ballot on Election Day, failed to obtain a sufficient number of signatures for the petition. The Secretary of State's office announced that only 13,000 of the 15,000 signatures required were obtained.

Among the 2,721 military and civilian passengers who arrived last night from Brest on the United States naval transport Agamemnon were three Congressmen, members of the sub-committee of the Expenditure Committee, Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, Chairman; Oscar E. Bland of Indiana, and Henry D. Flood of Virginia, who had been abroad two months.

The committee found conditions bad in the prison camps, they said, especially by the one just outside Paris—Prison Camp No. 2—which Congressman Bland described as appalling. Later the committee will present their reports to Washington.

Congressman Flood said in his opinion the vast sums of money expended by the A. E. F. in France were waste, he added, but they were insignificant compared with the billions which had been expended. There were also instances of seven sentences to military prisoners, he said, but in most cases these were caused by serious offenses on the part of the soldiers themselves.

CONGRESSMEN SPLIT OVER ARMY WASTE

Flood Asserts That Vast Sums
Were Well Spent by Ex-
peditionary Forces.

A similar case, known as the "Compass case," where a purchasing agent bought thousands of compasses for which there was no use was another evident fraud.

"At the present time in France army officers and others who acted as purchasing agents for the Government are being tried and punished. Many will go to penitentiaries, but the facts will be kept out of the papers and hushed up as quickly as possible. The greatest trouble was in selecting the wrong men for these places. Plumbers were made purchasers of foodstuffs, and so on."

"We bring with us a copy of a blanket agreement in which \$7,000,000 worth of United States Government property was sold for \$100,000,000. There was \$300,000,000 worth of textiles and food alone included in this sale. A good part of this was as good as new. Some have deteriorated, however."

The transport Sol Navi also arrived from Brest with 1,750 troops and civilians, in charge of Major Franklin Edgcomb of Providence, R. I.

To Notify Liberty Candidate.

Major Michael A. Kelly of the 69th Regiment will be formally notified of his nomination by the newly organized Liberty Party for President of the Board of Aldermen at a notification meeting to be held in the Lexington Theatre Sunday night, Oct. 5. The acceptance speech by the Mayor will clearly outline the issues of the campaign as set forth in the platform of the Liberty Party.

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A private college preparatory school for boys. All grades. Thorough work. Small classes and individual instruction. Afternoon school under supervision of teachers. Library and laboratory. Manual training. All high rooms. Primary and Junior Department for boys 6 to 12 years old.

Gymnasium Building—Swimming Pool—Roof Playground—all on campus. Physical training in charge of an experienced coach.

Boys carried from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. If desired. Outdoor sports and recreation trips every afternoon and Saturday morning. Building between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, near the Hudson River. Accessible by Subway, Surface and Elevated roads and Fifth Avenue buses.

A thorough Education, Sound Physical Training, Development of Many Character.

Fourth Year begins September 10th. The Headmaster is at the School every morning.

Illustrated Year Book upon application.

LOUIS D. RAY, Ph. D., Headmaster Telephone Schuyler 4526

HELD FOR MURDER OF ROBIN COOPER

Wanderer and Negress Em-
ployed by Nashville Attorney
Accused by Detective.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—Dennis E. Metcalf and Nora Lee Jones, servants, were arrested this morning in connection with the murder of Robin J. Cooper, the Nashville attorney. The prisoners were taken into custody on a warrant sworn out by Gabriel Hansen, a private detective, who was arraigned in court this afternoon and, after pleading not guilty and waiving examination, were held for the grand jury without bail. Metcalf is charged directly with the murder, while the woman, who is a negress, is accused of being an accessory before the fact.

BOTH PROTEST INNOCENCE

Bloodstained Suit and Pillow Slip
Found in Room Hired
by Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

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ISSUE NEW CASUALTY LIST

War Department Makes Known

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Department publishes the following casualty list:

KILLED IN ACTION—C. L. Daily, Vance, Ala., private.

DIED OF DISEASE—C. L. Hanson, Richmond, Va., Major; J. Sheffler, Waynesboro, Penn.; E. E. Hargett, Mount Vernon, Ill.; A. F. Leale, Salt Lake City; G. L. Schilling, Jamaica, Louisiana, privates.

East Broadway, New York. Corporal: F. H. Burmaster, 711 4th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. T. N. Volpe, 500 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y. private.

WOUNDED (degree undetermined)—I. R. Tibbets, Weehawken, N. J., private.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—T. T. Williamson, 70 Brooklyn St., New York. Sergeant: C. M.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—M. Abramson, 19 East 12th St., N. Y. Corpal; S. Wilson, Roswell, N. M.; G. E. Walker, Andalusia, Ala., privates.

DIED OF WOUNDS (previously reported died of disease)—J. Crowley, Malden, Mass., Corpal.

KILLED IN ACTION (previously reported from accident and other causes)—C. S. Oliver, Elmira Heights, N. Y., Captain; H.

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NEW AMSTERDAM 31 S-15

Matinee To-Day **No Seat Over \$2**

Ziegfeld Follies

Last Week—Ziegfeld 8 o'Clock Revue
Tonight—Art Hickman's Orchestra
Oct. 2d—New Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

LYCEUM West 15 St. **Tues. Eve., 8:15** Seated Now
DAVID BELASCO will Present
INA CLAIRE in **"THE GOLD BY DIGGERS"** By ARTHUR HIGGINS
THURSTON Greatest Show on Earth

GLOBE N'way, 44th St. **FAMOUS SILENCIA:**
Mats. Today & Wed. 50c to \$1.
Eva. 8:30. 50c to \$1.

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S New Comedy
Clarence **HUDSON**
W. 44 St. Eva. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre


 Eves. 3:15. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:15.
 THE "Biggest Musical Success Since
 'The Merry Widow'."
Royal Vagabond
 BREAKING ALL RECORDS
 HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
 125 West 43d St.
 MONDAY, SEPT. 29TH—SEATS NOW
 RUTH CHATTERTON

in George Scarborough's New Comedy,
MOONLIGHT AND HONEYSUCKLE.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 19, at 3
CONCERT OF MUSIC FOR PIANO.

Rachmaninoff

Tickets \$2.50 to \$1. Boxes \$18 & \$15.

On Sale Sept. 29 at Box Office.
Direction C. A. ELLIS. (Steinway.)

TO-DAY—Southe
Jensen
Formerly the
QUAINTEST. PL

Wonderful Lunch—
DANCING 7 P. M. to
Tea Dance every

HOTEL
Bretton
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BROADWAY.

50TH TO 60TH STS. Restaurant of

The Rendez-Vous
RESTAURANT EXCL.

Greater New York's Greatest
MUSIC
Service at
all hours,
Table d'Hôte
de Luxe—
innovation

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PETER F. SHANLEY
PROPRIETOR OF
SHANLEY'S on

PELHAM SHORE ROAD
AND
SHANLEY'S
IN YONKERS
THE TWO MOST POPULAR
RESTORANTS
OFFER SPECIALTIES

OUR SPECIALTIES
GOOD FOOD AND SERVICE.
GOOD MUSIC AND DANCING.
ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES
AT BOTH PLACES.



—Comfort—Location—Refinement—

**Hotel
Netherland**
Fifth Avenue at 89th Street
Facing beautiful Central Park
Redecorated and refurnished throughout.

Large and Small Suites to Lease.
Superior Accommodations for
Transients and Tourists.
Exceptional Cuisine. Phone 3700 Plaza

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE 40 West 38th Street
HOME COOKING.
Closed Sundays, Wednesday, Baked Chicken 50c
Friday, Chicken a la Maryland, Lachons 50c
Afternoon Tea: Dinner 10-35c.

THE THISTLE 100 MADISON AVENUE
Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c and \$1.00. Chicken, meat
waffles, maple syrup, \$1.50, Saturday night.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 8TH ST
Luncheon, 50c. (Opp. Lord & Taylor)
Dinner, 75c.

CHICKEN - DINNERS EVERY TUESDAY

THE GREEN WITCH 48 East 10th Street
Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Closed Sundays.

Children Dinner Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ORANGE AND BLACK INN.
 "THE HOME OF REAL FOOD." 47 West 43
 Try Our Home-Made Bologn. 31.00—6.3 P. M.
BILLY ANN 203 Madison Avenue
 STRICTLY HOME-COOKED LUNCHEON. 50c
HEATHERDELL 18 East 65th Street
 LUNCHEON : AFTERNOON TEA : DINNER

SUNFLOWER. 4 East 36th Street.
Formerly Sams.
Same management. Chicken Wed., Sat..



A Business That Grows

The wise investor selects securities of a corporation showing rapid, healthy growth. Customers of the Middle West Utilities Company increased 24,712 in the last fiscal year; the first six months of 1919 the gain was 100% greater than 1918, while the net earnings for the first four months of 1919 showed 103% over the same period of 1918.

We offer bonds and notes of this company and its controlled properties to yield

6 1/2% to 7 1/2%

Write for our list T. 200.

ATBickmore & Co.
IN BROADWAY, N.Y.

COUPONS
Payable at Our Office
October 1, 1919

BRUSH ELECTRIC CO.
1st 5s, 1952

KNOXVILLE GAS CO.
1st 5s, 1933

SOUTHERN ONTARIO GAS CO., Ltd.
1st 5s, 1952

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street New York

Labor in the Oil Industry

Oil has always been immune from serious labor unrest. The situation is such that in its very nature the industry need not be the subject of apprehension as to difficulties with labor. There has never been a serious strike in the production of oil and labor unions are unknown.

The fact is that the underlying conditions do not permit of such disturbances as exist in almost all other industries. The reasons are simple: First, the business is scattered and isolated, and is not exposed to effects of class solidarity.

Second, there is a balance between rural and urban employment which makes for conservation of stability.

Third, there is not a preponderance of skilled and special labor. Finally, everything considered, oil, after all, is not a highly paid.

J.R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

Cities Service Co.
Convertible 7% Bonds (Series G)

We have prepared an analysis of this issue calling attention to the possibilities of large profits likely to accrue to holders of this issue—probably 20% in less than two years and perhaps a great deal more. The income yield at present market is about 6 1/2%.

Bolster & Company
40 Wall St. New York

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Commercial Paper—Acceptances

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Bankers Trust Company

WILLIAM C. ORTON
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LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash

Based on the following we pay today

\$100 for a \$100—5% Bond, 4 Coupons \$10.42 for a \$100—5% Bond, 1 Coupon \$10.42 for a \$100—5% Bond, 1 Coupon \$10.42 for a \$100—5% Bond, 1 Coupon

\$10.42 for a \$100—5% Bond, 1 Coupon \$10.42 for a \$100—5% Bond, 1 Coupon \$10.42 for a \$100—5% Bond, 1 Coupon

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Strike News and Exchange

Rate Rise Help Stocks to Advance Vigorously.

The buying of stocks which imparted strength yesterday to many industrial stocks was renewed today with a new dedication to the belief that the steel strike was dividing steadily in the localities where the unions made their most rapid progress early in the week.

The steel group early in the afternoon, moved in the forefront of the current and left off near their highest points, a number of speculative stocks, and others in which the floating supply in believed small, were bid upward with vigor.

Records for the year being recorded, the market extended to new points, and it was noted that whenever bullish pressure appeared the stock was quickly taken up by fresh speculative purchases for the long account.

The content of numerous houses indicated a marked professional quality of business, although the wire houses were reported to be active on the buying side than during the earlier days of the week.

The fact that call money advanced early in the afternoon and just before the close of the markets was a point of interest to make, small impression upon traders.

While stocks were advancing vigorously, cotton quotations showed a substantial gain. An explanation for the forward movement of both markets lay in the continued rise in the foreign exchanges, especially sterling, francs and lire. Sterling's advance was in the neighborhood of one cent to the pound, which carried the quotation forward for a 15-cent rise above the lowest point of last week.

This is a noteworthy recovery which seems suggestive of more permanent influences than those which caused occasional bulges of rates earlier in the autumn. The discussion of the rise of cotton in Liverpool, which preceded the advance here, dealt with the upturn of the exchanges as a factor tending a sentimental value to the thought.

With sterling and franc quotations swinging in the European markets, purchases of cotton in the United States would be stimulated. It is to be noted that the buying of cotton was probably influenced in part by private reports on the crop's condition, which made it appear showing that the Government's survey of late August.

Further consideration of the Treasury Department's plan to rearrange foreign exchange obligations through a change from short to long term securities did not make the proposal attractive to bankers in its application for the refunding of the temporary loan in the form of a long term security might be placed as far into the future as that of the Liberty Bonds.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1919.

Day's sales 1919. 1918. 1917.

Year to date 218,185,540 55,459,313 139,468,108

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Year to date 218,185,540 55,459,313 139,468,108

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1919.

Day's sales 1919. 1918. 1917.

Year to date 2,800,070,500 1,204,011,500 85,899,000

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Year to date 2,800,070,500 1,204,011,500 85,899,000

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Year to date 2,800,070,500 1,204,011,500 85,

BIG RISE IN COTTON ON GINNERS' REPORT

Prices Advance 105 to 120 Points, with Strong Trade Buying and Short Covering.

CROP CONDITION MADE 54

Northern Spot Market Unusually Active—Rise in Foreign Exchange Has Effect.

The cotton market yesterday was most sensational. Starting with an opening rise of 30 to 64 points, it continued to advance almost without reaction until it gained 120 to 145 points in a day by 2 o'clock, and after that time was no further to speak of, as the closing prices were at levels 100 to 120 points above the market. At the high level, which showed a rise of 100 to 120 points, the market was higher than it has been at any time since the big break of August 1, and it was 40 to 50 points above the low prices of Sept. 8, the day when the market reached bottom on the reaction after the high level of the previous day. The market was higher than it has been at any time since the big break of August 1, and it was 40 to 50 points above the low prices of Sept. 8, the day when the market reached bottom on the reaction after the high level of the previous day.

There was good trade buying yesterday and a lot of short covering. This was the market's good deal, and probably was inspired partially by the continued rise in the foreign exchange market on the reports that the Treasury Department has decided to fund the foreign government obligations in the form of securities, and also to fund the secured interest.

The Southern spot market reported much activity, much short covering. On the week to date, the local spot market has risen 2.55 while in the futures there have been no changes of much as this and in the Galveston spot market the advance has been 3.00. Yesterday's quotations follow:

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN. High, Low, Close, Prev. Last. Sept. 24, 1919, 1.18 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15. Oct. 1, 1.16 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13. Nov. 1, 1.17 1.14 1.14 1.14 1.14. Dec. 1, 1.18 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15.

OATS. High, Low, Close, Prev. Last. Sept. 24, 1919, .38 .36 .36 .36 .36. Oct. 1, .39 .37 .37 .37 .37. Nov. 1, .40 .38 .38 .38 .38. Dec. 1, .41 .39 .39 .39 .39.

RYE. High, Low, Close, Prev. Last. Sept. 24, 1919, 1.42 1.41 1.41 1.41 1.41. Oct. 1, 1.43 1.42 1.42 1.42 1.42. Nov. 1, 1.44 1.43 1.43 1.43 1.43. Dec. 1, 1.45 1.44 1.44 1.44 1.44.

PROVISIONS. High, Low, Close, Prev. Last. Sept. 24, 1919, 1.18 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15. Oct. 1, 1.19 1.16 1.16 1.16 1.16. Nov. 1, 1.20 1.17 1.17 1.17 1.17. Dec. 1, 1.21 1.18 1.18 1.18 1.18.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
Railroads.	120.98	119.54	120.54	+ .08
Industrials.	120.98	118.06	120.18	+ 2.19
Stocks.	100.37	98.73	99.91	+ 1.13

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
Sept. 25.	100.37	98.73	99.91	+ .08
Sept. 24.	100.37	98.39	98.05	+ .33
Sept. 23.	100.37	98.58	98.53	+ .16
Sept. 22.	100.37	98.58	97.41	+ .85
Sept. 21.	100.37	98.19	97.58	+ 1.18
Sept. 20.	100.37	97.32	96.30	+ .76

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
1919.	100.37	98.26	98.84	91.59
1918.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.24
1917.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1916.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1915.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1914.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1913.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1912.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1911.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1910.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1909.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1908.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1907.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1906.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1905.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1904.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1903.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1902.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1901.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1900.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1899.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1898.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1897.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1896.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1895.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1894.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1893.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1892.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1891.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1890.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1889.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1888.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1887.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1886.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1885.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1884.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1883.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1882.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1881.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1880.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1879.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1878.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1877.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1876.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1875.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1874.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1873.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1872.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1871.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1870.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1869.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1868.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1867.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1866.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1865.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1864.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1863.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1862.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1861.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1860.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1859.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1858.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1857.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1856.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1855.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1854.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1853.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1852.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1851.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1850.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1849.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1848.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1847.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1846.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1845.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1844.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1843.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1842.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1841.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1840.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1839.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1838.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1837.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1836.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1835.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1834.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1833.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1832.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1831.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1830.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1829.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1828.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1827.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1826.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1825.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1824.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1823.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1822.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1821.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1820.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1819.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1818.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1817.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1816.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1815.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1814.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1813.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1812.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1811.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1810.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1809.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1808.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1807.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1806.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1805.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1804.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1803.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1802.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1801.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1800.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1799.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1798.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1797.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1796.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1795.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1794.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1793.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1792.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1791.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1790.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1789.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1788.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1787.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1786.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1785.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1784.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1783.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1782.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1781.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1780.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1779.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1778.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1777.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1776.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1775.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1774.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1773.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1772.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1771.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1770.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1769.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1768.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1767.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1766.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1765.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1764.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1763.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1762.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1761.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1760.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1759.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1758.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1757.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1756.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1755.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1754.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1753.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05
1752.	100.37	98.26	97.38	94.05

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
--	-------	------	-------	------

mediums and choice peas declined, there were no revisions in the vegetables part of the list. Rice was again

Common and open kettle molasses advanced at New Orleans. Spices continued to show no change.

The week's fluctuations in the metals were confined to advances in No. 2 pig iron at Cincinnati and in lead, and to declines in spelter and tin. Hides prices were steadier than for some time.

The grains produced higher prices for corn and prime timothy hay and lower ones for oats, rye, and malting barley. Tar moved up somewhat sharply in the naval stores, and there was a slight showing only a slight rise in No. 1 Texas stock and a break of 5 cents a pound in No. 1 calfskins. A drop in the price of No. 1 herbicide sole leather was the first change in the leather list in several weeks.

in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, a decline in quicksilver and higher prices for camphor and menthol being among the features.

crude rubber fell off somewhat. Japanese raw silks maintained their price strength in spite of labor troubles in the American silk industry, and some of the Chinese silks were higher. More active trading and generally higher prices featured the week in both the burlap and unfinished cotton goods markets.

Knitting Mills Merger Mooted.
More or less interest continues to be taken by knit goods men in the project for a consolidation of a number of the knitting mills up-State. This has been

Originally it was the scheme of a promoter, and it attracted little attention. Lately, however, it has been more seriously considered, and now it is deemed likely that a merger will take place of the mills at or near Utica. At any rate, the plan has received the ap-

proval of several of the controlling interests in the mills, although no formal action has been taken in the matter.

Owing to the
Death of

Mrs. Gussie Krohnberg
Wife of

Mr. Samuel Krohnberg
Our Establishment

Will Be Closed Until
Monday, Sept. 29th, 1919

BIJOU WAIST CO.

Mesh Cloth

Suspensory and Brassiere Trade
Particulars from
American Mesh Co.,
29 East 22nd.

TIPTOP
DRESSES
Latest Styles.
For Street and
Evening Wear.
Immediate Delivery.

Nearlinen THE PERFECT LINE

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

EXPORTS OR IMPORTS.

SAILING OCT. 15,
Covering England, France, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Need Coal, Foodstuffs, Sugar, Shoes, Leather on export. Will also establish connections for import lines. State full details. J 366 Times.

POSTAGE

The monthly magazine that tells how to transact business by Mail. Advertising—

ing, Selling, Buying, Collecting, Letters,
Office Systems. A necessity in every
business office. 6 months, \$1.00. 1 year, \$2.00.
POSTAGE, 297 Metropolitan Tower, N. Y.

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE DOMESTIC COCOA.

POWDER.
Nathaniel Shuter, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction at Shongood's Auction Warehouse, 639 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Friday, October 3, 1918, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the account of Whom It May Concern, 254 tons of Domestic Cocopowder, shown by certificates of analysis to contain not less than 72% cooca-

butter fat and not more than 4% fibre on the basis of 45% butter fat, in cases of 25 lbs. net each, packed for export, certificate of analysis to be furnished. Delivery ex store, unexpired storage, if any, allowed buyers.

For terms and further particulars apply to the undersigned by whose order the sale is made.

Frame, Leaycraft & Co.,
64 Wall Street,
New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PATTERSON & GREENOUGH.—Certificate
of Continuation of Firm Name of Patter-
son & Greenough

WHEREAS the partnership of Patterson and Greenough was formed in the State of New York on or about the first day of August, 1896, by Albert M. Patterson and William Greenough, and as thus formed conducted business in the State of New York for more than three years; and WHEREAS said William Greenough is now

business has continued to be conducted without interruption since said first day of August, 1896, under said partnership name of Patterson & Greenough and continues to be conducted in the State of New York by said Albert M. Patterson and Herbert E. Patterson under said partnership name:

NOW, THEREFORE:

The undersigned, the said Arthur J. Peabody, person and Herbert E. Peabody, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, hereby certify and declare that they are the persons dealing and intending to deal under said partnership name of Patterson & Greenough; that the principal place of business of said partnership is located at No. 45 East Seventeenth Street, in the city and county of New York, State of New York.

borough of Manhattan, City, County
State of New York, and that the respective
places of residence of the undersigned are
as follows:

ALBERT M. PATTERSON, residing at
Watertown, Seneca County, State of New
York.

HERBERT M. PEABODY, residing at
Charlestown, Rhode Island.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Albert M. Patterson and Herbert E. Peabody have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 10th day of September, 1919.

ALBERT M. PATTERSON (L.S.)
HERBERT E. PEABODY (L.S.)
STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.
County of New York.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1919.

fore me personally appeared ALBERT
 PATTERSON and HERBERT E. PEABODY
 to me known and known to me to be
 the individuals described in and who executed
 the foregoing instrument, and they severally
 acknowledged to me that they executed the
 same.
 JOHN E. J. CLARE,
 Notary Public, Bronx County,
 N. Y. No. 367. Per-

BRONX County Clerk's No. 200.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County, New
York County Clerk's No. 200.

FIGHTS EIGHT LIMIT ON FIFTH AV. HOUSES

W. Bourke Cockran insists that Tall Apartment Buildings Will Enhance Values. BOARD WITHHOLDS DECISION Association Pleads That Avenue North of 50th Street Be Restricted to Private Residences.

The proposal to restrict the height of buildings on Fifth Avenue north of 50th Street and for 100 feet on cross streets east of Fifth Avenue came up before the Board of Estimate yesterday.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

- Baptist**
 - CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH, 14th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.
 - THE NEW YORK BAPTIST CHURCH, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.
 - THE NEW YORK BAPTIST CHURCH, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.
- Methodist Episcopal**
 - THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.
- Presbyterian**
 - THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.
- Reformed**
 - THE REFORMED CHURCH, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.
- Other Services**
 - THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.

SAS FRODO BORN WERE BANK VICTIMS

Legal Advice Counsel Charges Private Institutions Employed Unfair Methods. DEPOSITS MADE DURING WAR

Charges that hundreds of persons of foreign extraction were being victimized by small private banks doing an international business in this city and elsewhere to whom they had entrusted sums of money during the war to be transmitted to Russia and Austria-Hungary, were made yesterday by Charles Reicht, general counsel of the New York Bureau of Legal Advice.

Reicht said that he had received information that the banks had been using the money for the purpose of transmitting it to Russia and Austria-Hungary, and that they had been using the money for the purpose of transmitting it to Russia and Austria-Hungary.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important transaction in the insurance district that will provide additional office space in this rapidly growing center was closed yesterday by the Wendel property at 73 to 75, Maiden Lane. The property, which consists of a group of old three and four story buildings adjoining the sixteen-story home of the Royal Insurance Company at the northeast corner of William Street and Maiden Lane and on the block to the east of the proposed new home of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The property measures 104.4 feet front and has a depth of 82.2 feet on the east side and 82.2 feet on the west side, and a rear line of 82.2 feet.

It is understood that the lease represents prominent insurance interests and that a tall office building, to cost at least a million dollars, will be erected on the site.

Results at Auction. By George Price. Longwood, 487, w. c. corner Hewitt Place, 10th St. and 5th Ave. 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When party's name is omitted address party of the second part.

BRADSHAW, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 10th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. John Booth Stratton, D. D., Pastor. 10:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30 A. M. SUNDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DEMONSTRATOR. To learn good business; permanent position; \$1,500 for first year. Write H. K. Box 125 East 44th St. N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER. Strictly tailored cotton waives of proved quality; can secure excellent expert with well-known progressive Philadelphia manufacturer; previous experience in this line only and best references; no others need apply. Apply 435 Times Annex.

WILLING. Girl for filling and general office work. Apply in person to Mr. Wilson, Printing Engraving Co., Hill Block, corner 5th St. and 10th Ave.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. Wanted—A maid, (white), who can cook; city references; three in family; no washing; call between 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., or by appointment, 226 Riverside Drive, Apt. 22.

GIRLS AND WOMEN.

WORK CONSISTS OF SELECTING AND WRAPPING ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL. FACTORY WORK. APPLICANTS 16 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE CONSIDERED.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. AS WE WILL TRAIN YOU TO BECOME

ORDER PICKERS.

PACKERS.

STOCK KEEPERS.

PAY \$12 PER WEEK TO START.

ALSO POSITIONS FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS IN ABOVE LINES.

A BONUS OF 10% IS PAYABLE XMAS.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES.

25 WASHINGTON ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GIRLS.

115 BROADWAY (N. E. Cor. 11th St.)

There you will find a very attractive

employment office of the New

York Telephone Company, where

you will be cordially received and

advised of the advantages of the

phone operating as a profession.

It is one of the best paying propo-

sitions in the city today for

GIRLS.

GIRLS.

FOR CLERICAL WORK.

Bright, quick, beginner; desirable

permanent position; advancement.

Apply by letter.

AMERICAN MACHINE AND

FOUNDRY CO.

530 2D AV. BROOKLYN.

GIRLS—About 16 years of age, to

operate Graphotype machine for

punching. Addressograph please

give full particulars as to salary

and salary desired. P. 650

Times Downtown.

GIRLS—Several good openings; excellent chance

for advancement; light work; experience un-

necessary; pay increased every six months; a

half day Saturday; employees' lunchroom;

start; early advancement; P. 750 Times

Downtown.

GIRLS IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF

WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE. LIGHT

CLEAN WORK. NO WASHING. STATE

RIGHT PARTY. STATE AGE. REFER-

ENCES. SALARY EXPECTED: B. P. 528

TIMES.

GIRL—Understanding insurance brokers' of-

fice work; another girl to operate small

switchboard; both girls also understand typewriting;

state previous experience; references;

salary expected: C. 750 Times Down-

town.

GIRL—Bright, willing, wanted to assist in

order department; large machinery room;

near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; state age,

experience, and salary expected. Address P.

Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

GIRL—Wanted, capable, for general house-

work in apartment; two adults, one little

girl; nice country; girl preferred; 115 Ave.

of the Americas, New York City. Call evenings or write Mrs. McGraw,

81 East 50th St.

GIRLS—Large publishing house requires sev-

eral girls for entering subscriptions and

filling in orders; no washing; no heavy

work; P. O. Box 43, Station D, New

York City.

GIRLS as office assistants; good position

work; intelligent young women; good

work; 1212 start. Apply in person with

references; salary expected: C. 750 Times

Downtown.

GIRLS for filling department; large wholesale

grocery concern; must be over 18, and have

good certificate; no washing; no heavy

work; 1141 St. and Southern Boulevard,

Brooklyn; salary expected: C. 750 Times

Downtown.

GIRL wanted to answer telephone and assist

in office; salary \$15 to start; Morgan

HELP WANTED—Female.

MAIDS. (2)—Chambermaids and waitresses; references; permanent position. Telephone Glen Code 438. P. O. Box 634.

NIGHT TELEPHONE OPERATORS. EARN \$150 PER WEEK WHEN ASSIGNED TO NIGHT WORK. APPLY TO THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, 115 BROADWAY, 11TH FLOOR, NEW YORK CITY.

Free instruction in dictation, with salary of \$12 per week during training period of about 4 weeks. Hours: 9:30 P. M. to 7:00 A. M. Women 21 to 35 years of age are eligible. Permanent position. Opportunities for advancement. Every care and convenience. If interested, call "BIRING OFFICIAL" (Free call), or apply in person to Mr. Wilson.

MANHATTAN. 115 BROADWAY, 11TH FLOOR, NEW YORK CITY.

BROOKLYN. 81 WILSON ST., 9TH FLOOR, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

MAIDS.

CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.

REFERENCES; PERMANENT POSITION. TELEPHONE

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MAIDS.

CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TELEPHONE OPERATING IS AN OCCUPATION A CAREFUL STUDY WOULD CHOOSE FOR DAUGHTERS. Interesting, sheltered, provided with many comforts and conveniences and offering ample opportunity for advancement in a real service. Salary paid while learning. Young women 16 to 35 years of age eligible. Apply at any of the following offices:

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BROOKLYN. 81 WILSON ST., 9TH FLOOR, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

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INTERESTING, SHELTERED, PROVIDED WITH MANY COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCES

AND OFFERING AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IN A REAL SERVICE.

SALARY PAID WHILE LEARNING. YOUNG WOMEN 16 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE ELIGIBLE.

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and endless scenic
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phere of Switzerland.
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scenery; fifty miles
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ture; large amuse-
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Oct. 4

..... 30

[illegible]

CHICAGO OCT. 8
BANK OF AMERICA OCT. 15

[illegible]

PRESIDENT SLIGHTLY BETTER LAST NIGHT AFTER A DAY'S REST; BETHLEHEM ORDERED OUT AS STRIKE WANES; BRITAIN TIED UP; AMERICAN MARINES RETOOK CITY FROM ITALIAN INVADERS

STRIKE CHIEFS ASK SENATE INQUIRY BE MADE IN PITTSBURGH

Unions Urge Senator Kenyon to Get First-Hand Evidence on Walkout.

SET FOR TEST TOMORROW

Plants Predict Thousands Will Return, Strikers That Tieup Will Be Complete.

MILL CLAIMS MORE GAINS

But Foster Asserts Companies Are Operating Empty Machinery to Impress Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—The National Committee for Organizing Steel Workers, after a session here today in which the whole steel strike situation was reviewed, sent a telegram to Senator Kenyon, Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, which has been investigating the strike, asking the committee to come to the Pittsburgh district to investigate the causes of the strike at first hand. The strike leaders added that in many instances the civil authorities had outlawed organized labor. The telegram follows:

Senator Kenyon, Washington, D. C.: The National Committee for Organizing Steel Workers, consisting of representatives of twenty-four international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, by a unanimous vote at its meeting today in the Labor Temple of Pittsburgh, respectfully request you to come to the Pittsburgh district at the earliest practical date for the purpose of getting first-hand evidence of the causes of the strike, of the illegal and brutal methods being employed by the steel corporations to break the strike, and in many instances the civil authorities have entirely outlawed organized labor.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

The strike leaders also decided at today's session to get in touch with the four big railroad brotherhoods as soon as possible, but they refused to divulge what demands they would make on the brotherhoods or what matters would be discussed at the conference.

A resolution of confidence in Foster was also adopted, an action which was taken as an answer to the volume of attacks on the labor leader based on his syndicalist writings.

Prepare for Test Monday.

The steel companies and strikers prepared today for the decisive struggle which is expected on Monday, when the mill officials believe the men will return to work by the tens of thousands, while the strike leaders expect to spread the strike to the Bethlehem plants and to break the resistance of the big plants in the Pittsburgh district, which have so far held their own.

Hundreds of foremen, superintendents and auxiliary men of the steel plants went out today in the Pittsburgh district to do missionary work among the wavering strikers. All of the local papers carried page advertisements headed "Go back to Work Monday," and this was printed in the principal languages spoken in the district. Steel officials predicted that the tide of returning workmen would reach a large volume on Monday and would continue until Wednesday, when it was hoped that operation around Pittsburgh would be normal.

The strikers, reinforced by new organizers sent to their aid by the American Federation of Labor and by the United Mine Workers, have doubled their neighborhood campaigns because of the strong control which they have obtained over the strikers local officials have given permission for a large number of indoor meetings throughout the Pittsburgh territory, where hundreds of organizers and volunteers will speak to the strikers to hold them fast for the strike.

Foster Still Claims Gains.

"The men are streaming back to work only in newspaper reports," said Secretary W. Z. Foster of the committee organizing the strike. "The fact is we have gained heavily during the first week of the strike, and we still have momentum. The reports of men returning to work and of new furnaces being opened up is Steel Company propaganda. In some of the plants which they assert to be running normal they have barely enough men at work to make a little noise and some smoke. We have proof that they are running rolling mills with nothing under the rollers, merely to give the impression to workmen and to observers that they are going. Paper is being burned to

Continued on Page Three.

Gifts to Sandringham Credited to Wanamaker

CORRIGAN, 1919, by The New York Times Co. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. LONDON, Sept. 27.—An American millionaire who has made anonymously several magnificent gifts to Sandringham Palace, has just added another—a 400-year-old Spanish cross of filigree silver.

It is now known, says The Daily Mail, that Mr. Wanamaker of New York is the millionaire in question, and his name appears in a wonderful old Bible with jewel-studded cover, which was one of his first gifts to the church.

BETHLEHEM MEN ARE ORDERED OUT

National Committee Decides to Try to Close Company's Plants Tomorrow Morning.

EXTRA POLICE ARE READY

Bethlehem Prepares to Maintain Order—Company to Keep Mills Open, if Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—Secretary Foster today sent the following strike order to local union officials at Sparrows Point, Md., Steelton, Pa., Bethlehem, Pa., Titusville, Pa., and Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 27, 1919.

By authority of the representative of the international unions affiliated together in the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, I am instructed to request all the men employed in the steel mills of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to close work on Monday, Sept. 28, and not to return to work until the demands of the employees are granted by the company.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 27.—The eve of the threatened strike at the mills of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation finds the Department of Public Safety fully prepared to meet any emergency which may arise. Following a conference with Police Superintendent Davis of the city, and G. P. Roach, Chief of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's police, an announcement was made today that at least 300 volunteers will be available for extra police duty.

All the available horses in the city have been pressed into service. Police force cars have been placed in the Municipal buildings.

Chief Burgess Brown of the Northampton Heights borough said today that extra police will be added to the regular force which will be in charge of Chief L. H. Schweitzer. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's officers say it will be the policy of the company to operate its plants and it will be the purpose of the municipal and county authorities to give protection to all loyal employees against violence.

The strike call is addressed to all of the workers in the corporation's plants, though it is said that the walkout is called especially for the employees in the steel plants. About 30,000 men are employed in the steel plants, there are 15,000 men in the Bethlehem plant, 5,000 at Steelton, 5,000 at Sparrows Point, Md., 4,000 at Lebanon, and 600 at Reading.

It was expected that the strike order would be issued Monday, but labor leaders here said they wanted to give President Grace a chance to grant their demands before they called the strike.

They say that in 1910, Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation, told them that there would have been no strike if they had come to him with their grievances.

In the demands made up E. C. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the labor organization asked for a conference to be called not later than 4 P. M. last Thursday to discuss the situation. The men asked that the American Federation of Labor be recognized in the corporation's steel plants, as it has been in their shipyards, that they be given the right of collective bargaining, that the company system of collective bargaining be abolished, and that the workers in the steel plants be given the same wage scale as those in the shipyards.

Continued on Page Three.

BRITISH RAILROAD TRAFFIC STOPPED, STRIKE SPREADING

Engineers and Firemen Go Out in Sympathy with Other Railway Workers.

ANARCHISM, SAYS PREMIER

Pledges Full Resources of the State to Meet the Blow at the Public.

THOMAS BLAMES CABINET

Labor Secretary Says Premier's Advisers Blocked Settlement—Hints at Bloodshed.

LONDON, Sept. 27, (Associated Press.)

"The first day of the greatest strike in England's history passed without disorder, but with practically complete stoppage of railway transport throughout the country. Thus far it has been from a union point of view the most successful tieup of industry ever recorded by warring labor."

Premier Lloyd George today declared that the strike had been precipitated by an "anarchist conspiracy" for "subversive ends," and pledged the Government to employ all the resources of the State to combat it.

Two great railway organizations, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Society of Engineers and Firemen, have stopped work. The Miners and Transport Workers' Unions, the latter of which includes the dock workers, are expected to join them.

The English Channel steamers and railway boats plying the Irish sea will probably be tied up, cutting off England and Ireland from the outer world to a large degree.

The effect on business already is disastrous. Shops and offices everywhere are being operated with reduced forces. Many miners have been unable to get to their work, while the shortage of coal and the stoppage of the railways have caused a wholesale shutting down of factories.

Tonight a great mass meeting of railway men was held in Albert Hall, at which James Henry Thomas, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, asserted that the men were politically, not economically, motivated.

"The Red Flag," delivered a heated speech of censure against the Government and declared that trouble was brewing which might lead to bloodshed.

Both Thomas and C. T. Cramp, President of the union, who preceded him, asserted that the men were politically, not economically, motivated.

President Cramp denounced the Government statement regarding the purpose of the strike as a "deliberate lie." It was not the public with whom the strikers were at war, he declared; it was the people who were for the moment in the position of directing the affairs of the country.

All "the powers of hell, the press, platform, and perhaps the pulpit" would be invoked against the strikers, said President Cramp, but if they remained solid they would be victorious.

Both speakers denounced what they characterized as the Government attempt to bias the mind of the public by saying that the strike was not in defense of union rights, but against the life of the country.

Answering the Premier's strong statement earlier in the day that the strike was an anarchistic conspiracy against the Government, Secretary Thomas declared that that was true, "God help the country!"

Thomas sees Peril of Bloodshed.

He said he had warned the Government that its proposals would be fatal to peace. He knew that trouble was brewing which might lead to bloodshed. "My answer to the Prime Minister's challenge," said Mr. Thomas, "is that if he will now say to us officially himself, not influenced or intimidated by anyone else—if he will say, as head of the State, that he is prepared to concede the same principle to all railway servants as he did to the engineers, then the strike can cease at once."

Continued on Page Twenty-one.

Hoover Has \$85,000,000 to Return to Treasury

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Herbert C. Hoover has "retired from public office," and is to devote his future toward making the \$3 and \$6 a day salaries of Stanford University professor more commensurate with the \$8 and \$9 wages of home-building artisans and to various relief measures in Europe, according to a letter received from Hoover by a San Francisco newspaper today.

He is to receive \$25,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000 in foreign obligations to the United States Treasury in partial liquidation of the \$100,000,000 voted by Congress for relief purposes.

"I hope this will be an agreeable surprise," he said, "but Congress thought that the money was gone forever, but voted for it anyway."

IMPERATOR KEPT BY UNITED STATES

Giant German Liner, Claimed by British, Taken Over by Shipping Board.

SEVEN OTHERS ALSO HELD

Ships Allotted to Us After Armistice, but Had Been Reassigned by Allied Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Eight German liners, including the former Hamburg-American steamship Imperator, the second largest ship in the world, allocated to the United States by the International Shipping Commission after the signing of the armistice and used to bring American troops home, are to be retained by the United States.

It was understood by the United States naval forces on the Dalmatian coast. When it was received in Washington was a summary of or extract from a cable report sent by Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, who succeeded Admiral William S. Sims in command of the American naval forces in European waters. Admiral Knapp's message was based on a report from Rear Admiral Philip A. B. O'Connell, commanding the United States naval forces on the Dalmatian coast.

The cable message from Admiral Knapp, as furnished to the press by Secretary Daniels, read:

"On Sept. 23 a number of Italians surprised and captured Trau, a Dalmatian port in the zone assigned by the Supreme Council to be policed by the Americans. A small landing force from the U. S. S. Olympia succeeded in recovering the town and preserving order there without bloodshed. Serbians were persuaded by Admiral Andrews from taking action."

Gave No Resistance to Americans

Rear Admiral Andrews, in reporting the landing, said he acted on instructions from the Supreme Council at Paris, received after he had reported that a force of Italians, apparently revolutionaries, had occupied the city on the morning of Sept. 23. His message did not say whether the Americans still occupied the town, but press dispatches from Copenhagen and Paris have said that the Americans withdrew, after turning over the town to the Yugoslav forces.

The Italians, Admiral Andrews reported, retired when the Americans landed, without offering resistance.

This action of a landing party under Admiral Andrews' command has aroused much interest in Congress, and criticism of it has been heard in the House. Conditions on the Dalmatian coast are very uncertain on account of the d'Annunzio adventure and the excitement in Italy over the failure of the powers to adjust the Fiume problem in a way satisfactory to Italy.

Serbs Say Dictator Was Named.

Cablegrams from Belgrade dated yesterday, made public tonight by the Information Bureau here of the King, (Trau) is said to have proclaimed himself dictator and organized a "national guard" of Italianized citizens and "Jugoslav peasants recruited by the distribution of money and food." The following is given as the text of the proclamation:

"Citizens of Trogir: We have heard your hearts beat, responding to the sacred voice of Italy, and have sent you troops of volunteers. We have delivered your city from its slavery. Count Nino de Panfano is appointed dictator. From now on you are his blind obedient. Long live the King! Long live Italy!"

Continued on Page Two.

TRAU RECOVERED WITHOUT A FIGHT BY OLYMPIA'S MEN

Daniels Announces That Force Under Admiral Andrew Took Town from Italians.

SERBIANS WERE RESTRAINED

Scene of Raid Was in a Zone Assigned to Americans for Policing.

PEACE COUNCIL IMPATIENT

Tittoni Tells of Delay on Settlement Due to Cabling to Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Official information concerning the participation of armed forces of the United States in the Dalmatian situation was furnished to the public today for the first time. It confirmed press dispatches telling of the landing of an American naval party at Trau, the Dalmatian town captured by Italians, and the policing of the place by Americans after the Italians had withdrawn.

Trau is in the zone which the Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference assigned to the United States for the preservation of order and neutrality pending the Council's decision of the Fiume question, which involves disposition of the Dalmatian coast.

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Continued on Page Two.

Early Sleep and Rest Benefit the President; Dr. Grayson, Reassuring at End of Day

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's personal physician, issued this bulletin late this afternoon:

The condition of the President this afternoon shows no very material change since this morning, but he has benefited from the sleep and rest of the early hours of the day.

GRAYSON.

A bulletin issued in the middle of the forenoon read: The President's condition is about the same. He had a fairly restful night.

Dr. Grayson issued no further bulletin, but told inquirers late tonight that the President was doing "as well as could be expected."

"He still suffers from headaches and nervousness," said Dr. Grayson, "but he has secured a little refreshing sleep and retained some nourishing food. I believe he will respond to the simple treatment of complete rest."

PUSH RESERVATION WILSON SCOUTED

Republicans Now Favor Compromise Which, the President Said, "Knives the Treaty."

LODGE SAID TO FAVOR IT

Text of It Was Telegraphed to Wilson by Taft League Before Salt Lake Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Opposition in the Senate to the unequalled acceptance of the League of Nations covenant as a part of the Versailles treaty, has become focused within the last week, it developed today, upon an effort to compromise upon the identical reservation touching Article X, relating to the guarantee of territorial integrity of members of the League, which President Wilson, in his Salt Lake City speech, asserted would be a "knife-thrust at the treaty."

This particular reservation, denounced so bitterly by the President, was drafted as a substitute for the drastic one reported out by the Foreign Relations Committee majority and now before the Senate. It was discussed by "mild reservationists" and leaders of the Republican forces advocating the committee reservation, with the view of reaching a definite compromise.

As explained by Republican leaders in the Senate today, the reservation, much milder than that urged by the committee majority, met with the general support of the "mild reservationists," and received tentatively the approval of Senator Lodge as leader of the conservative forces.

After it became evident that it might become the basis of effective compromise, it was communicated to the President through the agency of the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is the head.

President Wilson was informed by the official of the League to Enforce Peace who sent it to him that the reservation was being considered as the basis of compromise and that there was an appreciable sentiment for it in the Senate.

The President would bitterly oppose the acceptance of the reservation because it would be a "knife-thrust at the treaty," he said.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a leader of the "mild reservationists," revealed today that he had had a copy of the reservation for some days before it was telegraphed to the President.

He had discussed it with Senator Lodge, together with others of the conservative leaders, as well as his confederates in the "mild reservation" group.

The reservation, Mr. McCumber said, had been drafted by the distinct purpose of effecting a compromise on the stringent reservation projected by the Foreign Relations Committee majority, which, he said, many Senators regard as virtually putting the United States out of all participation in disputes involving territorial integrity of League members.

The committee reservation, Mr. McCumber pointed out, assumed the blunt attitude that the United States would not accept any of the decrees of the League as to disputes over territorial integrity, or other controversies between nations in League, "except by action of Congress." The assumption, conveyed, Mr. McCumber said, was that the United States would decline to concern itself to act under any treaty obligation unless it saw fit.

In a reservation of his own, now before the Senate as a substitute, Mr. McCumber went on to say, the authority of Congress was emphasized as necessary to "adopt the suggestions" of the League as to participation in any dispute under Article X. While reserving to Congress the authority to act in the disposition of its soldiers in a foreign conflict, Mr. McCumber said, the reservation did not convey any hint that the United States arbitrarily would hold itself aloof from the League edicts.

The resolution offered as a compromise.

WILSON CAN'T MEET KING ALBERT HERE

Forced to Give Up Plan for Greeting, He Will Entertain Belgian Monarch Later.

ALL HANGS ON RECOVERY

Lansing Aid Will Welcome King—Senate Votes to Receive Him on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 27.—The President, on the advice of Dr. Grayson, definitely abandoned late today his plan to go to New York Friday to welcome King Albert of Belgium. Although White House officials on board the train had not expected he would be able to make the trip, Mr. Wilson had hoped that he might do so.

The President wired to the State Department, asking that some one be designated to represent the Government in extending the nation's welcome to the royal visitor. Later he expects to entertain the King at the White House, but it is thought here that the meeting may be postponed until the King has completed his tour of the United States.

Washington Plans for Royal Pair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium will be guests of the President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House next Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, it was announced today at the State Department. On Saturday the King will be received by the Senate, which today agreed to take a recess at 2 P. M. that day to receive the royal couple.

Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of the State Department, will go to New York to accompany the royal guests while they are in the United States. The President will meet the King and his party when they arrive Wednesday on the transport George Washington. The President will meet the King and his party when they arrive Wednesday on the transport George Washington. The President will meet the King and his party when they arrive Wednesday on the transport George Washington.

Besides their Majesties, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the royal party includes:

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant.

Prince de Carlier de Marchiennes, Belgian Ambassador to the United States.

Prince de Ligne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States.

Prince de Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Belgian Ambassador to the United States.

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WILSON GETS A GOOD SLEEP

Allowed to Sit Up a Brief Time But Not to Do Any Work.

Dr. Grayson in Constant Attendance and Mrs. Wilson an Indefatigable Nurse.

AT CAPITAL THIS MORNING

Whether He Will Remain in Washington or Go Away Depends on Next Few Days' Gain.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, COSHOCTON, Ohio, Sept. 27.—President Wilson's condition is somewhat improved tonight and members of his party believe that there is no cause for alarm, and that with a period of rest and quiet he will be able to regain a grip on himself.

The President suffered from splitting headache during the morning and afternoon, the result of strained nerves and an overworked body and mind, but he found some relief after a short nap. He refuses to give way to his illness and will not admit that he is not feeling well. He will be completely away from the problems that are agitating the nation.

Admiral Grayson, the President's physician, watched his condition closely last night and today and insisted that he should not get up, but drop for the time, all consideration of public affairs. The Admiral, who has been worried about the President's condition since the tour started, is determined that, in time, orders shall be obeyed and rest obtained.

Two bulletins were issued by Dr. Grayson during the day. The second, given out late this afternoon, said the President's condition was not materially changed, but he had been benefited by a good sleep last night.

Members of the President's party pay high tribute to the devotion of Mrs. Wilson. She has constituted herself the President's nurse and has watched his night and day regardless of herself. She had been up at all hours, ready to answer any call.

The most difficult task for members of the President's official family has been that of making him forget the large problems that confront the nation. It is the belief of the members of the President's party that he will be able to avoid a complete breakdown, if he follows instructions to the letter. The chief fear is that he may insist upon entering actively into the League controversy again upon his return to Washington, and that this may bring on another attack of nervous exhaustion.

The President is not an easy patient to handle. When he was taken ill in Paris and was threatened with a severe attack of influenza, he refused to give up entirely, and received the representatives of other nations, although forced to remain in bed. At that time the President had a slight attack of influenza. His refusal to take complete rest then in order to regain his strength had reacted on him now. He has never fully recovered from this Paris illness.

The strain of the present tour has been tremendous. He did not have time to prepare his addresses before going to Washington, and the task of concentrating upon his subject while on the tour was a great drain upon his reserve power. In every address he visited the President was called upon to make two addresses a day, and he did not flinch from the task, although he realized that he was weakening the strain.

The President obtained a few hours sleep last night and felt better this morning. He was suffering from a severe headache, but smiled and said that he felt better. His general physical appearance is not greatly changed, and he was able to sit up for a time in the early afternoon and eat a fairly hearty luncheon.

Under instructions from Admiral Grayson all dispatches concerning the treaty situation and other public questions were withheld from the President. He was permitted to read for a time, but not on matters relating to the League.

The President's train is speeding toward Washington under orders that give it the right of way. It will arrive in Washington at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning under the present schedule. The President will leave the train before noon and go to the White House. The day was without unusual incident. Word had been sent ahead asking that no crowds turn out to receive the President, and these were strictly obeyed when the special stopped at Indianapolis, Columbus, and other points along the line.

The question whether the President will be able to open the conference of employers and employees which he had called at Washington for Oct. 6 will remain unanswered for a few days, but unless the President's condition shows signs of improvement he will be unable to participate in person in the conference.

WOODROW WILSON.

SEE (9) BELLEANS IN HOT WATER

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...In that event he will send a message to the meeting when it opens. It is understood that the President will remain in Washington, rather than go away for a rest. As to this no decision has been made. Much will depend upon the progress which the President shows in the next few days.

Many messages of sympathy were sent to the train today, but orders went out that these must be diverted to Washington, and most of them will await the President's arrival there.

The President has not been permitted to see any one today but Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson, and Secretary Tumulty.

President in Good Spirits.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 27. (Associated Press)—Reminiscing in bed nearly all day, the President was said tonight to have regained some of the strength lost as a result of his nervous attack of yesterday.

The President is described as in good spirits. In a telegram to the members of his family he assured them there was "nothing to be alarmed at" in his illness.

Dr. Grayson, enforcing absolute rest, did not permit his patient to give attention to executive affairs or exert himself in any other way. The physician practically the entire day with the President, and insisted on keeping his mind away from the cares of office and the treaty.

Dr. Grayson seemed particularly pleased at the rest which the President was able to get last night and this morning. Throughout the evening and early night yesterday Mr. Wilson was restless, but in the early morning he fell into a sound sleep that lasted several hours. Although still weak, his rest during the night helped him to pass a more comfortable day.

Speeding eastward on a clear track, the Presidential special ran virtually without schedule, railroad officials making what adjustments were necessary taking unnecessary risks. No stops were made except at long intervals to take water and food.

The train arrived in St. Louis at 3:30 A. M. and left at 4:15. It reached Indianapolis at 10:30 A. M. and left at 10:50. At 10:50 the train reached Pittsburgh, tonight running at a rate in excess of most express trains. Dr. Grayson objected to the speed of the train, it was understood that Mr. Wilson became uneasy at the speed of the train, and that Dr. Grayson decided that a slower pace would be advisable in the latter part of the trip. The President's private car has the fastest jolts as the special swings around curves and bumps over switches along the way. Under the new schedule the train will be made to reach Washington until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

BARS ADDITION TO TREATY.

Clemenceau Opposes French Proposal on German Disarmament.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The chamber of Deputies committee on the German peace treaty was addressed by Premier Clemenceau this morning on André Leffevre's resolution, which seeks to bring about a new negotiation of the peace treaty with Germany on the basis of the assurance of Germany's disarmament. The committee had asked for the Government's opinion of the resolution.

M. Clemenceau said he accepted the principle of the resolution, but not the terms in which it was couched. He did not think such a proposition could be admitted as an addition to the treaty. He said he would not support the resolution, and he would not support the resolution, and he would not support the resolution.

VOTING LUXEMBOURG'S FATE

Plebiscite on Rejoining Grand Duchy or Joining France or Belgium.

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 27. (Associated Press)—Opposing Liberal deputies generally are of the opinion that the plebiscite to be held tomorrow throughout the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg should favor the retention of the present dynasty, headed by the Grand Duchess Charlotte.

CATHOLICS ACCUSE POLES.

Hierarchy, Now in Session, Hears of Outrages Against Ruthenians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Protests against the internment of the Ruthenian priests, Archbishop Szepczyński, the imprisonment of 200 Ukrainian priests in the Lemberg jail and upward of 300 elsewhere in Eastern Galicia by the Poles, and the closing of nearly all of the Ukrainian Catholic churches by the Polish military authorities, were made in a memorial submitted to the American Catholic hierarchy in plenary session at the Catholic University here, by the Ruthenian Catholic diocese in the United States. The American hierarchy was petitioned to intercede with the Poles.

Outrages in East Galicia by the Poles against Ruthenian Catholics were also in the memorial. At St. Cyril, Ukrainian priests and many prominent Ukrainian patriots were arrested, thrown in prison and held without trial by the Polish troops without trial. It was declared. At Horne, a priest was held while at the altar celebrating Mass the church desecrated and the people driven out in terror. Five hundred churches were closed by the Poles, and 100 were burned. At Stanislav many Ukrainians were shot to death, and Jews shared the same fate.

DEGREE FOR MERCIER.

Cardinal to be Honored at Princeton University.

Special to The New York Times. PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Princeton University will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Monday morning on Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Belgium. The Cardinal and his party will arrive by special train shortly after 10 o'clock, and will remain until about 3 o'clock. In honor of the visit the university will suspend all classes after 11 o'clock so that the students may attend the ceremony.

COUNT BIG RESULTS FROM WILSON'S TOUR

He Has Stopped Democratic Defection and Insured Against Treaty's Defeat, Say Friends.

PUT OPPONENTS ON DEFENSE

Popular Sentiment Apparently with President—Irish Antagonism Reacts to Help League.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The belief that the President's tour has broken down the opposition to the peace treaty has been reinforced by the President's friends, who say that the tour has insured against the treaty's defeat, and that it has put its opponents on defense.

The President is described as in good spirits. In a telegram to the members of his family he assured them there was "nothing to be alarmed at" in his illness.

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ALLIES PERTURBED BY DELAY AT FIUME

Expect to Intervene Unless Italy Hastens—D'Annunzio Denounces Buffer State Plan.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Peace Conference is apparently changing its attitude toward the Fiume situation, which many members no longer regard as a strictly Italian affair because of indications that the Yugoslavs are being involved, and likewise the reports of increasing claims by the Italians as regards the Adriatic, creating conditions which are regarded as holding the threat of a Balkan war.

While the Italian authorities take the position that the immediate suppression of the Fiume mutiny is not imperative, the Supreme Council seems clearly convinced that international action will be forced if Italy fails to control the situation within a few days.

The proposal to create a buffer State, with Fiume as its center, will be rejected, it is said, by the Allies. It is not imperative and will decide her own fate.

The decision of the Peace Conference to recognize Italian sovereignty over Fiume, but simply in connection with the little buffer State of Austria, is not a decision which the Allies will support, and if it is accomplished a national act.

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TRAU RECOVERED BY OLYMPIA'S MEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

was illegible, but d'Angelo, Mantelli, Enquist, signed as Chief of Staff. Enquist, according to the Belgrade message, called a conference of department heads of the city and ordered the public buildings turned over to him, which was done after the chiefs had protested energetically, and only gave way to force. Italian soldiers occupied the streets and water front, but "showed little enthusiasm," the message says.

As soon as our (Serbian) troops arrived, the message says, the house of Count Enquist was surrounded. He will be handed over to the competent authorities.

Troops Sent From Spalato. A message from Spalato, (Spalato) tells of the excitement there when word of the coup at Trau was received. At 2 P. M. on Sept. 23 Serbian troops left Trau "covered with flowers" and amid popular enthusiasm. Four companies of volunteers were assembled.

Before the Serbians reached Trau, the message says, the inhabitants of that place "took up arms and firing on the Italian troops."

Other Belgrade messages made public reported continued unrest in the region about Trau due to the activities of Italian troops in the occupied zone and rumors of other impending Italian coups.

The Italian commander has taken no steps to ensure the execution of his orders of evacuation, the message says. It is now clear that a complete accord exists between the Royal Italian troops and the mutineers. No change is reported in the situation of the French troops in Fiume.

In the absence of the President and Secretary Lansing, the Allied Council of Government has been willing to comment on the subject of the President's response to the proposal for the adjustment of the Fiume issue in the League of Nations.

Although the President's response was

TITTONI SEES DELAY CENTRED IN WILSON

Tells Italian Chamber of Obstacles in Consulting on Peace Terms by Cable.

CHARGES AIM TO BE ARBITER

Buffer State Plan for Fiume Opposed in Rome—Civil War Danger Rumored.

ROME, Sept. 27. (Associated Press).—Tommaso Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, today devoted most of his attention to the status of President Wilson in the peace activities.

The Minister said he had suffered daily anguish over the delay in the settlement of Italy's problems, and that it was thought that the departure from Paris of President Wilson would facilitate the task of the Italian delegation. On the contrary, Signor Tittoni asserted, it had been made more serious and complicated, as the American Peace Delegation had to communicate with the President by cable, which made delay inevitable.

The question of our relations with President Wilson will have to be cleared up some day, the Foreign Minister continued. "The inquiry must not be limited to the period commencing with the opening of the Peace Conference, but must go back to the time of the intervention of the United States in the war, and even further."

From the time of President Wilson's manifesto in November, 1918, it was clear that he intended to become an arbiter between the combatants. After the intervention of the United States, this characteristic of his became accentuated. From Dec. 27, 1917, our Foreign Ministry was informed that President Wilson would be considered in Great Britain as the arbiter between the belligerents.

On the contrary, he added, "the Italian peace delegates had to engage in a daily struggle to obtain merely partial recognition of Italy's national program. The Peace Conference had to be organized in order to obtain peace terms and change itself into an arbiter of the fate of the world."

Oppose Buffer State Proposal. Sept. 26.—Commenting on President Wilson's project of a buffer State for Fiume, the Giornale d'Italia says that in substance that plan "does not vary much from the old scheme which aimed

forward through Washington, officials will not indicate anything as to its nature. Officially they decline to admit that any such communication was sent by the President.

SETTLEMENT WAS NEAR WHEN D'ANNUNZIO ACTED

Italy Had Submitted an Alternative Proposal Which Wilson Was Expected to Approve.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special cable to The New York Times Company. PARIS, Sept. 26.—The tragic fact now comes out that the Fiume controversy, which today looms as a possible cause of the downfall of the dynasty and spreads the shadow of a new international struggle over war-torn Europe, came within inches of being settled.

The Peace Conference was on the very edge of agreement when even as the scales swung into a final adjustment d'Annunzio rushed into the Adriatic city on his poetic adventure and ruined the calculations of statesmen.

Had d'Annunzio waited one or two days, had a diplomat's mind quit beating its drum, had even as the scales swung into a final adjustment d'Annunzio rushed into the Adriatic city on his poetic adventure and ruined the calculations of statesmen.

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at sacrifices, not only at Fiume, but also at Trieste.

"It is true the new State would bear some relation to Italy," the newspaper says, "but in all ways it would be a part of Yugoslavia, and ultimately condemned to fall under Yugoslav influence, as the Italians in Fiume would be a small minority in a buffer State which comprises a vast Slav territory."

Official organs, speculating, perhaps, on the geographical ignorance of the public, attempt to make the people believe that the new project is very advantageous. They hide the fact, however, that the mountainous part of Istria, with Mount Maggiore, remains detached from the mainland, thus leaving the doors of our house completely open on that side, but the League of Nations will defend us after having despoiled us of the fruits of our victory."

Alarmist reports have been current in this city, one of them being that a civil war is imminent. On one side would be ranged the Nationalist and militarist factions, which would be opposed by the Socialists, the Communists, and the anarchists. Several generals are credited with the intention of heading the militarist faction.

The navy is represented as being even more dissatisfied than the army. Baying, according to naval officers' statements, is sufficient to suggest the possibility of a revolution. The army, however, is represented as being more loyal.

Foreign Minister Tittoni is said to have expressed the belief that the first thing to be done in the present emergency situation was for the Cabinet to resign, thus eliminating the reason for discord—opposition to one now in power. It is said that his intention was the formation of a National Cabinet, including all the leaders of the chief political parties.

Signor Tittoni was obliged to confess in a conversation with the King, it is reported, that he did not see any other way out of the situation, nor is there a distant glimmer of a solution in a daily struggle to obtain merely partial recognition of Italy's national program.

Workers numbering approximately 1,000,000 are now on strike, and disaffected elements are everywhere, and constantly increasing cost of living, it is said, is causing a terrible crisis.

Strenuous efforts are being made by official Socialists to reach an understanding with the League of Nations. They are urging the latter to refuse to obey either their officers or their own principles.

Had the Italians submitted their alternative proposal a week sooner Wilson would have had time to accept the second suggested solution. It is entirely probable that had that happened and the Peace Conference taken final decision that d'Annunzio, even had he taken his bold step, would not have received the support he now has in Italy, for it would have meant standing out against the nations of the world, whereas today d'Annunzio technically stands out only against the Italian Government.

There is a disposition among Italians in Paris to throw the blame on President Wilson for not answering the Italian proposals more quickly, stating that there was a waste of time between Sept. 10, when the proposal was sent, and Sept. 14, when the second proposal was withdrawn, for Wilson to have answered. The argument does not hold water. It is extremely doubtful that it was possible for the President's answer to have reached here by Sept. 16. If it had reached here the day, it was then too late, by Tittoni's own statement, for the Italian acceptance of the settlement, for d'Annunzio had gone to Fiume on Sept. 12. It was certainly not possible for the President to have answered between the time of submission of the proposals and d'Annunzio's coup, after which day, as the Italians say, their peace delegation could not have accepted any Fiume settlement which did not give the city to Italy. The Americans point out that, had Tittoni submitted his free State proposal earlier, the outcome might have been different. But, after all, if American plans may be used in discussing European politics, it was d'Annunzio who "spilled the beans."

Brings Back to Mind—Your Mothers Kind WARD'S MOTHER HUBBARD BREAD

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may happen to give things a turn in the right direction.

Giolitti Wants New Election. Ex-Premier Giolitti is earnestly advocating the calling of a general election. Speaking today on the subject, he said: "A general election would be only a remedy in the present critical situation. It would be a diversion from the present unwholesome concentration on Fiume, which makes the country lose sight of all other events happening throughout the world. In fact, it alters the proportion of every other question."

It must be remembered that the present Chamber of Deputies was elected in 1913, when nobody dreamed of a possibility of war, and when the problems agitating the country were entirely different from those we are now facing. From this point of view, the present Chamber does not represent public opinion and cannot give true expression to the people's will.

Seek to Convince Wilson. The general election would show our Allies, especially America and President Wilson, the real sentiments of the people and what the large majority desires. It would also give the Chamber a greater authority, and wider prestige than the present assembly, almost half of whose deputies, which, I am sure, would not be re-elected.

Perhaps before the genuine spontaneous expression of the nation's will President Wilson might be induced to change his attitude without being false to his principles.

Signor Giolitti plans to return soon to the Chamber of Deputies to deliver a political speech to his constituents, which it is expected will be of great importance. This will be his first political pronouncement since Italy entered the war, when he was bitterly attacked as a traitor.

The people of Italy will endure much, but will not stand anything that might lead to another war. I come from Rome, where never allow her men to fight again.

SAYS WILSON ACTED TOO LATE.

Italian Senator Sees Obstacles to Making Fiume a Free State.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. ROME, Sept. 26.—President Wilson's decision on the Adriatic question has come too late, said a well-known Senator when questioned on the impression caused here by the decision.

"Three weeks ago," the Senator continued, "the Italian people would have accepted, if not with satisfaction, the decision of the President. But now, when the Italian people, who perfectly realize the necessity of putting an end to these continual dissensions, but in three weeks much may happen in these restless times."

The unforeseen has happened. Now that d'Annunzio with his soldiers from the regular army is occupying Fiume, nothing will be tolerated by the people of Fiume to Italy will be tolerated by them."

SERBIA READY TO SIGN.

Views on Austrian Treaty Altered by Developments at Fiume.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Serbia, according to the Petit Parisien, is now willing to sign the Austrian treaty, to which the representatives of Yugoslavia declined to attach their signatures when the document was signed by the delegates of the other powers, with the exception of Rumania, at St. Germain on Sept. 10.

This change in the Yugoslav attitude has been caused by the explanation of ex-Premier Pachitch and Foreign Minister Trumbitch in the chamber at Belgrade, and the Fiume developments, the newspaper says.

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MICHAEL

ANNOUNCES

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CABLES PADEREWSKI IS OUT

Assigned When Conference Refused to Withdraw Plebiscite Decision.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Word of the resignation of Ignatz Jan Paderewski from the Premiership of Poland was relayed in a cablegram sent by Professor Mascherko, in Paris, to the Rev. Nicholas Stutinsky, head of the Ukrainian National Committee here. It read: "Paderewski demanded at the Conference withdrawal of its decision for plebiscite in East Galicia. Peace Conference refused his demand. Paderewski then presented his resignation."

TO PUSH JEWISH FUND DRIVE

May Seek More Money After \$10,000,000 Minimum is Raised.

Dr. J. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the \$10,000,000 United Jewish Fund Campaign for the Federated Jewish Institutions, said yesterday the fund would provide only the minimum amount for the requirements of the thirty-two institutions, and that more money will be needed. The campaign for additional funds, he said, may continue after the \$10,000,000 has been obtained.
The campaign workers will meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore, and there will be a rally breakfast at the same place Tuesday.

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Autumn and Winter

TRICOTINE SUITS

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the Well Groomed
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SINCE tricotine made its debut into the society of the tailleur, the enthusiasm occasioned by its first presentation has never waned. On the contrary, at every appearance its commendable qualities are acclaimed anew.

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Included are Cape-Manteaux of opalescent sequins lined with chiffon, velvet and collared with fur.

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For morning and informal affairs, as varied in style as the occasions for which they are intended.

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As supple as cloth. Of undisputed chic and proven serviceability.

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With the integrity of English tweed, the "swank" of London tailoring. Sold exclusively by Franklin Simon.

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A wet weather necessity, a fair weather friend. London or American made, of bright colored opaque silk.

18.50 to 28.00



As the world insists on being full of a number of things, the Franklin Simon Coat Shops (Individual for Women and Misses) insist on being full of a number of different coats, capes, or wraps.

"To cut the cote according to the cloth" was the frugal phrase of the 16th Century. But the frugality of that period with its tight fitting and unattractive "clokes," is not comparable with the luxury expressed in the wraps of today. Truly, in the matter of wraps, Fashion has been a "turn coat," and her every turn has enhanced their beauty and increased their charm. The day has passed when one equivocal wrap, suited to many occasions and special to none, answers the demands of the woman of fashion. Just as every occasion calls for an individual frock, so every occasion calls for an individual wrap and the

INDIVIDUAL SHOPS ANSWER THIS CALL—WITH
THE INDIVIDUAL WRAP FOR THE INDIVIDUAL
OCCASION AND THE INDIVIDUAL WOMAN

In fact, the quest for the *different* wrap ends here. In assembling this collection, the trail led through the World's marts for fabrics from the looms of the master weavers, for colorings from the artist dyers, for rare pelts from the expert trappers, to the Orient for artful embroideries, and then to Paris and London for exclusive styles. So, whether it is a top coat of English tailoring and Irish tweed, an afternoon wrap of Spanish origin, or an evening cape which speaks French with a Paris accent, it is here, and ready for immediate selection.

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Fourth Floor - - MISSES' COAT SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops—Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

PUSH RESERVATION WILSON SCOUTED

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

wise, Mr. McCumber said, was even milder than his own. While he preferred the one he had drafted, he would favor the compromise if it appeared to command the support of a majority of Senators. At the time the reservation was telegraphed to the President, Mr. McCumber said, it appeared likely that the compromise would be effected. Since that time the situation, so far as he could discern it, had not changed.

This compromise reservation as discussed by the Republican leaders and telegraphed to the President is as follows:

The United States assumes no obligations under the provisions of Article X, to preserve the territorial integrity of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations, whether members of the League or not, or to employ the

military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military and naval forces, shall by act or joint resolution so declare.

How far the projected compromise reservation would command support of Democratic Senators has not been indicated. Senator Hitchcock, acting minority leader, said tonight that he did not know of any Democrats having agreed to support it. He knew of its having been wired to the President by an official of the League to Enforce Peace. The fact that the President immediately had opposed it, Mr. Hitchcock said, might be taken as an index of the attitude of the bulk of Democratic Senators would assume.

It has been clearly brought out in these weeks of discussion over the treaty that the proponents of the treaty in the Democratic ranks of the Senate would oppose any reservations, on the ground that they would throw the treaty back to the political signatories, if not the Peace Conference, said Mr. Hitchcock. It makes no difference whether it is the reservation of the majority of

the Foreign Relations Committee or any amendment to the treaty. All will be opposed by those who want the treaty ratified without dangerous changes.

Senator Lodge's acceptance of a proposed compromise, it was stated today, was entirely tentative. If Mr. Lodge found that, later on, the majority of the Republican Senators would not accept it, he would insist upon the committee amendment. But the chances of agreement on the substitute reservation were declared by several leaders to be extremely favorable. On the three other reservations offered by the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee, it is understood there is absolutely accord. These embrace the withdrawal clause, the Monroe Doctrine, and purely domestic questions, such as tariff and immigration.

As to the amendment program of the Foreign Relations Committee majority, the situation, admittedly, is entirely different. During the absence of Senator Johnson on his trip to the Pacific Coast efforts will be made by Senator Lodge to win the support of the six "mild reservationists" who are opposed to Senator Johnson's amendment to equalize the voting power of the United States Assembly, and who advocate a reservation as a substitute for it.

With the fine efforts of Mr. Lodge will prevail is problematical, but the chances, leaders say, are against it.

Other committee amendments are apparently doomed to defeat.

In its reading of the treaty today, the Senate had a point where all of the amendments to eliminate participation of the United States from commissions created under the treaty were reached. Desultory debate ran throughout the afternoon on these amendments. There is no indication when a vote will be taken on them. The disposition of the Republican leaders is to call for a vote on the entire thirty-five amendments at once. In the meantime the debate on them may continue for ten days, or longer, so as to give Senator Johnson ample time to complete his Western trip and return to direct the fight on his own amendment.

If there is a tendency on the part of Republicans to waste time, Senator Hitchcock said today that he would insist upon a speedy vote on the Fall amendments and the others, regardless of whether Senator Johnson is still engaged in his Western stumping tour. "I will do all I can to prevent a filibuster," said Mr. Hitchcock. During today's debate Senator Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut, characterized the League covenant, as written, as a murky, muddled document of international entanglements. Senator Williams, Democrat of Mississippi, protested that Mr. Brandegee's language was "extremely" Mr. Williams compared the League covenant

in the ideals expressed with the Constitution of the United States.

"Has it come to that?" demanded Mr. Brandegee. "Are we to compare the Constitution of the United States, written to safeguard Americanism, with this League covenant, which would throw over our American independence and embroil us in the snarls of all the world? I fail to see any similarity between the two."

Senator King of Utah asked Mr. Brandegee why he, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, had not suggested changes that would remedy what Mr. Brandegee called the "glaring faults of the League covenant."

"Well, we have suggested some changes here, and there will be others," the Senator may be assured, replied Mr. Brandegee. "Here is a document which it took some six months for the Peace Conference to draft, and the Foreign Relations Committee attempted to digest it within two months' time. And in that time information we needed, was denied us, so we had to get it wherever we were able to."

"If we still find things about it that are wrong, it is only because of the lack of time in which the committee had to act. But the Senator need have no fear. There will be other changes suggested beyond those the committee urges before the treaty is ratified."

In a telegram made public tonight by the League to Enforce Peace more than a score of prominent Californians, headed by Charles C. Moore, Director of the State Council of Defense and President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, urged Senator Johnson to withdraw his opposition to the ratification of the treaty as written. The signers of the telegram stated that Mr. Johnson, in urging reservations and amendments, did not represent the majority of the people of California. Among the signers, besides Mr. Moore, were Chief Justice Angellott of California, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of California University; Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford University; James Mills and James K. Moffatt, Regents of the State University, and a number of other men conspicuous in California affairs, most of them the League to Enforce Peace states, being Republicans and "many of them Senator Johnson's long-time political friends and supporters."

The telegram to the Senator, which reached Washington, it is said, in time to submit to him before he left on his stumping tour, reads:

We have heard the President's message on the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. We have also considered carefully all the objections offered to ratification. The issue is the most important presented to the American people since the civil war. It is far above all personality or partisanship. We are convinced that the treaty should be ratified without amendment or reservations. Peace

and peace on a permanent basis of open arbitration, inquiry and discussion before resort to war is vital to the welfare of the American people and the welfare of the world. America must not be false to herself and refuse such a peace except for the most weighty reasons. The objections to ratification are not weighty and should not hold us back. We appeal to you to withdraw your opposition. We are confident that in this we speak for an overwhelming majority of the people of California, and that your present position does not represent them truly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Telegrams commending his stand on the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant and urging him to keep us a vigorous campaign for his demands concerning reservations, were sent to United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson today by representatives of banking, labor and mercantile interests, and the judiciary here. Coincidentally, a proclamation was issued by Mayor James Rolph asking the citizens of San Francisco to welcome Senator Johnson and to "accord him the same attentive hearing that you gave the President."

The telegrams were signed by Frank

R. Anderson, I. W. Hellman and W. H. Crocker, bankers; P. H. McCarthy, President of the State Building Trades Council; Frank Devlin, Railroad Commissioner; Meyer Lissner, of Los Angeles, prominent Progressive Republican; United States Circuit Judge Morrow and a number of others. Judge Morrow, Anderson and Crocker sent separate telegrams but the remainder sent a joint message.

300 "FLU" CASES REPORTED

31 in This State—All Said to be of Mild Type.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—More than 300 cases of influenza were reported to the Public Health Service this week by fourteen States, but the disease has not reached the proportions of an epidemic in any State. The service announced today that the cases reported generally were of a mild type.

States reporting and the numbers in each follow: Alabama, 20; Arkansas, 14; California, 51; Florida, 23; Georgia, 23; Kansas, 31; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 3; Massachusetts, 67; Montana, 4; New Jersey, 20; New York, 32; Washington, 8.

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

From Paris—A New Theme

"NORMANDY" NECKWEAR

In that most flattering of all shades—ECRU. Its charm lies in the intermingling of the finest laces, hand embroidered designs and sheer lingerie fabrics.

The Collar and Cuff Sets lay stress on the attractiveness of the narrow square collar, also the surplice, short-back and soft-rolling effects, with square, round or V-necks. The Guimpes introduce a new high stock model that gives a quaint version of the earlier day chemisette.

PARIS ADVOCATES FRILLS

Pleated or ruffled, wide or narrow, is of no consequence, just so they are frilled, says Paris. They take form in net, fine laces, organdie, hand embroidered handkerchief linen or lace combinations.

"Hand-shell" stitchery on batiste or net, hand bindings of organdie, thread embroidery or hand-fagoted folds of organdie are little details that bespeak Paris at a glance.

FRENCH SILK HOSIERY

6.50 to 45.00

These novelties in Paris silk hosiery are significant of a special fitness for the most formal occasion, as whether in black, white or evening shades they convey their message of refined elegance.

FRENCH GLOVES

2.95 to 7.50

These gloves are of finest selected glace kidskin. Two-clasp gloves in brown, reindeer and white; elbow and button lengths in white only. One a perfect complement to the Tailormade, the other giving a distinctive touch to the more formal costume.

To achieve the beautiful, the artistic, the elegant, in Women's and Misses Dress, is an Institutional Ideal with this Shop

The MODE PERSONAL

The Important Consideration of Individuality in the Achievement of Fashions for the Woman and the "Jeune Fille" who Desire the Distinction of Dressing *a la Mode* Rather than *a la Mould*

It has been the self-imposed function of this shop to originate apparel that expresses the personality of the wearer—to teature fashions of individuality as opposed to styles of uniformity—thus allowing one to exercise self-determination in making selections from the many versions, translations and interpretations of the mode—so that individual types and temperaments may be exactly suited.

Fashion is youth—youth is fashion. The two themes merge to a successful accomplishment in The Modes of this shop

TAILOR - MADE and COSTUME SUITS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

The underlying quality of these suit fashions is the high character of the tailoring. In technique and finesse these tailleur and costume suits are the ultimate in precision of fit, grace of line and niceties of detail. Featured are Godet, pinched-waist, blouse, Redingote, straightline, bouffant and tailored types developed in duvetyne, peach-bloom, tinseltone and kindred fabrics. Original applications and combinations of the fashionable furs enhance the beauty of many costume suits.

WOMEN'S SUITS.....Second Floor 49.50 to 535.00
MISSES' SUITS.....Third Floor 45.00 to 450.00

INFORMAL FROCKS and FORMAL GOWNS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Gown fashions do not converge to any particular type of silhouette. On the contrary, style motifs are so divergent that many influences are traced in the silhouette and treatment. The personality of the petite type is well expressed in the picturesque bouffant and panier fashions; that of the tall, stately type in the classic drapes and straight lines. Outstanding style notes are cap sleeves, short sleeves, ruchings, pipe organ and cartridge plaitings, flounces, beading, complex embroideries, and fur accentuations.

WOMEN'S GOWNS.....Second Floor 49.50 to 550.00
MISSES' GOWNS.....Third Floor 39.50 to 365.00

Millinery

A Hat is one of the most important requisites to smartness, and whether it is a tailored, sports or formal type there is a personalized version of it in this shop. Pre-eminent are those developed in tissues of gold or silver, also of lace dipped in silver and gold; in fact, the high lights and glint of metal appear in many forms and combinations. There are Hats of solid metallic fabrics or with dainty traceries of gold or silver threads. More formal Hats are treated with ostrich and paradise in graceful swirling effects.

Overblouses

The vogue of the overblouse is again firmly established. It appears in many diversions and varying lengths—lengths that accommodate themselves to the graduations of the Suit Jackets. They are of filmy Georgette crepe with unique and original motifs of bead and silk embroidery. The embroidered motifs in themselves are examples of consummate artistry and design, often expressed in monotone or vari-colored tonings.

Coats & Wraps

Silhouettes of Day Coats and Evening Mantles have gone through many radical changes. The Day Coats of duvetyne, chiffon velvet and other soft fabrics enriched with the fashionable furs have a tendency to delineate more closely the contour of the figure. Evening Wraps and Mantles are the highest expression of the weaver's art, loomed in sumptuous metallic fabrics of brilliant and gorgeous colorings. Many of the wraps are voluminous and wrap about with Tanagra-like grace.

Sports Togs

A specialized department devoted to the exploiting of Sports Apparel and Riding Togs that are unique and original in conception. Exclusive fabrics, colorings and styles have been originated to meet the exacting demands of the country gentleman. Featured are dull and glazed Leather Coats, "Worumbo" Pure Camel's Hair Coats, Scotch Tweeds, Homespun Suits, and specific models for every athletic activity.

Florette

Millinery REGISTERED Importer

537 Fifth Avenue
Between 44th and 45th Streets

Madame Florette announces

Advance Fall Models

featuring

Tailored Hats
Dinner Hats
Afternoon Hats

Also a characteristic collection of the newest modes and materials in

Evening Wraps
Fur Coats

Street Coats
Coatees

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ORDER EVACUATION OF BALTIC REGION

Allies Coupling Threat of Block-
ade if Germany Continues
to Ignore Them.

VON DER GOLTZ MUST GO

American Idea of Using Economic
Weapon is New to Be Tried
by Peace Council.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—After having tried other methods without success, the Peace Conference is now going to try the "American way" in dealing with recalcitrant Germany. In other words, it is going to try the economic weapon, which has always found its strongest supporter in the American delegation.

On Monday the Supreme Council will send to Berlin a note ordering Germany to get von der Goltz and his army out of the Baltic Provinces. There is nothing new about that; the Peace Conference has been doing that for some time. But this note will state that if von der Goltz does not get out of the Baltic Provinces within a fixed time, food supplies and financial help will be cut off from all Germany by action of the allied nations.

This decision, taken today, constitutes a distinct victory for the American delegation, who has all along advocated the economic weapon as preferable to military threats. Two weeks ago it was decided to have Marshal Foch send another ultimatum to Germany on the Baltic question, but after that decision had been taken the Supreme Council took the view "what's the use?" and the note was not sent.

The Council set about finding a new method, with today's action as the result. Monday's note will state to the Berlin Government that inasmuch as it has not taken action as ordered in the other notes, and inasmuch as it claims it is not responsible, action will be taken against all Germany, thus removing all doubt that the responsible parties will be thereby reached.

American diplomatic prestige stands to lose or to gain much according as the new method is or is not successful. The Baltic situation is regarded by all the Allies as most important. It means more than a flagrant disregard by Germany of the armistice terms. For the Baltic project has become the centre around which the Junker party in Germany is making its bid for power in defiance of the existing Government at Berlin. It is a knowledge of this, coupled with information that Germany continues to make munitions and still has a large army under arms, which has brought forth from the French Chamber demands for an assurance of German disarmament and the adoption of a motion calling on Clemenceau to give such assurance to the French nation.

In the accomplishment of this end it is of supreme importance to break the spirit and plans of the Junker and show the Allies' ability to insure fulfillment of their orders to Germany. For this reason the outcome of the new effort will have an interest for all the Allies from the moment of its trial.

But the new note is more significant than that. Economic influence was counted on by President Wilson as the chief weapon of the League of Nations in enforcing its will. It is even now discussed as the eventual weapon which should bring the Italian people to terms should Italy hold on to Fiume. It has been held out as an all-powerful weapon in all directions. Now it is to get a trial. It must be borne in mind that the allied nations have begun trade with Germany on a large scale, and should von der Goltz stay in the Baltic provinces in spite of this new note the situation would be very instructive in giving light on whether or not the Allies can or will take united action to obtain a common end.

PARIS, Sept. 21. (Associated Press).—Premier Clemenceau conferred yesterday with André Tardieu and René Viviani, according to the Petit Parisien, concerning the resolution introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by André Lefèvre, which seeks to bring about new negotiations between the signatories of the treaty, with a view to assuring the disarmament of Germany. The conference, the newspaper continued, recognized the impossibility of hoping to bring together again all the negotiators of the Versailles treaty, and it was pointed out that other means must be taken to arrive at the result desired.

The Chamber of Deputies Committee on the German Treaty had asked for the opinion of the Government on M. Lefèvre's proposition.

The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, it is understood, will renew its inquiry into the status of the Aland Islands, contrary to its previous decision to hold the matter in abeyance until the Russian problem was solved.

The Aland Islands lie between Sweden and Finland, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia. The islands, which have a population of about 12,000, formerly were held by Sweden, but were taken over by Russia in 1800. After the Peace Conference opened a delegation from the Aland Islands presented a claim for annexation to Finland. The Swedish Government, in answer to a communication from Finland, in June of this year, sent a note insisting that the future of the islands be settled by a plebiscite and suggested that as an alternative the question be submitted to the Peace Conference.

Leonard's
24 West 39th St.
Maternity Apparel
The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort during the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.

Serge Dresses... 29.50 up
Satin Dresses... 37.50 up
Tricotine Dresses... 39.50 up
Georgette Dresses... 42.50 up
Tricotelette Dresses... 52.50 up

SPECIAL SALE For this week
Silk Dresses... 27.50
Serge Dresses... 19.75
Shirts... 7.75 up

ARMY PORK TO BE SOLD.

Seven Million Pounds of Loin and Shoulders Offered for Thursday.

E. J. O'Malley, Deputy Commissioner of Markets, said yesterday that 7,000,000 pounds of pork loins and shoulders would be put on sale on Thursday. About 1,000,000 pounds of mutton is also available, but as the Government price is two cents a pound higher than the local market, it will be held until conditions change. The pork loins will be sold at 25 cents a pound and the shoulders at 21 cents.

August Sila, who is distributing the Government's frozen chickens to retailers, reported heavy sales yesterday. He made public a letter from the Bronx Master Butchers' Association offering to distribute, without profit, part of its consignment.

It was announced at the Government's sale store, 22 West Nineteenth Street, yesterday that a special sale of reclaimed cotton socks at 5 cents a pair would begin tomorrow at 1 o'clock and continue until the stock is exhausted. The total sales of army food at public sales up to yesterday amounted to \$1,637,500. There were 600,000 individual purchases.

CHAS. F. COSSUM MARRIES.

Lawyer, Just Released from Sing Sing, Weds Mrs. W. F. Milford.

Charles F. Cossum and Mrs. W. F. Milford, both of Poughkeepsie, the latter a daughter of Representative Lewis Beach of Orange County, were married on Friday at the Church of the Transfiguration. Cossum, formerly a lawyer, was released on Thursday from Sing Sing on a pardon from Governor Smith.

His bride was among the creditors when he became involved in financial difficulties but never entered a claim against him.

Cossum was found shot in his office in July, 1918, and was brought to court for trial. He pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins and was sentenced to serve not more than ten years in Sing Sing. While there he became an expert operator of the typewriter.

On October 1 of that year he pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins and was sentenced to serve not more than ten years in Sing Sing. While there he became an expert operator of the typewriter.

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40 IN CROSS-NATION FLIGHT.

Time, Speed, and Handicap Classes Fixed for Oct. 8.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Particulars of the New York-San Francisco air flight Oct. 8 were announced today by the War Department. Already about forty officers have entered the race, including Air Commodore Lionel E. O. Charlton of the British Embassy and Captain de la Vergne of the French Embassy, who had twenty American air fighters under his command on the western front. Commodore Charlton will fly a Bristol fighter with a 280 Rolls-Royce motor.

American officers from Hazelhurst, Langley, Chanute, Scott, Rockwell, Mather, and other fields will participate. They will fly Martin bombers, De Havilland, Blue Birds, Sopwiths, and two officers, Colonel C. C. Culver and Major Maxwell, will be in captured German Fokkers.

There will be three ratings in the flights, the first being first, second, and third place to the pilots crossing the continent in the shortest time, irrespective of stops or class of machines used.

In the second, the speed contest, ratings for first, second, and third places will be of a different class for each type of machine used. The first, second, and third ratings of this contest will be computed from the pilot's log book and checked by the log books of the officers in charge of the different landing fields.

The third class will be a handicap competition and will be based on actual flying time; in other words, the actual number of minutes in the air, regardless of stops. Each type of machine will be given a handicap percentage.

Broadway Legion Post Indorsed. The Broadway Association has indorsed the formation of the Broadway Post of the American Legion, according to an announcement made yesterday by the association. The members of the association, their employees, and friends who have served in the war are urged to join the Broadway Post. Applications will be received by Major Henry G. Opdyke, Managing Director, Broadway Association, 1270 Broadway, New York.

SCANDINAVIA, BALKAN STATES AND GREECE. The head of the Export Department of a prominent export house is leaving for Europe within three weeks on an extended trip through the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Balkan countries (Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, etc.), Greece, Austria, Italy and Spain, and would like to take along with him catalogs and samples of articles that can be marketed in those countries.

Only those manufacturers who are first hands and who would be inclined to give this expert house their sole agency are requested to communicate. Address care of JOHNSTON OVERSEAS SERVICE, 377 Broadway, New York City.

White Rock
The Leading Mineral Water
with Breakfast Lunch or Dinner

DEMAREST
DEMAREST
Announces the opening of a new FURNITURE SHOP AT 3 WEST 50TH ST. where they will pursue the same policy of moderate prices for fine furniture that has won them so many friends during the last quarter century. An especially interesting variety of living room, dining room, and bedroom furniture is now being shown for Immediate Delivery

MAURICE & ADAMS
FRENCH GOWNS
with the Maurice & Adams Modified Fasteners
MOST pleasing assemblage of adaptations and originations in gowns for every occasion. A feature of these dresses is the modified fasteners, an idea exclusive with this establishment. Every frock, simple or elaborate, has only one or two fasteners, quickly adjustable.

Maternity GOWNS
For Evening Afternoon and Street Wear
Made to individual measurements from Paris. Mail orders carefully filled. Send to Dept. T for sketches.
MAURICE & ADAMS
LONDON PARIS 24 West 47th Street New York

Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
34th Street—New York
Offering Unusual Values Monday
Women's and Misses' Dresses and Suits
The Autumn Mode discloses many charming new style features. Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s originations and copies of late Parisian Importations are represented in this Moderately Priced grouping of the season's most fashionable Models.

Distinctive Autumn Dresses
For Street, Afternoon or Informal Wear
Practical Dresses of Navy Serge, Tricotine and Satin, feature draped, tunic and straight line effects. Trimmings of embroidery and braid add a charming finishing detail. Special 29.75
Tailored and Afternoon Frocks of Tricotine, Satin, Georgette Crepe and combinations in a selection of new models. Trimmings of silk fringe, embroidery and Arabian Lace. Special 45.00
Informal Frocks developed in soft clinging silks, which drape gracefully into the newest modes and reveal smart innovations in trimming embellishments. Special 55.00
Fascinating Frocks in Basque, Blouse and silhouette models developed in Satin Meteor, Charmeuse, Crepe, Meteor and Georgette Crepe, bead and silk fringe trimmed. Special 65.00

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits
Excelling in every detail of Fashion, Fabric and workmanship, these modestly priced Garments will find instant appeal with the woman of discernment.
Tailored Suits developed in Mannish Oxfords, Silvertone, and two-tone checks in the season's most desirable straightline and belted models, inverted back pleat. Novel treatment is given to the collars and pockets. Special 39.75
Tailored and semi-tailored Suits. Charming belted, ripple flare and straight-line effects developed in Mannish Oxfords, Velour checks, Silvertone and Tinseltone. Convertible and fur collars, trimmings of braid and buttons. Special 55.00

Women's and Misses' Coats and Wraps
The Autumn Innovations are pleasing in the artistic treatments of Fur Trimmings which add to the beautiful materials a suggestion of warmth and luxury quite out of the ordinary.
Full shirred, belted, semi-belted, panel back and Dolman Wrap effects of soft Lustrola, Chameleon, Silvertone, Peach Bloom, Velour, Evora and Duveltyne, trimmed with luxurious Nutria, Seal, Opossum, Beaver, Mole and Lynx Furs.
45.00 65.00 87.50 98.00 and up
Introducing a smart entirely new Boot
The "Gypsy Blucher"
An individual Model confined to and positively exclusive with Oppenheim, Collins & Co. developed in Black Suede or Satin, Brown or Black Kidskin and all Patent Leather. Hand turned soles and Louis XV. heels.
12.50 to 18.00
Also on Sale in our Brooklyn and Newark Stores

Leonard's
24 West 39th St.
Maternity Apparel
The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort during the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.
Serge Dresses... 29.50 up
Satin Dresses... 37.50 up
Tricotine Dresses... 39.50 up
Georgette Dresses... 42.50 up
Tricotelette Dresses... 52.50 up
SPECIAL SALE For this week
Silk Dresses... 27.50
Serge Dresses... 19.75
Shirts... 7.75 up

THE TAILORED WOMAN
Suits Wraps Gowns Blouses
On the twenty-ninth of September The Tailored Woman, Inc., will open at the address given below.
It will be a shop carrying a collection of Tailored Suits, Wraps, Gowns, Blouses and Sweaters, carefully chosen to meet the requirements of the woman who desires well-made clothes of a simple character at fair prices.
622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR WOMEN'S VOTE

National Committee to Double Membership by Adding 17 as Their Representatives.

SEES SUPPORT FOR LEAGUE

Mrs. George Bass Says West Favors It—Mack Predicts Naming of Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee which has been in almost continuous session here for the last two days, discussing plans for next year's Presidential campaign adjourned early this evening after adopting a resolution calling upon the Legislatures of States which have not yet ratified the Federal suffrage amendment to do so at once.

The resolution, which was offered by John T. Barnett of Colorado, was adopted by unanimous vote. In a number of States which have not yet acted upon the Federal amendment to ratify the League of Nations, the Democratic National Committee has established during the 1919 campaign and continued as a permanent adjunct to the Democratic party machinery. Mrs. Bass says the Western States earnestly support the League of Nations.

Mrs. Bass very strongly urged upon the members of the Executive Committee to leave nothing undone to win the women voters to the Democratic Party in time for next year's election, declaring that the women would determine the result. Mrs. Bass expressed the opinion that from 10,000,000 to 18,000,000 new voters would be added.

Homers S. Cummings, chairman of the

committee, proposed a resolution calling for an increase in the membership of the Executive Committee from seventeen to thirty-four, and that all the new places thus provided for be filled by women.

Before adjourning the Executive Committee provided for the appointment of two other sub-committees, one to prepare a plan for the collection of campaign funds by popular subscription, the other to provide additional agencies of publicity for the Democratic Party. Both these sub-committees and the sub-committee on the organization of women voters were instructed to report at a meeting of the full Executive Committee which Chairman Cummings announced that he would convene in about six weeks. At this meeting it is expected that the 17 new women members provided for in the Cummings resolution will take their seat with the Executive Committee.

To Organize Zone.
The creation of zones to facilitate more intensive campaign work by the Democratic National Committee, which has been the topic of discussion in Democratic National Councils for months, was definitely agreed upon by the Executive Committee. Chairman Cummings was vested with full powers to make it effective by establishing sub-headquarters in localities where, in his opinion, there would be of the greatest strategic value.

At the sessions today the Executive Committee rigidly excluded all outsiders and sat behind closed doors. The one notable exception was in the case of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who came over from Washington. Secretary Roosevelt was escorted with the Executive Committee for an hour or more just before final adjournment was reached. All that Mr. Roosevelt would say was "I came to listen, not to speak," was explanation of his visit to newspaper correspondents who questioned him on the subject.

Mr. Roosevelt denied that he was the bearer of a message from President Wilson. According to one report which became current, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy had come to tell the committee that President Wilson would under no circumstances be a candidate for a third term, and to make its plans accordingly. The suggestion provoked a smile from Secretary Roosevelt, as he entered emphatic denial that he was bent on any such mission.

Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committee chairman from New York, when told of the report that Secretary Roosevelt brought the above message from the President, declared that a third term for President Wilson in his opinion was not at all unlikely.

"You can say for me," said Mr. Mack, "that if the League of Nations is not in the United States Senate the next national convention will nominate Woodrow Wilson by acclamation, and we won't give a damn what he has to say about it."

TRADE UNION PROPOSED FOR BRITISH CLERGY

Paltry Stipends Prompt the Suggestion, but Those Most Concerned Oppose It.

Copy right, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Why not a trade union for the clergy? is a question which has arisen out of the movement in favor of higher pay for clergymen who are receiving less than £100 yearly and struggling for a better existence. It is declared that many vicars and curates are subsisting on salaries no higher than the wages paid to scavengers, and that the lives of some of them are tolerable only when they have private means.

Those with families or other dependents are the worst off, and many pitiful cases are reported. It is said that there are actually instances of starvation; but Mr. Phillips, Secretary of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, refuses to believe in such stories. He says, however, that he knows of many clergymen who are suffering through lack of proper clothing for themselves and their dependents, and his corporation has been called upon to distribute considerable relief in this respect, as well as money to enable poor clergymen to have a well-earned holiday.

Mr. Phillips says that even Bishops are feeling the strain upon their salaries, owing to the high prices of everything. This has raised the question whether the Bishops would join the suggested trade union and strike if necessary in support of their less fortunate fellow-members.

Dr. Nickson, Bishop of Bristol, who has been interviewed on the subject, deprecates the idea of a trade union and says he cannot conceive a minister of Christ being involved in a strike agreement not to preach the Gospel if his demands are not recognized. He says that the remedy lies rather in "spiritual efforts to touch the conscience of the Christian community, together with more ample support by the laity of those diocesan organizations which are doing their best to ameliorate the clerical poverty that exists." And this is the attitude adopted by the clergy generally. They do not take kindly to the idea of a trade union for the betterment of their financial condition, preferring to rely on the efforts of existing organizations. They say that their

calling is a spiritual rather than a business one, and that no man would enter the Church for the sake of the salary. Some facts about the incomes and expenditures of bishops were disclosed yesterday when the Bishop of Bristol appeared before the Royal Commission on the Income Tax for relief on behalf of the bishops and clergy. He said: "There is not a single bishop who, if he had to rely solely on his official income, would not be in an insolvent position today." A bishop's palace ought, in the opinion of Dr. Nickson, to be considered for taxation purposes like the home of a tradesman or a professional man who lives on his premises.

He called attention to the fact that a bishop had to maintain a palace and that, even in the case of modern bishops, the official residence was ordinarily much in excess of his domestic requirements and beyond the scale of residence appropriate to the income of his See. It is the bishop's diocesan office, with accommodation for his staff of secretaries, chaplains, etc., and contains the requisite accommodation for candidates for orders, examination rooms, etc. It is clear that, so far from the bishop's palace being an addition to his income, it is a serious burden thrown in the sense that the bishop would be financially relieved if, instead of enjoying and maintaining the house, he were at liberty to choose and renew a suitable house for his personal occupation.

LORD GREY IN WASHINGTON.

Ambassador Expects to Present His Credentials to Wilson This Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Viscount Grey, the new British Ambassador to the United States, arrived today from New York, and after a rest over the week-end, will take up his new duties. He expects to present his credentials to President Wilson next week.

Lord Grey was met at the Union Station by Assistant Secretary Phillips of the State Department, who is his personal friend, and by members of the staff of the British Embassy. There was no ceremony at the station; the Ambassador and his party driving immediately to the Embassy.

Retiring From Business

FINAL SALE—MONDAY ONLY

The Very Highest Class Merchandise

22 Dancing Frocks	25.00
Formerly \$65.00—One Day Only	
45 Evening Gowns	50.00
Formerly \$98.00—One Day Only	
31 Day Frocks	35.00
Formerly \$69.00—One Day Only	
40 Frocks—(for all occasions)	15.00
Formerly to \$45.00—One Day Only	
25 Suits and Coats—(Charming Models)	35.00
Formerly to \$95.00—One Day Only	

27 WEST 46TH ST. Just off Fifth Ave.

FRANÇOIS INC.
589 FIFTH AVENUE
At 48th Street New York

NEWEST PARIS FASHIONS
IN
Evening, Motor & Street Coats
ALSO
Dinner and Evening Gowns
At Attractive Prices

One-Piece Serge Street Dresses
At \$65.00

Afternoon Gowns
At \$95.00
FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR

HATS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED NOVEMBER 1ST

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Greeley
1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE WINTER MODE

glimpsed through the newest of
Best & Co. Fashions for WOMEN

THE Mode this season is elastic, allowing many interpretations, yet there are certain tendencies which must be observed. These features are conspicuous in this presentation of our own individual fashions for women. Though they constitute only a small part of that résumé which would be necessary were we to attempt a complete synopsis of the mode, they are encountered often enough in any distinctive collection of style creations to be accepted as typical.



98.50

The FITTED WAIST

is noted on both frocks and suits, but is probably more conspicuously a feature of the latter.

A woman's smart suit

fashioned in this manner is made of black duvetyn, held in at the waist by pleats deftly placed, collared and banded at the bottom of the ripple-skirted coat in natural skunk.

350.00

FRINGE

which fashions some entire dresses in Paris, inspired the unique use of beads in.

A Paris bead bag

A pouch shape with drawstring top, and, except for the medallions of blue and gold, covered entirely with loops of maize, crystal beads which gives the effect of fringe. Just received.

Including tax 47.10

The TAM

an influence that pervades the Millinery atmosphere has been most smartly developed by Lewis. One of the striking examples of this modiste's art is the large, draped tam of velvet, flaring upwards from the forehead and trimmed gracefully in thin, curling feathers held with a jet pin. Our duplicate of this tam—in black or colored velvet.

Only 28.50

The COSTUME SUIT

is in itself a prominent expression of new style tendencies, yet this particular suit reflects other fashionable influences. The use of

Tobacco brown duvetyn

for instance, gives it a double claim to favor, for both color and fabric are in high repute this season.

The panier

sponsored by every Paris house, is conservatively achieved on the simple frock by fulness placed just below the waist. The coat is elaborated by silk embroidery and trimmings of natural skunk.

425.00

The TWO-PURPOSE WRAP

is probably the outgrowth or the continuation of that habit of prudence taught by the war. One of the loveliest of these new wraps, appropriate for any daytime occasion and most evening affairs, is made of black duvetyn. The only contrast is given by the ringtail opossum collar and bands of beige satin across the bottom of the lining.

295.00

A DRESS of DUVETYN

shows to what extent that fabric has risen in the estimation of Fashion authorities, for it is made wholly and solely of duvetyn, depending on line alone to give it individuality. The bodice is plain and collarless, the sleeves are long and snugly fitting—only the skirt is elaborated by novel pockets which achieve the pannier effect. This dress is illustrated

98.50

CAPUCINE

The fashionable nasturtium shade lends colorful charm to

A Georgette blouse

which exploits the naive, round neckline and short sleeves, decreed by Paris. The front has long sash ends attached which tie in the back. Egyptian embroidery in bizarre colorings trims the neck and sleeves. This blouse also comes in navy, orange or brown Georgette. Including tax.

31.23

BROWN Fox Scarfs

are fitted by nature to blend with the brown shades that are such favorites in Fashion's spectrum. An ample collection provides scarfs made of selected American pelts, long haired and silky. Every scarf is carefully lined with silk. At these prices they merit your immediate inspection.

55.00, 65.00, 75.00

The Extremities of Fashion

could not be more smartly expressed than by these slim, graceful boots of dark brown kid-skin. In their beauty of line, their ease, and their careful workmanship one catches the Best & Co. ideal of quality.

The Louis heels are covered, the soles are light and flexible.

Sizes 2 1/2 to 7 1/2. Widths AA to D.

Priced 18.80 (including tax)

THIRD FLOOR



CHARGE PURCHASES MADE THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED NOV. 1ST

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Greeley
1234

PARIS INSPIRED ATTIRE FOR THE MISS

FREQUENT cables from Paris accentuate the far-seeing modes chosen for immediate Best & Co. expression by the Misses' Representative upon her recent return from Paris. With frequent arrivals from the houses of Jeanne Lanvin and Madeline and Madeline, our Paris inspired frocks for the Miss daily gain additional style emphasis.

REPRODUCTIONS of late Importations

Misses' Dance Frock of Shimmering Grace

As if in a whirl at the prospect of gaiety ahead, the bouffant skirt of this tulle frock is burrified in tiers from waist to hem. To reflect the shimmer of the silvertulle underdress the tulle on the bodice, as well as the skirt, is tinsel edged. Misses' sizes.

69.00

Misses' Afternoon Dress of Duvetyn

To velvety duvetynes enriched by embroidery for afternoon wear, soft candle light at debutante teas this Season, will give added lustre.

Bold diamond designs of self embroideries at frequent intervals on this frock arrest the eye. In inspired shades—Golden beaver, minuit, or blue. Misses' sizes.

145.00

Misses' Wrap with Matched Skins

With luxurious deep collar and cuffs of Ringtail Opossum, this wrap of Fortuna accentuates the joys of a wintry out-of-doors. Of a Morocco inspired Madura, Victory Blue or Navy, it swatches the figure in beauty as well as warmth. Misses' sizes.

175.00



105.00

Misses' Suit of Peachbloom

To enhance this tailleur peachbloom lends its superbly rich fabric, natural gray squirrel carefully blended skins and a master tailleur his workmanship. Small wonder that it heightens the lithe grace of its wearer! New panel back, and gracefully tasseled sash. Misses' sizes. Pompeian, Victory Blue, Black or Navy. Illustrated.

195.00

Misses' and Children's Imported HATS

LINA MOUTON—BERTHE CALMAL—LOISEAU—RAIMOND—PALMYRE—VICHON—MITTMANN AND PEROTTE

Fresh from their tissue wrappings, the latest modes in millinery for Misses and Children are now on display in styles typically Parisian and youthful.

Inspired by Alice headgear, one fetching model is shown in ruddy red velvet with novel "ragged" satin. Other originations are expressed in the new Mackenzie Plaid velvets and kidkins.

SECOND FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

You Never Pay More at Best's

You Never Pay More at Best's

BALLOONISTS LAND IN LAKE.

Army Pilots Entered in St. Louis Race Rescued Off Wisconsin.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Only one of the five balloons which started in the Army-Navy balloon race from here at 10:30 last night is still unaccounted for. The air bag which has not been heard from and which the judges believe is still in the air is the navy balloon from Washington, D. C., piloted by Lieutenant H. Emerson and Ensign F. D. Sloan.

One of the three army balloons that started in the race came down in Lake

Michigan, according to word received here this afternoon from Langley Field. This balloon, which was entered from Langley Field, was piloted by Captain Phillips and Lieutenant Burt. Both of whom, according to the telegram, were rescued. The bag came down twenty miles from the shore at Marinette, Wis., which is about 500 miles from St. Louis.

The first of the contestants came to earth four and a half hours after the start of the race. This was the army craft from Fort Omaha, Neb., piloted by Lieut. Col. J. W. S. Wuest and Lieutenant William E. Huffman. Colonel Wuest reported that he had found

his gas bag leaking shortly after the start and was forced to descend only a few miles outside of St. Louis.

The second army balloon to come down landed at noon today at Pittsfield, Wis. It was piloted by Lieutenant I. H. Couter and Harold H. Kine from Brooks Field, Texas.

The naval entry from the Pensacola Naval Station, piloted by Ensign J. H. Stevens, assisted by Lieutenant W. R. Reed, came down at Menominee, Mich., after being in the air thirteen hours and twenty-five minutes. The

AID STRIKING POLICEMEN.

Union Clothing Workers Will Not Make Uniforms for Strikebreakers. BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will refuse to make uniforms for any men recruited to take the places of striking policemen, according to an announcement today by Samuel Zorn, general manager of the joint board. He said that members in other cities would refuse any orders sent from Boston. The joint board voted \$200 to the striking policemen.

Lee-Morris Co.

The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop
394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Women's & Misses'

Fashionable Apparel

eloquently combining—moderation of price
beautiful fabric—elegance of style



This Suit of
Duvet Superior
67.50

Latest "pinch" model,
large scarf collar of
Australian opossum;
smartest color-tones.

This Silky Velour
Evening Wrap
39.75

Purple, Orchid, Amethyst, Royal Blue, American Beauty, Gold, Taupe, Copper, Delft, Mode Waterlily.

This Silhouette
Tritonine Dress
39.75

Replenish of custom
tailored garment, the
fashionable straight
lines.

Smart Suits

A superb collection of the
modes of the hour; stunningly
custom tailored models or lavishly
adorned with luxurious furs.

49.50 57.50 87.50

Elegant Coats

for comfort, service, style and
beauty; of softest, richest wool-
en textures: plain tailored or
with lavish fur embellishments.

50.00 75.00 100.00

Graceful Dresses

of richest materials fashion-
ed into beautiful
models for street, after-
noon and evening wear.

29.75 39.50 55.00

Mail Orders Filled for Garments Illustrated

Lee-Morris Co.—394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street

ROBINSON'S

25-27 West 42d St. N.Y.

Autumn Frocks
That Are Daringly Different

GRACE OF LINE AND NOVEL DESIGNS
CHARACTERIZE THESE DISTINCTLY
UNIQUE CREATIONS SUITABLE FOR
STREET AND AFTERNOON WEAR.
EVERY FROCK HAS AN INDIVIDUALIS-
TIC TOUCH, A PARISIAN ATMOSPHERE WHICH
ADDS TO ITS CHARM AND DISTINCTION.

29.75 to 115.00

The materials featured are Tritonine, Charmeuse, Poiret
Superior, Velveteens, Yalama Cloth, Wool Velour, Chif-
fon Velvets, Duvetyne.

Special for Monday and Tuesday
Beautiful wool velour frocks in the
prevailing colors.

25.00

Stanley & MacGibbons

5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
Second Floor—Take Elevator

There are more garments sold on a bright,
clear Sabbath than on any other day.

The desire to emulate is aroused in hun-
dreds, as each modishly dressed woman
passes by.

Cost need not deter.

Our \$45 fur trimmed tailleurs are as be-
coming, as well made, and as costly appear-
ing as many of the finest creations of the most
exclusive shops.

DRESSES—COATS—SUITS

Tailored & Fur Trimmed
Suits

In exclusive styles and fabrics,
to which entirely new models are
added daily, priced at from \$35.00
to \$200.00.

An Unusual Collection
For Your Inspection

For Example
Ripple Flare & Straight Line
Fur Trimmed
Suits

Tritonine, All Wool Velour and
Wool Silvertone

Ripple flare models with rich
fur collars and
fancy silk
linings.

\$45



H E L E N E

ANY TRICOTINE OF IMPRESSIVE
FRESHNESS HAS BEEN EM-
PLOYED BY AVEDON IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF A VERY ADMIRABLE
EARLY FALL FROCK WHICH HAS BEEN
PLENTIFULLY SPRINKLED OVER WITH
FASCINATING, LITTLE STEEL-CUT BEADS.
A SIMPLE RIBBON EFFECT HAS BEEN
USED TO INDICATE THE WAIST, AND
A COLLAR OF WISELY SELECTED
VENICE LACE ACTS AS A BRIGHT AND
TELLING TOPPING-OFF FEATURE.

\$69.50

AVEDON

448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

A Pleasant Place to Know About

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

The Autumn Importation of
Robes d'Intérieur from Paris

will be disclosed to view to-morrow (Monday) in the House
Gown Department, on the Third Floor

More than ordinarily impressive are these after-the-war creations of
renascent France—reminiscent in their imperial magnificence of "the
glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." The regal
lines, the beautiful textiles, the superb color contrasts—and, perhaps
more than all, the unique individuality which makes of each and every
model a separate triumph—combine to invest the entire collection with
an artistic value that is virtually without a parallel

French Wonder-clothes
for the Babies

Lovely things has Paris designed for the
littlest folk in America to wear—and
the loveliest of them all are here.

How lovely these baby-clothes really are
one could never believe without actually
seeing them. Dainty little frocks that
must have been fashioned by fairies'
fingers, such marvels are they of fine-
spun fabric, delicate lace and exquisite
needlework; cloaks made of stuffs as
rich and rare as the samite of mediaeval
days; bonnets and caps that only a
baby-lover can properly appreciate; and
all the lesser, though equally important
items that go to make up the wardrobe
of the little one upon whose birth
Fortuna has smiled.

The Jewelry Department
is displaying

Gold (14-karat) Watches for Men and
Women; Necklaces of jade, coral,
amethyst and quartz crystal; Jet Orna-
ments in great variety; Imported
Novelties; Diamond Jewelry; Hair
Ornaments in many beautiful effects;
Fans and Opera Glasses; Beaded Bags;
and Bags for the Opera.

The First Autumn Sale of
Black Silk Hosiery

(every pair full-fashioned)

will offer exceptional values to-morrow.

Women's Black Silk Hosiery

With lisle tops and soles, per pair \$1.85
Three pairs for \$5.25

All silk (medium weight), per pair \$2.25
Three pairs for \$6.50

All silk (heavy weight), per pair \$2.75
Three pairs for \$7.85

(Some of these prices are subject to tax)

Men's Black Silk Half-hose

With lisle tops and soles, per pair 85c
Three pairs for \$2.40

Fine Hand-made Laces
of rare beauty

are among the choice exhibits in the
enlarged Lace Department, on
the First Floor.

The unprecedented demand for real laces
from Belgium has found B. Altman & Co.
amply prepared. The collection now
ready for display embraces fine hand-
made laces of every desired width and
classification, from the narrowest Valen-
ciennes edgings to the full flounces of
exquisite rose point; as well as point
Malines, point Binche, point Milan and
other beautiful laces, and an unusual
selection of exquisite bridal veils.

In addition to the modern specimens,
there is a remarkable group of genuine
Antique Laces, including a rare flounce
of the period of Louis XIV., as well as
many other noteworthy pieces.

The Velvet Department
is featuring

Lyons Erect-ple Velvets; Chiffon Vel-
vets, 40 inches wide; Silk Duvetyne;
and English Chiffon Velveteens, 36 to 44
inches wide; all of these in black and
fashionable colors; and imported
Salome Velvet, in black only.

An Extraordinary Sale of
Women's Tailor-made Suits

(sizes 34 to 44)

will be held, commencing Monday.

Developed in all-wool velour, silvertone,
yalama and chevrons, these choice
suits will be offered in

Smart Plain-tailored styles

at \$55.00

Fur-trimmed styles

at \$68.00

NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE MADE
ON THESE SPECIAL SUITS

(Department on Third Floor)

RENEE BOUCICAULT NOW SUES TRUSTEE

Announces That She Has Made
a Will, Revoked Trust for Baby,
and Wants Her Money.

PUTS HER DUE AT \$153,000

Names Minnie S. Van Camp and
Marion Morison as Heirs to
All Her Property.

Mrs. Renee Boucicault, granddaughter of Dion Boucicault and of Isaac E. Holbrook, plateglass manufacturer, who left to her the bulk of his fortune, brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Oscar Englander, who was her guardian until she became of age Feb. 6 last, and is now trustee of a trust she made on becoming of age by which she set aside her fortune and decided to live on the income.

Mrs. Boucicault demands that the trustee turn over to her all the property included in the trust fund, which she estimates at \$150,000 in personal property and \$3,000 in real estate and also to account to her for \$13,000 additional. She says that Englander is related to her husband, Alexander E. Marks, also known as Al Hall, who married her under the name of Howard Boucicault, and that since she and her husband have separated the relations between her and the trustee have become so strained that it is not fitting for him to act as her trustee. The action follows one brought on Friday against her and the trustee by her husband in behalf of their infant daughter, aged twenty-two months, to restrain them from revoking the trust agreement on the ground that if she gets the principal of the trust she will squander it and nothing will be left for the child. She filed an action the same day against her husband to recover \$2,000 worth of rugs and bronzes which she alleges she inherited from her grandmother and which she says her husband has taken from her.

The complaint filed yesterday alleges that Marks, or Boucicault, under which name he married the granddaughter of the actor-playwright, was arrested in Philadelphia on Sept. 22 last, and at that time called himself Alexander Boucicault. The plaintiff also states that she made her will on Sept. 20, giving all her property to Minnie S. Van Camp and Marion Morison, thereby cutting off her husband and infant daughter. One of the grounds in her husband's injunction suit to restrain her from breaking the trust is that the property will go to the next of kin if Mrs. Boucicault does not dispose of it in her will.

Mrs. Boucicault says in her complaint, filed by Spitz & Bromberger, that her only source of income is from the trust fund, which yields \$150 a week, and also from the rent of property in Larchmont, which brings \$125 a month, but which costs \$100 a month in carrying charges and taxes. She alleges that she is obliged to support her infant child because of her husband's failure to do so, and that she owes \$25,000 for improvements on her Larchmont property and for the support of herself and child, and she cannot pay the debts except out of the principal of the trust. She says she notified the trustee on Sept. 17 that she intended to terminate the trust, but he refused to join with her, and on Sept. 30 she revoked it and demanded the property, but he still retains it.

Mrs. Boucicault alleges that her husband has attempted to take her child from her and has "harassed" her in other ways.



THE PLAZA

FIFTH AVE. AT CENTRAL PARK
Announces

New and greatly enlarged facilities for the handling of all social functions—private, public or State. Its large and small Ball Rooms, comfortable Foyers and separate or connecting rooms are spacious, beautiful and perfectly fitted for

BANQUETS, PRIVATE DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES, SUBSCRIPTION DANCES, LARGE OR SMALL DINNER PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DEBUTANTE PARTIES, RECEPTIONS, PRIVATE THEATRICALS, JUNIOR ENTERTAINMENTS

and all other functions of an exclusive social nature
FRED STERRY
Managing Director

Complement and Compliment

Mademoiselle is never too young, nor Madame ever too old, to wear Tédla Pearls.

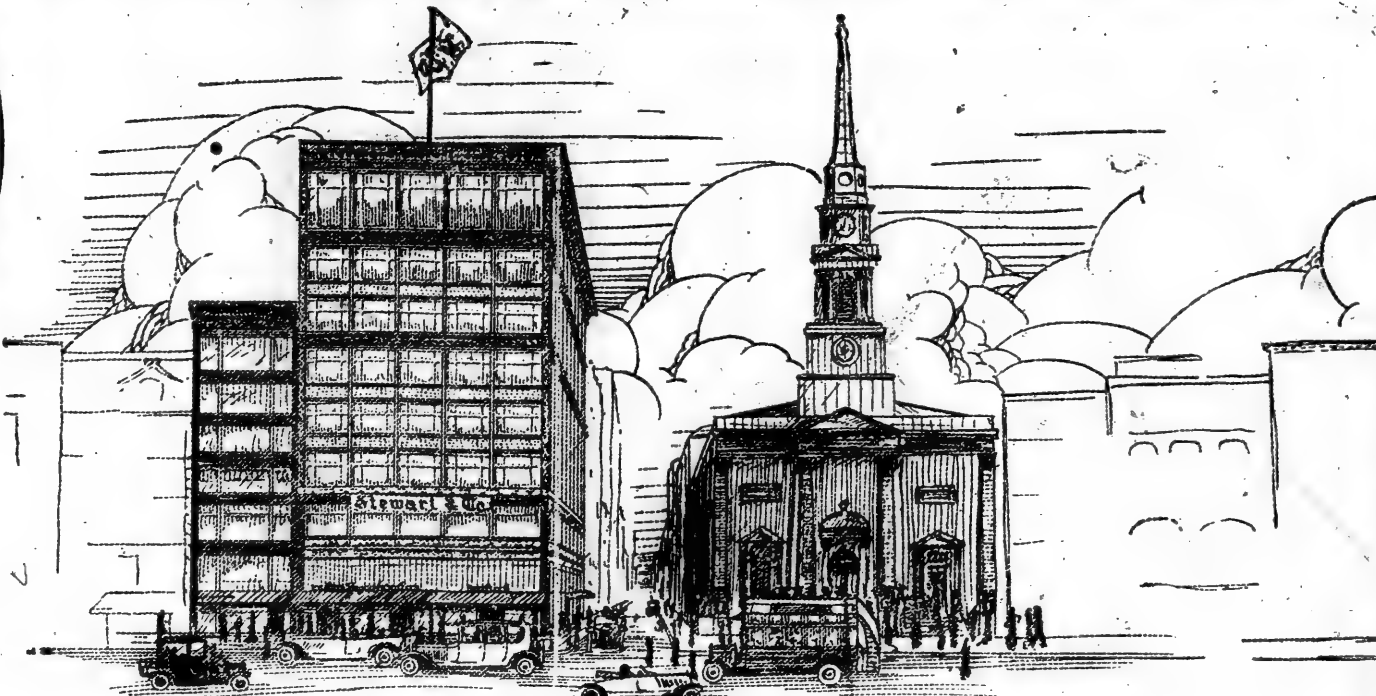
They complement—
And compliment—
Every age!

Tédla

338 Fifth Avenue New York
10 Rue de la Paix Paris



Sable
Stole,
495.00



Newest Paris Fashions

In this noteworthy presentation are accurate interpretations of the newest and most distinguished Paris Originations. The models included in our magnificent and choice ensemble embody the Parisian verve and dash plus the American fastidiousness for perfection of detail.

Comprised are the most successful models from the master hands of these eminent couturieres

Beer	Doucet	Chanel	Brandt
Cheruit	Drecoll	Cara	Lanvin
Bernard	Paquin	Poiret	Lacroix
Rolande	Jenny	Aviottly	Renee
Burel	Worth	Premet	Armand



Lanvin Suit
reproduced,
225.00



Brandt Gown
reproduced,
149.50



Drecoll Wrap
reproduced,
295.00



Bernard Mole
Wrap—
reproduced,
995.00

Stewart & Co.

EPPE'S HOME ROBBED OF \$15,000 IN GEMS

Widow of Broker Tells of Returning to Central Park West Apartment to Find it Looted.

SACK NORTH SHORE HOUSE

Burglars Take \$1,000 Worth of Trophies from Johnson Place at Mill Neck.

The home of Mrs. Edward E. Eppe, widow of the senior member of Eppe & Co., brokers at 25 Broad Street, at 37 Central Park West, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, was robbed on Friday night and diamonds worth thousands of dollars stolen. It became known yesterday.

One estimate of the value of the gems was between \$12,000 and \$15,000, but Mrs. Eppe, while not disclosing their actual value, declared yesterday that the diamonds' value did not run as high as the estimate.

Mrs. Eppe said that she went out at about 9 o'clock on Friday night, leaving her apartment on the third floor. She had occasion to return an hour later and when the elevator door was pushed open she saw a light in her apartment and plainly outlined against the glass pane of one of the doors the silhouette of a man. Summoning Fritz Herbert, the colored elevator operator, she hastened to another door. As she unlocked it, the electric lights in the apartment were turned off. An intruder was somewhere in the dim apartment, and the young negro lawyer entered. As they stepped in a gust of cold air struck them and as they both turned to locate the source, the intruder in the front of the apartment apparently slipped out of the door and downstairs. How he made his escape the police were unable to ascertain. At any rate, Mrs. Eppe found her home tantamount to a robbery.

Examination showed that the cold

blast had come from a rear window, opening on a fire-escape. A round section of the glass had been neatly cut out and the lock slipped. The diamonds which had been in several drawers of a dresser were gone. The burglar apparently satisfied with the gems, made no effort to take anything else.

Silverware, cups and other trophies, valued at more than \$1,000 were stolen from the home of F. Colt Johnson on Tuesday night, records disclosed yesterday. In all, seventy-eight pieces of valuable silverware, some with gold inscriptions, and ten cups and other trophies won by Mr. Johnson and his son at golf and tennis tournaments were taken by the burglars.

According to the police, the thieves entered the home, which is one of the show places on the North Shore, by forcing the door in the front of the house. The burglars did not make any effort to enter the upper stories, confining their activities to the ground floor. In the home at the time of the robbery were five servants, a butler and two watch dogs. So skilfully did the burglars work that for a long time detectives and police were unable to ascertain the method of entry. Howard Hayden, Superintendent of the Johnson estate, however, found faintly impressed footprints on the front porch and this led to the discovery that a window had been tampered with.

For the fourth time in a year, the United Cigar Stores Company store at Lenox Avenue and 128th Street was held up by two men a week ago Saturday. Although the police had been notified of the holdup, no announcement of the holdup had been made. In their latest visitation the holdup men obtained \$300 and a gold watch of the clerk, Morris Weiss of 502 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx.

The two men entered the store at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and asked Weiss to show them the cigars. The strangers then pointed revolvers at the clerk and hustled him into the back room where on roof of them bound him with a rope. His confederate stepping behind the counter and waiting on several customers who had entered. One of the men locked Weiss in the rear room and departed. The clerk managed to work his way free of his bindings, broke through a panel and escaped into a fruit store next door.

Just before noon yesterday Miss Mabel Meyer, a bookkeeper for I. Otto Shabacher Company, manufacturing jewellers at 32 Marshall Street, Newark, entered the hallway, leading to the office of the company, and carried a bag containing \$1,000 in payroll. As she stepped into the hall two men sprang at her. One of them pulled her hat over her face, while the other wrenched away the payroll bag and fled.

A HOMER FOR \$33,000.

"Coast in Winter" Brings Highest Price for Modern American Painting.

The Macbeth Galleries have just sold to a well-known New England collector the master work "Coast in Winter," by Winslow Homer, for \$33,000. This is one of the highest prices ever paid for a modern American painting, and is only surpassed by the \$75,000 for which the Knedler Galleries sold a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington to Henry C. Frick last winter, and the \$45,000 reported realized for Inness's "Autumn Woodlands" in 1917. Stuart, however, ranks as an "old master." The previous record was \$30,000 for George Inness's "Tenally Oaks," sold by the Macbeth Galleries to Robert Handley, and the same price for Homer's "The Gale," sold by the Babcock Galleries to the Worcester Museum.

"Coast in Winter," has been ranked by critics as one of the greatest pictures Homer ever painted, and it has a most interesting history. It was bought direct from Homer's studio by Thomas S. Clark, and was sold by the American Art Association at the dispersal of the Clark collection in 1890 to Chauncey Blair of Chicago. It brought \$2,625. The painting remained in the possession of Mr. Blair until his death, and was acquired by the Macbeth Gallery from the Blair estate, Bronx.

British All Out of Archangel.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The British evacuation of Archangel has been completed with the exception of 200 Highlanders, who will embark today, according to an announcement here.

Calls Dragomirof Monarchist.

According to a report reaching Basel city on July 17 to the Peter Lloyd, one of the organs of the Bolshevik government then in control at Budapest, Gen. Dragomirof, whose arrival in Paris as an agent of Gen. Denikin was reported on July 5 and who has since gone to London, frankly declared that when Denikin, and Admiral Kolchak succeeded in beating the Bolsheviks they were going to set up a military dictatorship, which would last for several years and be succeeded by a monarchy. He is said to have asserted that there would be no independence for either Finland or the Ukraine, but that the future Czar must not repeat the mistakes of his predecessor.

PLANS TO BEAT "DRY" LAW.

Asserting that a "conscious and active minority" fostered prohibition upon a country too busy fighting the war to pay attention, and voicing his belief that the American people would vote decisively against the Eighteenth Amendment if they had opportunity, Louis A. Cuvillier, Democratic candidate for the Assembly from the Twentieth District, has pledged himself, if elected, to introduce a resolution calling for the withdrawal of New York's consent to the amendment.

WOMEN IN Y. M. C. A. WORK.

Conference Will Discuss Making Their Status Permanent.

To discuss the expansion of Y. M. C. A. work, as tried in a number of city associations, a joint meeting of the men, camp, and district Secretaries, and headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. women units of the various Eastern departments, will be held at Y. M. C. A. headquarters, 347 Madison Avenue, Thursday at 11:30 o'clock in the morning.

There will be an open debate on the value of women as permanent workers. In the past the association has merely met the expenses of cantined workers and has made no attempt to place them on a salary basis. The plan of allowing \$50 a month for living expenses and providing quarters probably will be abandoned, and each worker will receive a salary according to her work.

MARSHALL DEFENDS BUYERS

Unfair to Make Consumer Pay for Inefficiency, He Tells Bakers.

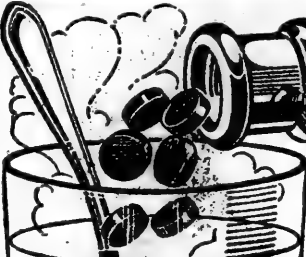
"So long as it is understood that, however great the cost may be, the consumer can be made to bear it, the business methods will be stimulated and the spirit of general discontent now prevailing will be aggravated."

With these words Louis Marshall, appointed by Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams Chairman of a committee to investigate the advisability of letting the Jewish Bakers raise the price of Jewish bread, summed up his findings which dissatisfied the bakers' plea. In his report, Mr. Marshall said:

"The master bakers, in making this application, have necessarily assumed the burden of proof. It was incumbent upon them to establish facts to reasonably warrant accession to their demand."

"It was frankly admitted that there are bakers who would not be able to make a living, even if the price of bread were increased to 12 cents a pound, just as there are bakers who at the present time are enabled to sell their bread at 7 cents a pound. The consumer cannot be expected to pay for the inefficiency of the producer. If the latter chooses to employ obsolete methods or refrains from availing himself of machinery and apparatus which reduce costs and increase production, the consequences are not to be visited upon the public."

RELIEF!



BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELLANS Hot Water Quick Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

The final touch of grace and elegance is contributed to the fall costume by

Winner FURS

5 EAST 56th STREET NEW YORK Just off the Avenue.

WE PAY CASH!

For Slightly Used or Discarded COWNS, WRAPS, SUITS, FURS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

Write, Phone or Call **Mme. FURMAN**

163 W. 47th St. N. Y. Tel. Bryant 1378

Jerome

THE SPECIALTY SHOP OF UPPER FIFTH AVENUE

La Mode c'est la Vie! Everything that makes a woman lovelier and gives all hearts an added thrill!

Gowns
Trotteurs Frocks
Wraps Coats
Blouses Lingerie
Novelties

Prices Delightfully Modest!

Between 52nd & 53rd Streets **661 FIFTH AVENUE** Between 52nd & 53rd Streets

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

Havana Brown Shoe 15.00

Shoes play a more prominent part in the Vogue of to-day than ever before in the history of Women's Apparel—especially "pretty" shoes or those that will complete the chic costume.

Illustrated is just such a Shoe, and one that will practically "sparkle" on Milady's foot.



Maison Maurice

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 52 & 53rd Streets

Showing a wealth of distinctive creations in

Millinery

Modes of the Moment!

Maintaining a staff of skilled milliners and constant touch with our Foreign organization enables us to authoritatively adapt and present

the foremost style themes coincident with their appearance abroad.

Gerli Heller

A Shop of charming Hats for Ladies of Fashion



36 West 57

Midway Between 58th Avenue



The Style Themes of Paris Individualized at ORKIN'S

Frocks—Coats—Wraps Tailleurs—Blouses

PARIS says the "straight-line silhouette," and immediately it reveals itself in our comprehensive collection of apparel. Follows another cable from France, and this time it's the "panier"; and still another, and it's all about the "bouffant front."

So... lovely woman may clothe herself in the manner most becoming and still be in "fashion dressed" decrees capricious Paris.

The pace is not too fast for ORKIN'S—every variation of the Mode is here, interpreted not only correctly but in good taste, and conforming to our policy of

Specialized Apparel for Women and Misses at Moderate Cost.

Frocks	Coats and Wraps
smartly tailored for street wear; for the afternoon, ornamented lavishly with exquisite embroideries; for the gayeties of the evening, tantalizing creations that elude description. In a diversity of fabrics and colors.	of unusual loveliness in harmonious combination of color, fabric and fur, each model in a distinctive manner emphasizing the Mode, and each detail tailored with perfection. In prevailing colors and weaves.
39.75 to 100.	39.75 to 245.
Tailleurs	Blouses
evolved in Yalame, Duvet Superior, Peachblow, Tinseltone, Velour de Laine, Silver Tip Bolivia, lavishly trimmed with rich furs or other adornments, accentuating youth and charm. In all the colors of Autumn.	Adaptations of Paris Creations; versions of Over-Blouse that makes a costume in itself; blouses frilled, tucked and fringe trimmed; blouses of every description, color and material.
39.75 to 175.	5.00 to 49.75.

Orkin's

25-27 WEST 34th STREET
Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway

BLOOMINGDALES

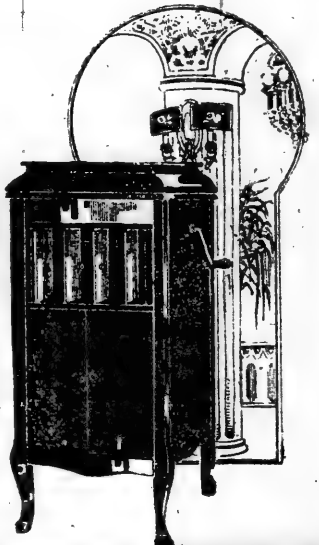
LEXINGTON AT 59TH * * * ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE

A Decidedly Unusual Offer

Columbia Grafonola

COMBINATION

\$108.50



This Model Grafonola and 10 ten-inch double-faced Records of your own selection, giving you a programme of 20 numbers. The Grafonola has the

New Non-Set Automatic Stop which stops the record when it is finished, without previous setting. This arrangement is self-adjusting, regardless of the size of the record.

This Combination Sold on Terms **\$1.50 WEEKLY**

A reasonable deposit is required but there is—

No Interest and No Extras.

Bloomington—Second Floor.



It is colored like an autumn leaf, this suit in Pompeian red, which matches that black embroidery on its front, with a collar of seal. \$119.00.

Topped and cuffed with nutria, this duxet superior suit in navy blue has a cross-embroidery and, to carry out the idea, an irregular front effect. \$198.00.

Every satin stripe on this Cheruit model in moss green duxetine speaks for its French descent. The collar is mole. \$279.00.

One will be up to the ears in the soft high collar of this fortune suit of dusky brown tones, touched with maduro embroidery. \$189.00.

Trim, smart, and slim, this velour suit in dragon-fly blue unifies itself in seal and puts seal cuffs in huge seal pockets. \$198.00.

Silk duxetine in faison and the unforgettable touches of French imagination and line, taken all together they make this chic tailor. \$239.00.

French ways of Suiting the American Woman

THE American woman seems to have been born for the tailored suit. It's the same principle as the moon belonging to a summer night. Knowing this, we trailed around the brilliant salons across the water, busied ourselves selecting the loveliest models, and rushed the ideas back to be naturalized. Whether it's a nipped-in-at-the-waist silhouette or a slim straight line, or a trick of embroidery, or a touch, a curve, an air

inexplicable and charming, you'll realize in a second that it was inspired by the things that happen in Paris. One doesn't need to slip about like a shadow in dull colors this year. There's all the radiance of autumn leaves in these garments, all the rich softness of down in the materials. And as for the styles—but come and look at our collection. We will show you the sort of thing that proves that woman's place is largely misquoted as being in the home. Rather, it's really in one of these inspired suits.

Misses' paulette and tricolette gowns

Nowhere can there be found gowns of style, material and workmanship that will coincide with these in price. There are six models. Drop-stitch and fancy stitch tricolettes are smart yet youthful. Several models of paulette are trimmed with embroidery and silk braid. A seal brown paulette gown is simply and attractively made. Long panels, satin lined, hang from the waist. A silk braiding is used to trim the short overskirt and the waist. A white lace collar finishes off the square neck.

A blue fancy stitch tricolette dress has blue worsted and mahogany silk embroidery trimming. Small panels at the back give a desirable straight line effect.

A paulette model with side tunics with metallic embroidery and front and back panels. \$48.75. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Macy—Third Floor, 35th Street, Front.

Recently imported real filet laces

This offering includes some of the finest types of these laces we have ever purchased. The designs are artistic and lend themselves gracefully to the adorning of dainty blouses, frocks, lingerie and neckwear. 98c to \$2.79 yd.

Macy—Main Floor, Centre.

Velour portieres

These portieres are of heavy, 50 inch, reversible velour, with open edges; 7 feet 6 inches long when finished; an assortment of rich colors. \$27.75

You will find that our stock of winter hangings, tapestries, velours, repps, armures and damasks is one of the largest in the city.

Macy—Fourth Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Petticoat paragraphs for Fall

Taffeta model with Van Dyck points and pleating. Crepe de Chine model with hemstitching (White or Flesh). Wash Satin model with a double panel back and front. Hemstitched at the bottom. In flesh. \$5.94.

Extra size model

Made of peau de cygne, this petticoat has a flounce with three small ruffles. \$8.74.

Macy—Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

Electric table lamps

The soft radiance so conducive to the coziness of a living room can easily be obtained through the use of an electric table lamp, the shade of which is fashioned from merida or delicately tinted art glass. Special, \$19.89.

Macy—Basement, 34th Street, Front.

The annual sale of framed mirrors savings of one-third

Offers opportunities to add a decorative touch to the home at a small expense. The mirrors in the sale constitute a special purchase from a leading framed mirror manufacturer at less than the original prices.

There are framed mirrors in mantel, oval, square and panel styles in a variety of appropriate finishes. The designs are copied from the most beautiful examples of French, Italian, Chinese and Colonial periods.

	Regularly would be	Sale price
55 Framed Mirrors,	\$7.49 to 14.89	\$4.96 to \$9.94
54 Framed Mirrors,	18.74 to 22.24	12.49 to 14.74
36 Framed Mirrors,	26.25 to 29.75	17.49 to 19.74
20 Framed Mirrors,	33.75 to 37.25	22.49 to 24.74
32 Framed Mirrors,	38.25 to 89.50	25.25 to 59.75

Macy—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co
HERALD SQUARE, Inc. NEW YORK

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

The grocery advertisement is on Page 14.

Store open Saturdays all day.

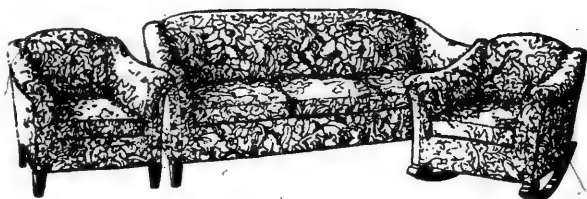
5th Avenue

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

COMMENCING MONDAY AT 9 A. M.

ANNUAL WEEK of SALES

Celebrating in Every Department
62 Years of Growth in Merchandising

McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture

Overstuffed Library Suite, as illustrated, upholstered in Tapestry, with spring edges and spring cushions; outside backs covered in same material.

Sofa.....regularly 175.00, **98.50**
Armchair or Arm Rocker.....regularly 97.50, **49.50**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites in American Walnut, including Dresser, Chiffonade, Vanity Case and bow-end Bed.
regularly 589.50, **495.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites finished in brown Mahogany, including Dresser, Chiffonade, Toilet Table and Bed.
regularly 549.50, **289.50**

Ten-piece Solid Mahogany Dining Room Suites, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair.
regularly 550.00, **395.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Dining Room Suites in crotch Mahogany, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair.
regularly 1350.00, **975.00**

Beds and Bedding

Brass Beds with one-inch fillers and heavy 2-inch continuous posts. Bright or Satin finish.
regularly 35.00, **29.00**

Square tube Ivory Enamel Beds with 2-inch posts and one-inch filler rods.
regularly 25.00, **21.00**

Wood Cribs in Ivory finish; safety high drop side.
Special at **14.00, 18.00 and 20.00**

Black Horse Hair Mattresses, full 45-lb. weight; best quality; selected ticking.
regularly 50.00, **45.00**

Tufted Hair Top Upholstered Box Springs in all sizes.
regularly 50.00, **40.00**

Bed Coverings

White Blankets with pink or blue borders; bound to match border. single size.....regularly 7.50, pr. **5.00**

double size.....regularly 9.00, pr. **6.00**

Comfortables with figured silk mull top; cotton filled.
regularly 6.50, **4.75**

Comfortables of Figured Nainsook, wool filled.
regularly 10.50, **7.50**

Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed Marseilles patterns.
regularly 2.50, **1.85**

Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads, hemmed.
regularly 4.50, **2.90**

Dinner Services

English Porcelain Sets.—Oriental flowered border design; open stock, 101 pieces.
regularly 60.00, **42.50**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets.—beautiful blue border decoration with flower design or floral wreath patterns; open stock; 101 pieces.
regularly 144.25, **115.00**

Lamps and Candlesticks

Italian Candlesticks with 8-inch colored candle.
regularly 3.50, pair **2.25**

Table Lamps in Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold or Antique-Ivory, with 18-inch fancy silk shade.
regularly 15.00, **10.50**

Reproduction of Old English Iron Reading Lamps with adjustable bracket and parchment shade.
regularly 16.00, **12.50**

Cut Glass Stemware

Thin Blown Lead Crystal Stemware.—Goblets, Saucer Champagnes, Clarets, Cocktails, Wines, Cordials, Iced Tea Glasses and Water Tumblers.
regularly 35c, each **28c**

Imported & Domestic Cretonnes

Imported Cretonnes in rich, beautiful colors.
regularly 85c and 1.10, yd. **65c**

Domestic Cretonnes in a wide variety of new patterns and designs suitable for all decorative purposes.
regularly 75c, yd. **45c**

Wicker Armchairs

Armchairs of finest Willow in natural color; durably constructed; three styles, one with magazine pocket.
regularly 12.50, **9.75**

Arm Rockers to match.....regularly 14.00, **11.25**

Domestic Rugs

Royal Wilton Rugs—all linen fringed; a large variety of attractive designs and colors.

Size 9x12 ft.....regularly 90.00, **65.00**

Size 8.3x10.6 ft.....regularly 79.50, **59.75**

Size 36x63 inches.....regularly 14.50, **10.75**

9x12 ft. Seamless Velvet Rugs. Woven in one piece without seams.

These Rugs will give wonderful service.
regularly 52.50, **36.50**

Oriental Rugs at Special Prices

An unusually fine selection of Oriental Rugs—rich in color and design—small and medium sizes; also some large room sizes.

Community Par-Plated Flatware

Guaranteed 10 years. Vernon and Bridal Wreath designs.

Tea or Coffee Spoons.....doz. **1.70** Butter Spreads.....doz. **4.50**

regularly 3.25, **3.50** Salad Forks.....doz. **4.75**

regularly 5.75, **3.75** Bouillon Spoons.....doz. **4.25**

regularly 6.25, **4.75** Orange Spoons.....doz. **3.25**

regularly 7.00, **4.50** Round Bowl Soup Spoons.....doz. **3.75**

regularly 6.75, **4.50**



"McCreery Linens"

Heavy Irish Linen Satin Damask Table-

cloths: 22x22 inches, regularly 9.00, **6.75**

22x22 yds.....regularly 11.00, **8.50**

22x22 yds.....regularly 13.50, **10.50**

Heavy Irish Linen Satin Damask Table

Napkins: 22x22 inches, regularly 8.00, doz. **6.50**

24x24 inches, regularly 10.50, doz. **8.00**

Irish All Linen Table Damask, 70 inches

wide, regularly 2.50, yd. **1.75**

Irish Union Linen Sheets, single size,

hemstitched, regularly 12.00, pr. **8.75**

Irish Union Linen Pillow Cases, hem-

stitched, size 22x36 inches, regularly 3.50, pr. **2.50**

Union Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched, regularly 6.00, doz. **4.50**

All Linen Scotch Huck Towels, hemmed, regularly 10.50, doz. **7.50**

Curtains & Curtain Fabrics

Fine Net Curtains in a variety of pop-

ular styles, including Marie Antoinette,

Cluny and Filet edges; also with insertions

and edges. White or Ecru. 2 1/2 yards

long, regularly 6.75 to 8.75, pr. **5.25**

Imported Swiss Lace Curtains in hand-

some novelty designs. Ivory color only.

3 yards long, pr. **18.75**

regularly 22.50 to 28.00

Filet Curtain Nets in various pretty

patterns, regularly 55c, yd. **38c**

Sunfast Materials in plain colors of

rose, blue, gold, brown or green; 50 inches

wide, regularly 1.95, yd. **1.50**

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, regularly 4.50, doz. **3.00**

Heavy All Linen Crash Toweling, ab-

sorbent, regularly 40c, yd. **28c**

Madeira Hand-scalloped and hand-

embroidered Linen Luncheon Sets, as per

illustration, 13 pieces, set, **4.50**

Afternoon Tea Napkins with embroi-

ered corner, regularly 8.00, doz. **5.75**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets:

54x90 ins.....regularly 1.50, **1.10**

63x99 ins.....regularly 1.85, **1.50**

72x90 ins.....regularly 1.90, **1.65**

81x90 ins.....regularly 2.25, **1.85**

90x99 ins.....regularly 2.35, **1.95**

90x108 ins.....regularly 2.50, **2.10**

Hemmed Muslin Pillow Cases:

42x36 ins.....regularly 45c, **35c**

45x36 ins.....regularly 50c, **38c**

50x36 ins.....regularly 55c, **45c**

Portieres & Draperies

Portieres of excellent quality Velour

in desirable color combinations,

regularly 32.00, pr. **22.50**

Tapestry Couch Covers,—a good as-

sortment of beautiful patterns in subdued

colorings, regularly 16.75, each **11.75**

Poplin Draperies with pretty borders,

suitable for windows or doors. Gold or

Rose. 2 1/2 yards long and 48 inches wide,

regularly 9.75, pr. **5.75**

Good quality Drapery Velvets in plain

colors of Mulberry, Gold, Green, Blue,

Brown or Rose, regularly 3.75, yd. **2.75**

Ivory Finished Toilet Sets

Eight-piece Sets, boxed, including Brush, Comb, Mirror, Buffer, Nail File, Cuticle Knife, Button Hook and Shoe Horn. (Engraving Free).
regularly 11.50, **9.75**

Toilet Articles

Hughes Ideal Hair Brushes.....regularly 2.50, **1.95**

De Vilbiss, guaranteed perfume Atomizer; netted bulb.....**1.65**

regularly 2.00

Faultless Red Rubber Water Bottle.....regularly 1.75, **1.25**

Switches & Transformations

Naturally Wavy Hair Switches and Transformations which may be worn on the inside or outside of one's own hair. All shades, including gray.
regularly 5.75 to 9.95, **4.95**

Velvet Hand Bags

Made of fine Moire-finished Chiffon Velvet, Black or colors, with metal frames; pretty colored Silk linings; fitted with purse and mirror.
regularly 7.50, **4.50**

Bracelet Watches

Gold-filled, plain polished case; guaranteed 15-jeweled lever movement; convertible extension or ribbon bracelet. regularly **16.75, 10.50**

Desk Sets

Desk Sets made of English Cloth; 6 pieces; Desk Pad size 10x14 inches. Rose or Blue.
regularly 5.00, **3.50**

Toys

Character Baby Dolls,—full composition; moving eyes; mohair wig; daintily dressed in Lawn, lace and ribbon trimmed; feet encased in booties.
regularly 5.00, **3.50**

Children's Arm Chairs or Rockers,—finished in Oak or White Enamel; padded seat.
regularly 4.00, **3.25**

Wardrobe Trunks

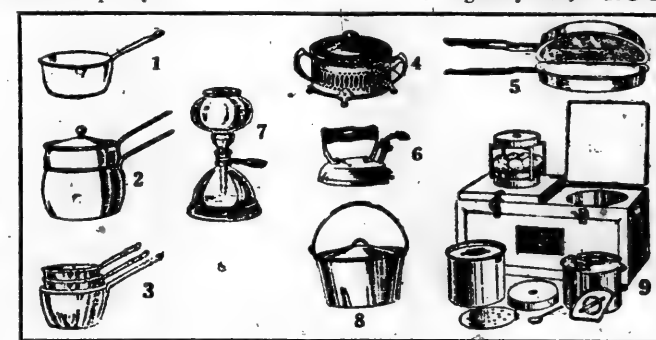
Full-size Regulation Wardrobe Trunks made on three-ply veneer basswood frame; fibre covered, ten hangers, shoe pockets, four drawers, top drawer locks; Cretonne lined; laundry bag and shoe pockets.
regularly 42.50, **32.50**

Steamer Wardrobe Trunks made on three-ply veneer basswood frame, fibre covered and lined; Yale lock, draw bolts.
regularly 30.00, **20.00**

Tapestry Scarfs and Pillows

Scarfs made of metal Tapestry and Velour; trimmed with gold braid.
regularly 8.00, **5.50**

Pillows to match; round shape; made of Velour, shirred on center of metal Tapestry.
regularly 6.50, **4.50**



Housefurnishings

1. Highly polished Aluminum Lipped Saucepan; 2-quart capacity.....
regularly 1.00, **75c**

2. Aluminum Double Rice or Cereal Boiler,—2 quart capacity.....
regularly 2.25, **1.10**

3. Set of three lipped Aluminum Saucepans; highly polished; 1, 1 1/2 and 2-quart capacity.
regularly 1.75, set **85c**

4. Fireproof Casserole,—brown with white lining; mounted in heavily nickel-plated frame; with cast handle.
regularly 2.00, **1.25**

5. Mirro Aluminum Double Omelet Pan,—turn-over style.....
regularly 1.75, **1.00**

6. "McCreery" Electric Iron,—nickel-plated; nichrome wire element; detachable plug; weight six pounds, fully guaranteed.
regularly 3.75, **3.00**

7. Glass Coffee Filtering Percolator; can be heated on gas, electric, oil or coal stove; 8-cup capacity.
regularly 5.00, **1.95**

8. Aluminum Windsor Kettle with cover; 5-quart capacity.
regularly 2.50, **1.35**

9. The "McCreery" Fireless Cook Stove, steel outer casing; fire-

proof insulation; Aluminum lined.
regularly 27.00, **22.50**

This Is the Week

Today's Cost to You is Less Than Today's Cost to Us

Upon this we have built the biggest week of the year—biggest as to assortment of Merchandise, biggest as to preparation—and with the largest savings to our customers.

Purchases will appear on bills rendered November 1st.

Of Course We Close Daily at 5 P. M.

5th Avenue

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

COMMENCING MONDAY AT 9 A. M.

ANNUAL WEEK of SALES

Celebrating in Every Department
62 Years of Growth in Merchandising

"McCreery Silks"

2,500 yards of Silk Duvetyn, 40 inches wide..... yd. **8.75**
regularly 12.50
3,500 yards Black Satin Dress Charmeuse, 40 inches wide. yd. **3.75**
regularly 5.00
2,000 yards of Black Velveteen,—dependable quality; fast black,
44 inches wide. regularly 5.50, yd. **4.25**

Woolen Dress Goods

5,000 yards French Twill all wool Dress Serge in Navy Blue or Black,
48 to 54 inches wide. regularly 3.75 to 5.75, yd. **2.95 to 3.75**
Peach Bloom,—beautiful all wool, fine, soft texture; suitable for
suits and capes; fashionable colors; sponged and shrunk; 54 inches wide.
regularly 12.00, yd. **8.00**
Novelty Wool Plaid Skirting in handsome designs and colors. 54
inches wide. regularly 6.50, yd. **4.85**

Cotton Dress Goods

2,500 yards McCreery Ginghams,—good quality; new styles in
checks, stripes and plaids. regularly 65c, yd. **48c**
Fancy Percales,—closely woven; pretty styles and colors. yd. **35c**
regularly 45c
White Longcloth, 10 yards in a length. regularly 2.95, length. **1.90**

Linings & Flannels

White Ballard Vale Flannel,—fine grade; 35 inches wide. yd. **1.65**
regularly 2.25
Novelty Broche Linings,—silk mixture; choice assortment of de-
signs and colors. 36 inches wide. regularly 1.65, yd. **1.10**

Chantilly Laces

Black Chantilly Lace Flouncings, 24 and 27 inches wide; attractive
designs appropriate for evening dresses. regularly 3.50, yd. **2.50**

Dress Trimmings

Metal Bands 1 to 5 inches wide..... yd. **50c to 1.00**
regularly 75c to 1.75
Metal Edgings, 1 to 8 inches wide..... yd. **25c to 1.25**
regularly 50c to 1.75
Velvet and Ostrich Flowers for dress garnitures.....
regularly 1.75 and 2.50, each **1.45 and 1.95**

Ribbons

Satin Taffeta Ribbons in a beautiful range of Fall colors. 5 inches
wide. regularly 60c, yd. **45c**
Hair Bow Ribbons in plaids and stripes; also Moire Taffeta Ribbon
in a diversity of colors. 4 1/4 to 5 1/4 inches wide. yd. **39c**
regularly 55c to 75c



Women's Dresses

1. An exceedingly smart, graceful Gown in drop-stitch Tricolette;
Navy Blue, Black and Brown. regularly 58.00, **42.50**
2. Navy Blue Tricotine Dress, lavishly embroidered and braided.
regularly 45.00, **29.50**
3. A smart Dress of Wool Jersey tucked in block effect. Reindeer,
Copenhagen or Navy Blue. regularly 29.50, **22.50**
4. Beautiful Gown of Satin with waist and draped tunic of Em-
broided Georgette Crepe. Navy Blue, Black or Brown.
regularly 48.00, **35.00**

Silk Petticoats

Superior quality Taffeta Petticoats in
a variety of new Fall colorings including
Black. regularly 4.50, **3.65**
Taffeta Silk Petticoats in two attrac-
tive models: deep flounce, corded and
ruffled. regularly 5.95, **4.65**
All Silk Jersey Petticoats,—deep side-
plaited flounce in a beautiful range of
colorings. regularly 8.95, **6.95**

Millinery Salon

Copies and adaptations of French
models fashioned of Lyons or Pannu Velvet,
puffed and shirred, tucked and draped.
Each model is distinctive. Ostrich, burnt
effects and flowers of velvet are used as
adornment. **14.50**
regularly 19.50 to 22.50



Georgette Crepe Blouses

Beautiful Blouses of unusual designs developed in heavy quality White or Shell Pink
Georgette Crepe, as portrayed in the picture.
There are V-neck and square-neck effects, models with flat collars and styles that
are collarless. Real Filet Lace insertion and edging adorn all models. Exquisite hand-
embroidery and delicately executed hand-hemstitching are also used. **8.95**
regularly 15.00

Sweaters and Scarfs

Women's Brushed Wool Scarfs in heather
mixtures. regularly 5.00, **3.00**
Women's Worsted Sweaters in a very
attractive model; various colors. **8.50**
regularly 10.75

House Dresses & Aprons

House Dresses of Percale or Striped
Gingham, with low neck and three-quarter
sleeves. Pink, Blue or Gray. Size 36 to 44.
regularly 2.95, **2.25**
Maid's Uniforms of Blue Chambray,
with convertible collar and long sleeves.
Size 36 to 44. regularly 3.95, **2.65**

Negligees & House Robes

Albatross Negligees,—slip-on model with
scallop embroidered in self color Silk.
Light, Copenhagen or Navy Blue, Rose or
Lavender. regularly 5.95, **3.95**
Wide-wale Corduroy House Robes with
fancy gathered pockets and plain belt.
Copenhagen Blue, Wistaria, Cherry and
Rose. regularly 8.50, **6.50**

Little Children's Hats & Coats

Imported Corduroy Coats,—high-waist
model with belt; flare skirt. Size 2 to 5
years. Brown, Black, Green, Navy or
Copenhagen Blue. **11.50**
regularly 15.95
Imported Corduroy Hats to match
above Coats, finished with Fur pom-poms.
regularly 5.50, **3.95**

Crepe de Chine Undergarments

Night Gowns,—lace trimmed or tail-
ored models; superior quality. **4.95**
regularly 6.50
Envelope Chemises,—a variety of at-
tractive models; lace, Georgette and ribbon
trimmings. regularly 3.95, **2.75**
Washable Satin Bodices,—lace, em-
brodery and Georgette trimmed. **95c**
regularly 1.50

Domestic Millinery

A highly fashionable assemblage of
beautiful new Hats in the approved styles
and colors of the season. Included are
dressy and tailored styles in large, medium
and small shapes. Ostrich, Lace, Floral
effects and Embroidery are employed as
trimming. **10.50**
regularly 15.00 to 18.00



Women's Coats & Suits

1. Fashionable Coat of Sparkle Cloth,—full model with belt, silk
lined; Taupe, Brown, Oxford, Bronze and Navy Blue. **35.00**
regularly 59.50
2. Smart Coat, fashioned of fine Wool Velour with deep collar and
cuffs of Sealine, with belt across front, silk lined; Reindeer, Taupe, Brown,
Plum, Burgundy, Navy Blue and Black. regularly 65.00, **45.00**
3. Suit of Imported Velveteen,—smart ripple style, exact copy of
a costly Imported Model. Navy Blue, Black, Brown and Burgundy.
regularly 62.50, **39.50**
4. Suit fashioned of Burella Cloth, Chevrons or Broadcloth with
Sealine collar. Brown, Navy Blue, Pekin, Oxford, Reindeer, Taupe
and Burgundy. regularly 42.50, **29.50**

Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats of selected skins, with self collar and cuffs.
regularly 275.00, **225.00**
Moleskin Coats,—very smart, belted model with natural squirrel
collar and cuffs. regularly 350.00, **285.00**

Women's & Misses' Skirts

Made of soft woolen and velour fabrics in dark, rich color combina-
tions. Box-plaited and side-plaited models with novel belt effects;
some with insert pockets. Waistbands 25 to 32 inches. Lengths 35 to
41 inches. regularly 19.75 to 22.75, **14.50**

Women's Gloves

10,000 pairs of Two-clasp Overseam Sewn Glace Gloves, white;
with four rows braided embroidery, in self or black; or white with black
sewing and Paris Point backs. regularly 2.50, **1.45**
One-clasp Pique sewn Tan Cape or Gray Mocha Suede Gloves.
regularly 2.00, **1.25**

Men's & Women's Handkerchiefs

Men's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with turned hem and corded edge.
regularly 9.00, doz. **6.75**
Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with French hems hem-
stitched. regularly 9.00, doz. **6.00**

Women's Silk Hosiery

Thread Silk Hosiery; Black, White or Brown, excellent values.
regularly 2.50, pair **1.95**
Thread Silk Hosiery; hand-embroidered clox; Black, White or Brown.
regularly 3.95, pair **3.25**

Women's Silk Underwear

Glove Silk Bloomers,—superior quality; Pink only..... **3.75**
regularly 4.25
Glove Silk Vests,—Pink only..... regularly 2.95, **2.45**

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Misses' Suits in distinctive models featuring straight-line and ripple
effects. Developed in Silvertone, Wool Velour and Yalama Cloth
trimmed with Fur; fashionable colors. 14 to 18 yrs. **45.00**
regularly 75.00
Misses' Coats,—Fifteen styles,—developed in high-grade
materials, trimmed with Taupe Nutria, Natural Raccoon or Sealine.
14 to 18 yrs. regularly 85.00, **49.50**
Girls' Coats, 6 to 16 years—smart styles..... **21.50**
regularly 26.50 to 29.50

This Is the Week

To-day's Cost to You Is Less Than To-day's Cost to Us

Upon this we have built this biggest week of the year—biggest as to assortment of
Merchandise, biggest as to preparation—and with the largest savings to our customers.

Purchases will appear on bills rendered November 1st

Of Course We Close Daily at 5 P. M.

PLEA FROM U. S. STEEL

Decision in Anti-Trust Cases on Present Basis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In a supplemental brief filed today the United States Steel Corporation asked the Supreme Court to decide the pending anti-trust case brought by the Government under the Sherman act on the basis of the situation in the steel industry growing out of the war instead of upon conditions twenty years ago. The case is

known as *U. S. v. Steel Corp.* The corporation pointed out that in 1901 it produced 58.1 per cent of the steel, while in 1911 its proportion was only 45.7 per cent. Can any one reasonably contend that this of itself establishes preponderance in the sense of power to control the industry? The brief asked. Can any one doubt that the corporation's ability to meet the war stress was due to the very size and strength of which the Government complains as "concentrated economic power?" asked the brief. And ought this power so efficient and so useful to the public in time of stress and so easy of public control be ruthlessly destroyed on a mere theory that it may possibly be abused?

2 MEN KILLED, ONE HURT

Lieut. Col. Leary and Lieut. Helmsworth Victims in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 27.—Lieut. Col. Edward M. Leary, 4th Cavalry, and Pilot Lieutenant J. T. Helmsworth, Flight A, 8th Squadron, are dead, and Lieutenant F. W. Connolly, also of Flight A, 8th Squadron, is seriously injured as the result of an airplane crash near Fort Ringgold today.

Lieut. Col. Leary's widow is at Fort Bliss, near El Paso. He was a native of Massachusetts.

Colonel Leary served overseas as commanding officer of the 85th Infantry, 90th Division. He was cited for bravery and heroic action while leading his command during the St. Mihiel offensive in August, 1918.

Lieutenant Connolly had received his discharge today and was making his farewell flight as a military aviator.

SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK

Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

Fine ShoeCraft Shoes \$9

Both High Shoes and Oxfords
at about half their value

WE have assembled from regular stock a variety of footwear in styles that are as modish as ever but which must give place to newer creations. All sizes are included in the collection, though there is not a complete range of sizes in each style. Not once in years do you have a chance to buy footwear of this luxurious quality at such a saving. Early selection is advised.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—A typical example of the shoes offered, beautiful in line, leather and workmanship. Beige kid vamp, beige buck top; gray kid vamp, pearl buck top; tan kid vamp, ivory buck top; all pearl kid or all white calfskin. Regularly \$18, now \$9.

NO MAIL ORDERS ON THESE SHOES



Bruck-Weiss

MILLINERY

6-8 West 57th Street

A step from Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

Strikingly original in conception, the Bruck-Weiss models reflect the distinctiveness and ingenuity which have always characterized their creations and have made them world-famous.

Prices Never Excessive.



A special sale of "Orient Brand" Coffee and English Breakfast Teas Heads the Grocery List

Our Orient Brand Coffee has a heavy body, with a rich fragrance, mild and mellow. This will be found suitable for those who desire a rich coffee for breakfast or a heavy-bodied coffee for after dinner. Our regular price, 59c; this sale—

Pound containers, in the bean, granulated or pulverized... \$0.54
5-lb. containers, in the bean, granulated or pulverized... \$2.67
25-lb. sacks, bean only... \$13.24

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Our Finest Quality Imported English Breakfast Teas are of delicious flavor and delicate aroma; each box contains 54 large cookies of the three varieties, 12 ounces; this sale, 25c each.

Amazilia English Breakfast Tea—Extra Choice quality; we challenge competition for price and quality; our regular price, 1-lb. carton, 59c; this sale, 5-lb. carton, \$2.42; 25-lb. carton, \$12.10.

"Lily White" Brand English Breakfast Tea—A heavy-bodied, rich, aromatic black tea; our regular price, 1-lb. carton, 54c; this sale, 5-lb. carton, \$2.19; 25-lb. carton, \$10.95.

Curio English Breakfast Tea—Compares its quality with English Breakfast Tea sold elsewhere at 50c lb.; our price, this sale, 5-lb. carton, \$2.14; 25-lb. carton, \$10.70.

A Special Sale of Educator Picnic Cookies

An assortment of Old Fashioned Home Made Style Cookies, in boxes containing Colonial (Chocolate), Princes (Lemon and Coconut) and Cookie (Spice); each box contains 54 large cookies of the three varieties, 12 ounces; this sale, 25c each.

A Special Sale of Dr. Johnson's Educator Brand—Prepared from the finest selected wheat, thoroughly cleaned and bran removed by a special process; each carton containing 14, the sale, doz., \$1.39; each, 12c.

Pink Beans—Government tests show that the Pinto Bean compares favorably with the White Bean. The Pinto Bean may be cooked in less time than any other variety; 5-lb. bag, 64c; 10-lb. bag, \$1.26.

LORNA DOONE SHORTBREAD

Sale of National Biscuit Co.'s New Biscuit

Fresh from their ovens packed in the in-er-Seal cartons. Each carton containing 17 biscuits. This sale, doz., \$1.69; each, 16c.

RED STAR BRAND MILK COCOA

Ready for Instant Use.

"Red Star" Brand Milk Cocoa is prepared by a special process from the finest cocoa, milk and sugar. The addition of boiling water makes a healthful and nutritious beverage. Its use will be found most satisfactory in the flavoring of puddings, pies, ices, etc., and it also makes a delicious chocolate sauce, as well as fudge. Put up in half pound containers.

Dozen, \$2.54; each, 23c.

Sale of "Red Star" Baking Powder

"Red Star" Baking Powder—Pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; much lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit.

1/2-lb. can, usually 24c; 1-lb. can, usually 44c; 5-lb. can, usually \$2.19; doz., \$2.49; sale, 39c; doz., \$4.64; 5-lb. can, \$1.89.

VANILLA OR LEMON EXTRACT, "Red Star" Brand, made in our own laboratory; guaranteed absolutely pure; 16-oz. bottle, \$1.89; 8-oz. bottle, 99c; 4-oz. bottle, 54c; 2-oz. bottle, 29c.

Just received after a lapse of two years, Holland's Famous Dutch Cocoa. Van Houten's, 5-lb. tin, \$4.29; 1-lb. tin, 94c; 1/2-lb. tin, 49c; 1/4-lb. tin, 27c.

Bendorp's Royal Dutch, 1-lb. tin, 94c; 1/2-lb. tin, 49c; 5-oz. tin, 34c.

Bloeker's Grand Brand, 1/2-lb. tins, 49c.

Evaporated Milk, "Lily White" Brand—An un-sweetened sterilized milk; tall 10-oz. cans.

Italian Style Spaghetti, "Lily White" Brand—1-lb. 2-oz. can; our reg. price, 10c; sale, 9c.

Spanish Style Tomato Sauce—Made from fresh, ripe tomatoes, spices, etc.; 10-oz. can.

Franco-American Pork and Beans—Prepared with tomato sauce; No. 1 1/2 can.

"Lily White" Brand Maine Cream Sugar Corn—The finest quality packed, No. 2 can, doz., \$2.83; each, 25c.

Laundry Soap, "Red Star" Brand—Large size cakes, each weighing about 14 ounces; case of 50 cakes, \$7.44; case of 30 cakes, \$5.88.

Mary's Pure Borax Soap—A high-grade borax soap; cakes weighing about 11 ounces each; case of 50 cakes, \$9.24; case of 30 cakes, \$5.60.

"Lily White" Brand Gloss Finish Starch—Compare its quality with the highest priced on the market; 5-lb. box, \$1.39; 8-lb. wooden box, 59c; 3-lb. carton, 27c.

A Special Sale of Salt Mackerel

Lily White Brand Fancy Fat Shore Mackerel. Nicely cured; fat fish, 5-lb. pails, containing 4 to 5 fish; this sale, \$1.29.

Red Star Brand Fat Irish Mackerel. Fat fish, nicely cured; 5-lb. pails, containing 8 to 9 fish; this sale, \$1.19.

Tel. Greeley 6109.

United States Food Administration License Number 602863

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED

Fifth Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Telephone Orders filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk.

Rugs of Standard Qualities.

At Prices That Require No Interpreter

They Speak the Language of Economy

A Large Selection of Excellent Patterns and Colorings

Wilton Rugs

Extra Heavy Quality, New Designs and Colorings

27x54 inches... \$9.75	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet... \$80.00
36x63 inches... \$15.75	9x12 feet... \$85.00
4 1/2 x 7 1/2 feet... \$32.50	9x15 feet... \$118.00
6x9 feet... \$47.50	11x15 feet... \$155.00

Seamless Wilton Rugs

Solid Colors, Shaded Band Borders

27x54 inches... \$9.00	6x9 feet... \$72.50
36x63 inches... \$14.00	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet... \$92.50
4 1/2 x 6 1/2 feet... \$30.50	9x12 feet... \$97.50

Seamless Chenille Rugs

Heavy Wool Back, Shaded two tone band borders, Rose, Sand, Mulberry, Taupe, Medium and Dark Blue, Grey.

36x72 inches... \$26.00	8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet... \$120.00
4 1/2 x 7 1/2 feet... \$49.00	9x12 feet... \$135.00
6x9 feet... \$78.00	11 1/4 x 15 feet... \$260.00

Klearflax Linen Rugs

Seamless and Reversible Rugs in solid colors—Rose, blue, taupe, grey, green and sand tones:

4 1/2 x 7 1/2 feet... \$15.50	9x12 feet... \$46.00
6x9 feet... \$24.00	9x15 feet... \$58.00
8x10 feet... \$35.00	12x15 feet... \$77.00

Quality Linens

At Lowered Prices

THIS despite the fact that re-orders for later delivery are costing considerably more. It will be well to meet your linen requirements during this special selling.

Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

in beautiful round designs

Cloths, 2x2 yards... \$7.50
Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yards... \$9.38
Cloths, 2x3 yards... \$11.25
Napkins, 22x22 inches... dozen \$10.50

Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths

Full bleached, 70 inches wide... yard \$2.75

Pure Linen Damask (discontinued patterns)... \$6.75

Huck Towels

Pure Linen, hemstitched... dozen \$5.95

Turkish Bath Towels

Including the athletic weave; hemmed, each 50c

Dish Toweling

Extra heavy linen crash... yard 35c

Kitchen and Glass Towels

Hemmed, ready for use.

Kitchen Towels... dozen \$3.25
Glass Towels... dozen \$4.50

Madeira Tea Napkins

Pure linen, hand embroidered

Dozen \$7.50 and \$9.00

Second Floor.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

A standard Lord & Taylor brand famous for its wearing quality

At Lowered Prices

For Monday and Tuesday

54x90 inches... \$1.25
63x90 inches... \$1.45
63x99 inches... \$1.65
63x108 inches... \$1.75
72x90 inches... \$1.65
72x99 inches... \$1.85
72x108 inches... \$1.95
81x90 inches... \$1.85
81x99 inches... \$1.59
81x108 inches... \$2.15
90x99 inches... \$2.15
90x108 inches... \$2.25

Pillow Cases

45x36 inches... 45c
50x36 inches... 48c
54x36 inches... 55c

Second Floor.

Autumn Draperies

THE sort one instinctively associates with Autumn, warm and rich in color, restful and appealing in design.

Imported Madras \$2.75 yard

An ideal overdrapery, highly decorative, beautiful in colorings and in a large variety of designs, offering many interesting suggestions for living room and dining room windows.

Fancy and Bordered Scrims

White, ivory and ecru, for sash curtains and casements... yard 28c

Fine Curtain Nets

Imported and domestic curtain nets in many styles, stripes, dots, small detached figures, plain and fancy effects... yard \$1.00

"Duro" Curtain Nets

Serviceable and decorative, excellent for windows where frequent washing is necessary... yard 65c

Snow Flake Curtain Material

For bedroom windows, blue, rose and green colorings, some with ecru ground and colored cross stripes... yard 65c

Colored Marquisettes

Chintz and cretonne patterns and colorings, reproduced on fine marquisette... yard 65c

Sunfast Fabrics

Plain rose, blue, gold, and brown sunfast. Colors guaranteed unfadeable; 48 inches wide... yard \$1.75

Fifth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square Inc. New York

THIS SALE

15c Can 1.74 Dozen

California Red Pimentos—Lily White Brand.

NEW CORN—Jessamine Brand Maine Style Sugar Corn. No. 2 can; our usual price 12c; this sale, 10c.

PEAS—Lily White Brand Early June Peas; No. 2 can; reg. price 10c; this sale, 9c.

Royal Lentils in Tomato Sauce; No. 2 can; our reg. price 12c.

Just received after a lapse of two years, Holland's Famous Dutch Cocoa. Van Houten's, 5-lb. tin, \$4.29; 1-lb. tin, 94c; 1/2-lb. tin, 49c; 1/4-lb. tin, 27c.

Bendorp's Royal Dutch, 1-lb. tin, 94c; 1/2-lb. tin, 49c; 5-oz. tin, 34c.

Bloeker's Grand Brand, 1/2-lb. tins, 49c.

Evaporated Milk, "Lily White" Brand—An un-sweetened sterilized milk; tall 10-oz. cans.

Italian Style Spaghetti, "Lily White" Brand—1-lb. 2-oz. can; our reg. price, 10c; sale, 9c.

Spanish Style Tomato Sauce—Made from fresh, ripe tomatoes, spices, etc.; 10-oz. can.

Franco-American Pork and Beans—Prepared with tomato sauce; No. 1 1/2 can.

"Lily White" Brand Maine Cream Sugar Corn—The finest quality packed, No. 2 can, doz., \$2.83; each, 25c.

Laundry Soap, "Red Star" Brand—Large size cakes, each weighing about 14 ounces; case of 50 cakes, \$7.44; case of 30 cakes, \$5.88.

Mary's Pure Borax Soap—A high-grade borax soap; cakes weighing about 11 ounces each; case of 50 cakes, \$9.24; case of 30 cakes, \$5.60.

"Lily White" Brand Gloss Finish Starch—Compare its quality with the highest priced on the market; 5-lb. box, \$1.39; 8-lb. wooden box, 59c; 3-lb. carton, 27c.

A Special Sale of Salt Mackerel

Lily White Brand Fancy Fat Shore Mackerel. Nicely cured; fat fish, 5-lb. pails, containing 4 to 5 fish; this sale, \$1.29.

Red Star Brand Fat Irish Mackerel. Fat fish, nicely cured; 5-lb. pails, containing 8 to 9 fish; this sale, \$1.19.

Tel. Greeley 6109.

United States Food Administration License Number 602863

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED

Fifth Floor

The Young Girl of 15 to 18

Who Feels She Must Work.

Perhaps you were getting ready to go into High School or College, and it is a real disappointment to give it up; you dread contact with the business world.

You have not considered a store as offering you the opportunity to continue your education—your development—along lines of usefulness, in wholesome surroundings.

You and your parents should look into the opportunities presented by this store.

If you are a junior, and during an apprenticeship do not expect to earn your entire living, we must have the consent and co-operation of your parents before employing you.

Ask for an executive on the 10th floor.

LORD & TAYLOR

38th St. and 5th Ave.

New York City

Weingarten & Pearl

516 Fifth Avenue

Announce that they are now showing a complete selection of imported models in the season's latest effects

Also creations from our own workrooms in

Suits, Coats & Dresses

ALSO AN EXCLUSIVE SELECTION IN

FURS.

Hudson Seal, Mink, Caracul, Mole, Nutria and Beavers, Etc.

BUY YOUR FURS NOW

The Skins used in the Furs and Fur Garments now being offered in our establishment were bought long before the recent sharp advances in the Fur Market.

ESTABLISHED 1856

W. H. HALL

FURRIER

18 West 38th Street

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

An Unrivalled Collection of Women's Fashionable

Fur Wraps, Dolmans and Coats

at Prices Far Below Regular Season's Cost

Hudson Seal Coats

Selected Pelts

with beautiful natural squirrel collar, deep cuffs and border—as illustrated

NOW \$350

Hudson Seal

Wraps, Dolmans and Coats

Some trimmed with collar and cuffs of Beaver, Skunk, Squirrel, Kolinsky, Mink, Australian Opossum.

\$225, 275, 310, 375, 425, 495, 525, 650, 750, 875.

Mink Coats \$1200 up
Caracul Coats 395 "
Beaver Coats 550 "
Nutria Coats 235 "
Marmot Coats 165 "
French Seal Coats... 175 "

Fur Scarfs, Capes and Stoles

Sable Scarfs.....Now \$100-125-160	Nat. Skunk Scarfs.....Now \$38-50-72
Dark Mink Scarfs.....Now \$30-50-85	Nat. Skunk Capes.....Now \$115-150-225
Taupe Fox Scarfs.....Now \$45-55-75	Nat. Skunk Stoles.....Now \$90-150-190
Poiret Fox Scarfs.....Now \$45-60-85	Hud. Seal Scarfs.....Now \$35-42-52
Silver Pointed Fox.....Now \$45-85-125	Hud. Seal Capes.....Now \$65-95-150
Beaver Scarfs.....Now \$35-40-58	Mole Scarfs.....Now \$50-80-165
Beaver Capes.....Now \$82-95-125	Nat. Squirrel Scarfs.....Now \$45-55-150

Purchases will be held for later delivery free of charge upon payment of deposit.

W. H. HALL, 18 W. 38th St.

Telephone Greeley 2707. Formerly 6th Ave. and 22nd St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE BEDROOM

We have an especially interesting display this Fall of Bedroom furniture in Mahogany, Walnut and Enamel.

It is built with the same attention to sound construction and fine finish that has been a distinguishing mark of "Flint Quality" furniture for almost 80 years.

Our Guarantee assures your absolute satisfaction.

Suites from \$250 to \$4,000.

Interior Decoration
Oriental & Domestic Rugs
Draperies

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.

20-26 West 36th St.



George Bernard Co.

OUR Evening Gowns, Suits, Tailored and Dancing Frocks and Hats are readily distinguished by their incomparable cachet and youthful loveliness.

Prices Surprisingly Modest

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53rd St

PRINTERS MAY VOTE ON STRIKE TODAY

President of 'Big Six' Promises
to Expose 'Conspiracy' at
Mass Meeting.

WEDNESDAY IS DAY SET

International Chief Warns Mem-
bers of Outlawed Locals
Against Their Leaders.

The action taken at the mass meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 at the New Star Casino, Park Avenue and 107th Street, this afternoon promises to have an important bearing on the labor situation in the commercial printing industry in this city. A vote may be taken on the question of a strike in the commercial plants, effective Oct. 1, as a result of the refusal by the employers to grant the forty-four hour week.

Seven thousand members of "Big Six" are employed in commercial printing offices of the city. Besides the shorter week, they also are asking an increase of \$14 a week in wages. They rejected an offer of \$8 a week increase, but agreed to arbitrate the wage scale if the forty-four-hour week was granted.

Leon House, President of "Big Six," is opposed to arbitrating the question of hours. He has promised to expose at the meeting "the most monumental conspiracy" that ever has been attempted against the local unions. What the sentiment is on the question of a strike is not known.

Marion G. Scott, President of the International Typographical Union, is supporting the employing printers in their fight against the forty-four-hour week at this time. International officials of the Allied Printing Trades and the employing printers entered into an agreement for a forty-four-hour week to become effective May 1, 1921, and Scott insists that this agreement be kept.

The International presidents of the pressmen's and feeders' unions have urged the fulfillment of this contract by their members. Franklin Union, No. 23, and New York Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 51, who are at "outs" with their international officials.

Scott, in a letter to members of "Big Six," said that the position of the international officials. He said the action of local unions in rejecting arbitration would not be sustained. "So far as officers of the international union are concerned," he wrote, "no apology will be offered here for their action after the action taken. The responsibility for this desperate situation cannot be avoided. It rests squarely on the shoulders of a few leaders who have refused to abide by the laws of their international unions and to accept the decisions voted by a majority of their members."

"Innocent savings of men temporarily or permanently mentally unbalanced, nervous attacks and vicious lies never have won a victory for decent trade unions. The square deal and the fair deal will survive long after the maggot have feasted on the carcasses of the wild-eyed radicals who are leading the members of their organizations into a pocket from which there is no escape."

"The officers of the international Typographical Union will not be swayed from the stand which the majority of direct action local unions have repeatedly and emphatically ordered them to take. We will not support the officers or members of any local union which rejects fair arbitration. We will not participate in any undertaking with the leaders of the local unions of the international movement."

"If there ever was a time when the members of the Typographical Union should be aware of criminal incompetence in leadership, that time is at hand. The reputation and the destiny of the Typographical Union No. 6 is in the custody of its members. It is within their power to break up this malicious combination whenever they desire to do so."

The situation, as viewed by the employing printers, is set forth in letters sent by them to their customers yesterday. A letter, made public by William Green, of 627 West Forty-third Street, expresses the official attitude of the employing printers.

"Of far greater importance than the question of wages and hours is the fundamental question of the stability of the industry based upon the faithful performance of contracts. There have developed among the pressmen and feeders' unions during the past year and a half a direct action group which frankly states that they do not propose to be bound by any contracts, since they desire to null out their own whenever they think it to their advantage. They take the position that any action, local or illegal, is justified, provided it is effective in obtaining their ends."

"Obviously, no stability can be secured under any such policy. Further, to make it possible to carry out their program of direct action, these local unions have committed themselves to a policy in each definite act of discipline, to be carried out by their national organization that their charters have forfeited. The claim of a separate status of the local pressmen's and feeders' unions struck in the plant of the Publishers Printing Company upon the refusal of that company to discharge men who had remained loyal to their international union. No question of wages, hours or working conditions was involved in this case."

"It is vital to the whole situation, essential for the stability of the industry, that no contracts be made with any local unions not members of the international affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We have endeavored in every way to effect a settlement without compromising the fundamental issues involved. The necessity of our meeting the secessionist issue squarely has forced us to the point where we must close our doors to them rather than continue under conditions which amount to industrial anarchy."

Periodical publishers to the number of 152 have announced their intention to suspend publication indefinitely rather than submit to the demands of the unions.

The Association of Employing Printers will meet tomorrow in the event "Big Six" today adopts any resolutions looking to further negotiations. F. A. Slioz, spokesman for the organization, said last night.

INDUSTRIAL BODY MEETS.

A new Reconstruction Labor Board, appointed by Governor Smith to arbitrate differences between employers and employees in the State, met yesterday in the rooms of the State Reconstruction Commission, at the Hall of Records.

An organization was effected with 1400 members. Governor Harry C. Walker, as Permanent Chairman and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Permanent Secretary. The members discussed the State industrial situation and suggested lines of policy in dealing with its problems.

The Board consists of nine members, three representing labor, three the employers, and three the public. The labor members are James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, W. T. Quinn, President of the Federation of the Federation, and Hugh Frayne, National Organizer for the American Federation of Labor. The employers are represented by W. D. Baldwin, of Yonkers, President of the Otis Elevator Company, Saul Singer, New York, and Edward J. Barolo, of the Barolo Manufacturing Company, Buffalo. Labor Governor Walker, as Permanent Chairman and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Permanent Secretary. The members discussed the State industrial situation and suggested lines of policy in dealing with its problems.

The meeting was attended by Messrs. Walker, Frayne, Quinn and Walsh. Mr. Frayne sent a representative, and Mr. Baldwin telephoned that he would accept the designation. The next meeting will be held Friday morning, in the office of the Lieutenant Governor at Albany, when Mr. Barolo will present a statement of the ideas of the employers concerning the proper function of the Board. Mr. Quinn will present a similar statement on behalf of labor, and the two sets of views will be used as the basis for formulating plans of action.

Children's Voile Dresses

\$2.95 and \$3.45

Sheer white Voile makes these simple but charming little Frocks, with hand smocking, and embroideries in pastel colors. Sizes to, and including 6 years.

Fourth Floor

An Important Collection of Women's Coats

Featured for Tomorrow's Selling
\$75.00



Third Floor

MODELS that present the Autumn and Winter Mode's definite style tendencies have been assembled for this early season offering.

Garments finely tailored of the soft, rich, light weight but warm Coatings—Bolivia, Plumette, Velour Cloth, Tinseltone and Silvertone, lined with plain or fancy silks.

Fur Trimmed Coats

with collars of Raccoon or French Seal (dyed coney), as illustrated.

Coats without Fur—depending on their individuality of lines for distinction.

Other Coats—\$37.50 to \$375.00

Evening Wraps—\$110.00 to \$495.00

Misses' Fur Collared Coats

\$69.50

A limited number of handsome Winter Coats in the fashionable Silvertone fabric, with deep muffler collars of lustrous French Seal (dyed coney), lined throughout with plain or fancy silk. A box pleated model belted, on smart new lines; sizes 14 to 18 years.

For Tomorrow Only Costume Blouses of Georgette Crepe

\$8.75

A new version of the modish Suit Blouse, introducing elaborate embroideries in silk braid and rope silk.

In Smart Color Combinations of navy, brown and taupe with mahogany; in flesh with white; in all black.

Third Floor

The Turban Dominates the Mode



Paris designers have found in the Turban's dashing lines inspiration for many of their brilliant successes.

The Hussar Turban illustrated is of Kolinsky fur with Paradise plumes of copper browns.

Alluring Oriental Turbans of soft draped velvet or kid with silk or metal embroideries.

Flower Turbans and chic little Veil Turbans delightfully youthful.

Turbans of tiny magpie breasts or pheasant plumage.

Turbans of jet sequins inset with pearls, or of gleaming gelatine braids.

Paris Models from Lewis, Madeleine, Lucille Hamar and others as well as the originations of our own French designers. A display priced from \$16.95 to \$395.00

Fourth Floor

Important Autumn Selling

Kid Gloves of Quality

At Material Savings from Current Prices

Gloves that are not only excellently cut and correctly proportioned, but developed of fine materials in white and the season's favorite tones.

White Glace Gloves

2 clasp—splendid quality, soft and pliable, either pique or over-seam sewn.

\$1.85

Colored Glace Gloves

1 clasp—prix seam sewn, spear back, in the new tan and grey shades.

\$2.45

An Opportunity Not To Be Overlooked

Ground Floor

The New Belts

Copies of imported novelties that have all the Parisian style smartness combined with the American standards of quality and workmanship. Also a complete assortment of the plainer staple Belts.

Leathers in combination of colors, silk and leather combined in clever effects, patent leathers, suede and all other leathers. Unusual buckles and clasps of steel and gilt are featured, and the range of colors and widths will meet with every preference. Prices 50c to \$3.00.

Ground Floor

Ivory Celluloid Toilet Articles A Group of Unusual Values

Hair Brushes, Ivory wood back finish, bristles set in metal, 85c
Mirrors.....\$1.25
Ladies' Combs.....39c
Nail Files.....18c
Button Hooks.....18c
Cuticle Knives.....18c
Perfume Bottles.....69c
Nail Buffers.....85c
Hat Brushes.....85c
Powder Boxes.....85c
Hair Receivers.....85c

Ground Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

Telephone Orders filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk.

Women's Dresses

A Notable Group
Featured Monday

\$59.50

Dinner Gowns

Soft, rich black satin with dotted silk net transparent bodice and long sleeves; a note of color is introduced by velvet ribbon and ostrich feather rosette.

Afternoon Gowns

Graceful models in Satin charmeuse, Georgette crepe and Satin Meteor in Autumn's favored shades, with bright colored embroideries in silk, wool, jet and metallic threads.

Also at this price hand embroidered and braid trimmed

Street Dresses

of Serge and Tricotine.

An Unusual Dress
Buying Opportunity.

A Display of New Frocks

that will delight every devotee of Fashion. Street Dresses of Serge, Tricotine, Duvelty and Velvets; Afternoon, Dinner, Theatre and Evening Gowns of unusual distinction and individual charm. A collection priced from \$25.00 to \$500.00

Third Floor

New Phases of the Mode in Women's Suits

Revealed in a Group of Models at
\$95.00

AUTUMN and Winter Suits of unusual distinction. Recent models of pronounced style interest, tailored with critical attention to detail.

Strictly Tailored Suits

of navy blue Tricotine and Oxford Rayonner, braid bound, and button trimmed (illustrated).

Fur Trimmed Suits

of Yalama Cloth, Silvertone, Duvel Superior with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) collars and bands. (One model is illustrated).

Tailormades—\$45.00 & \$59.50

A collection of smart models in Oxford, Mixtures, Burellas, Jersey, Tweeds, Yalama, Silvertone and Tinseltone.

Other Suits—Ranging to \$395.00

Misses' Velveteen Suits

\$69.50

Copied from a Paris model, this new "ripple" Suit is developed in green, Burgundy or navy Velveteen of superior quality; a deep choker collar of taupe Nutria adds the final touch of elegance to this charming model; sizes 14 to 18 years.



Third Floor

IMPORTANT AUTUMN SALES Offering Noteworthy Values

Petticoats

In black, changeable and suit shades. Silk Jersey top with taffeta flounces, hemstitched and pleated, \$4.95

Crepe de Chine Petticoats, white or flesh, daintily lace trimmed \$4.95

Extra size Petticoats of Taffeta Silk with tailored flounces; excellent wearing quality \$6.95

Taffeta Silk Petticoats with fancy hemstitched flounce, pleating edged, \$5.95

Radium Taffeta Silk Petticoats, flounce corded and tucked effectively \$7.95

Frolaset Corsets, front laced, pink coutil, of excellent quality; elastic insert at top; medium skirt and low bust \$3.45

Elente Corsets, pink broche of dainty pattern, rubber top; lightly but well boned; medium length for average figure \$3.95

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets—plain coutil, low bust, long skirt; Walohn boned \$3.95

Figured Coutil, well boned model, low bust and long skirt \$2.95

Waterfall Velvet Robes, white silk lined; tasseled pointed sleeve; a luxurious garment \$29.50

Corduroy Robes, white silk lined; also Breakfast Coats lined with dotted Silk Mull \$7.95

Velvet Corduroy Robes, dainty fancy lining; deep set-in sleeves and large pockets \$11.95

Velvet Corduroy Breakfast Coats, fancy lined; trimmed with bias folds, \$11.75

Breakfast Coats of embossed corduroy, white silk lined; muffin collar; deep flounce \$14.75

Four Unusual Values in Corsets

Elente Corsets, pink broche of dainty pattern, rubber top; lightly but well boned; medium length for average figure \$3.95

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Lord & Taylor Special Corsets—plain coutil, low bust, long skirt; Walohn boned \$3.95

Figured Coutil, well boned model, low bust and long skirt \$2.95

Women's and Misses' Union Suits

\$1.50 a garment

Medium weight cotton Suits of excellent quality and finish; low neck styles, knee or ankle length.

Medium weight Cotton Vests and Tights, a garment \$1.10

Ground Floor

Featured Tomorrow Wool Jersey Dresses For Young Girls

\$16.95

Smart, service-giving Frocks, in a model of youthful simplicity. In fashionable shades of Tan, Rose, Henna, Copenhagen

with contrasting satin pipings, facings, and tie. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

Third Floor

Fur Neckpieces

In New and Fetching Fashions

Clever novelties designed to complete the smartness of Tailored Suit or Street Dress.

Hudson Seal Tie (dyed Muskrat) Scarfs, illustrated, \$43.50

Hudson Seal Stole, shaped effects, \$79.50

Hudson Seal Muffs, \$22.50

Wolf Animal Scarfs—taupe, Lucille or baum marten shades, \$34.50

Fox Animal Scarfs—Lucille or taupe shades, \$55.00 and \$69.50

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat) Various length models trimmed with contrasting furs, \$265.00, \$285.00, \$375.00, \$435.00

Fourth Floor



An Early Showing of Autumn Silks and Woolens

Complete new lines, presenting a wide choice in a varied assortment of patterns and colorings. At the Lowest Prices consistent with Quality.

Tinsel Satin and Chiffon Brocades for evening wear are being shown in a large assortment of new designs and colors.

Splendid Values for Monday

Colored Satin Daphne—36 inches wide.....yard \$2.75

Colored Satin Majestic full line of colors.....yard \$3.50

Colored Satin Meteor 40 inches wide.....yard \$3.50

Colored Georgettes large range of colors.....yard \$2.50

New Plaid Silks for waists and dresses.....yard \$2.75

Broadcloths—An Unusual Value

Sponged, all ready for sewing; 50 inches wide; navy and midnight blue, castor, Pekin, plum, silver grey, myrtle, Burgundy, sand, taupe, golden and seal brown.....yard \$4.85

Worsted Serges

In the popstar navy blue, an excellent weave for women's and misses' Suits and Dresses; 50 inches wide; yd. \$3.00

Shetland Cloths

soft, fuzzy fabric for Coats and Cloaks, in six color combinations; 54 inches wide.....yard \$4.85

New Flannels for Winter Months

MARKHAM QUILTS AS REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Chief of Railroads in Allegheny Region to Resume Presidency of Illinois Central.

MAKES CHANGE WEDNESDAY

Will Be Succeeded in Post by L. W. Baldwin, His Assistant Under Government Control.

Charles H. Markham, Regional Director of Railroads in the Allegheny Region, has tendered his resignation to the Director General to take effect Oct. 1. He has been re-elected President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, a position he held when the Government took over the railroads in January, 1918.

of Railroads, Allegheny Region, which comprises the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio system, Philadelphia & Reading, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Western Maryland, West Jersey & Seashore, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Bessemer & Lake Erie, and other railroad lines in the same general territory, has tendered his resignation to the Director General of Railroads, effective Oct. 1, 1919, and the Director General has accepted same.

Mr. Markham began his service with the Government control of railroads as Regional Director of the Southern region, with offices at Atlanta. He was appointed to the Allegheny region when it was created in June, 1918, with offices at Philadelphia.

For some time the Illinois Central has been urging Mr. Markham to return to his former position. He will return to Chicago.

In accepting the resignation the Director General expressed appreciation of the importance and self-sacrifice of the service Mr. Markham has given the Government.

L. W. Baldwin, now Assistant Regional Director, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Markham, and his appointment will take effect Wednesday. Mr. Baldwin has been in the railroad business for twenty-three years, and before the Government operation of the roads was successively Engineer of Maintenance of Way and General Superintendent of the Illinois Central, and Manager and then Vice President of the Central of Georgia Railway.

When Mr. Markham was stationed in Atlanta, Mr. Baldwin was appointed his assistant. Mr. Baldwin is a graduate of Lehigh University.



Formal Opening

of our new and enlarged
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
206 Broadway at Fulton

Introducing ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

We think that you will find that ADLER-ROCHESTER Clothes have more needlework and therefore sit and wear better than any other ready-for-service garment.

\$35 to \$75

MILTON WEBER

206 Broadway at Fulton



Introducing
the latest Paris styles in
Fur Garments
Presenting an extensive
assortment of exceptionally
smart Models from the most
famous French Coutouriers

Martial et Armand
Callot Worth
Drécoll Beer
Jenny Paquin
Aviotty Brandt
Max Premet
Bernard Aron
Renée Chéruit

With our own superb Creations
in addition to these Parisian Models
for inspiration, our designers are
ready to adapt these wonderful
style ideas to your own individual
taste.

A. Jaeckel & Co. Furriers

384 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 35th and 36th Sts. Phone 2044 Greeley

Open Daily
9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

Stern Brothers

Open Daily
9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

West 42nd Street

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

West 43rd Street

Women's Exclusive and Distinctive AUTUMN APPAREL

COPIES and adaptations of the most attractive creations of the famous Couturiers of Paris which retain the individuality and becomingness of the original—many artistic touches. Models worthy of presentation to the well groomed woman.

Women's Tailored Suits

Designs created for every type of woman—the simplest Sport and Man-Tailored Suits for the conservative woman and the more elaborate Models with fur trimmings for the woman who prefers the dressy styles. Suitable for street, travel and general wear.

\$37.50 to 475.00

Frocks for Various Occasions

Offering the advantages of style, beauty and comfort, graceful lines and artistic finishes—will please the most discriminating.

Frocks developed in Serge, Tricotine, Velveteen, Satin, Georgette Crepe, Tricollette, Brocade and many other rich Fabrics; attractively trimmed.

\$29.50 to 375.00

Women's Luxurious Winter COATS AND WRAPS

For Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

COPIES of fashionable models designed and created by Bernard Premet, Paquin; Callot, Doucet, Aviotty, Chéruit and Bulloz; developed in Evora, Peachbloom, Silk Duveltyne, Fortuna, Bokhara, Wool Velour and other fashionable materials; many are effectively combined with Beaver, Mole, Squirrel, Australian Opossum, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), and Taupes Nutria Furs.

\$52.50 to 495.00

Special Offering for Monday

WOMEN'S BOLONA COATS

Distinctive straight line styles, fashioned of Wool Cloth; smart pockets; adjustable collar; silk lined throughout; new Autumn colors. Sizes 34 to 42.

\$65.00

Small Children's COATS

Specially priced Coats on display
Monday—Second Floor

DEPENDABLE Fabrics transformed into attractive and becoming Coats for the little folks—sizes 1 to 5 years; attractive models.

Coats of Washable Corduroy

Hand-smocked in White; sizes 1 to 3 years; unusual values.

\$6.95

Coats of All Wool Heather

Mixture in Blue or Brown; sizes 2 to 5 years; attractively priced

16.95

Coats of Fine Broadcloth—

Newest shades; beaver trimmed and silk lined; sizes 2 to 5 years

24.50

French MILLINERY

French Salon—Third Floor

Suitable models originated for all occasions—street, afternoon, theatre and evening wear.

French Originals

A diversified assortment of artistic models originated by clever Parisian designers who are conceded to display ingenuity and inventive skill unequalled by any other creative producers of millinery.

American Adaptations

Evolved in our own efficient workrooms revealing in every line the grace and chic appearance so much desired by the woman always correctly appareled.

Household Irish LINENS

Considerably Below Current Prices.

Featuring All Linen Satin Damask Cloths and Napkins

Linen Damask Cloths, 4.75, 7.50, 8.50
Napkins, doz. \$6.25, 7.50 and 8.50

Linen Towels

Huck Towels, hemmed; doz. \$6.50, 8.75
Huck Towels, hemst'd; " \$7.50, 9.75
Glass Towels, hemmed; " 9.75, 12.00
Name "Glass Cloth" woven in borders.

Twilled Kitchen Towels, doz. 8.75, 10.00
Hemmed; "Kitchen Cloth" woven in borders.

Linen Pillow Cases

Hemstitched; pair \$3.50, 3.95
Linen Sheets, hemst'd; " 18.00, 22.00

RICH FUR GARMENTS

That ordinarily would be higher priced.

Hudson Seal Coats

Of superior quality; 30 inch belted model; self collar and cuffs;.....SPECIAL 250.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Full sweep three-quarter length model; large shawl collar and cuffs; SPECIAL 385.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Rippled back model with belt; contrasting collar and cuffs of Real Skunk, Beaver, Natural Squirrel, Ringtail, or Australian Opossum; SPECIAL 395.00

Real Scotch Mole Wrap Coat

Three-quarter length; of selected skins; deep shawl collar and cuffs of dark Natural Squirrel;.....SPECIAL 625.00

Natural Otter Coats

Smart 30-inch model with collar and cuffs of contrasting fur; worn with or without belt;.....SPECIAL 295.00

Hudson Bay Beaver Coats

Full rippled back models with large shawl collars and deep cuffs in regulation or bell shape; lined; SPECIAL 445.00

SCARFS

\$19.50, 29.50 Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)..... \$21.50, 34.50
\$29.50, 43.50 Beaver..... \$26.50, 45.00
\$32.50, 48.50 Skunk..... \$34.50, 45.00
\$35.00, 52.50 Dyed Fox..... \$35.00, 45.00
\$24.50, 39.50 Natural Squirrel..... \$45.00, 65.00
\$17.50, 25.00 Nutria..... \$21.50, 35.00

FURS

MUFFS

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

French and American—Last Two Days of September Sale.

Limoges China Dinner Sets

106 pcs.; rich gold encrusted border on ivory band; regularly \$295.00,..... 225.00

Imported China Dinner Sets

100 pieces; coin gold band and line; matt gold handles; open stock; regularly \$95.00 \$75.00

English Porcelain Dinner Sets

100 and 107 pcs.; new conventional border designs; regularly \$45.00 and 62.50,..... \$32.50, 46.95

Amer. Porcelain Dinner Sets

106 pieces; blue bird and conventional border designs; regularly \$25.00 and 32.50,..... \$20.00, 27.50

Amer. Porcelain Dinner Sets

52 pieces; medallion and conventional border designs; regularly \$15.00 and 21.50,..... \$10.50, 16.50

Limoges China Dinner Sets

106 pieces; new conventional border design, matt gold handles; value \$95.00. Special \$72.00

English China Service Plates at \$27.50 a dozen

Hand-painted floral designs; regularly \$36.00

Encrusted Gold Glass Table Service, 60 pieces
With wide band; regularly sold at \$89.00

\$75.00

CHINA AND GLASSWARE SECTIONS

FOURTH FLOOR

A SPECIAL OFFERING OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Including the following Excellent Values for To-morrow on the Fifth Floor:

Overstuffed Suite,

9 pcs.; choice tapestries, \$375

Antique Walnut Arm Chairs

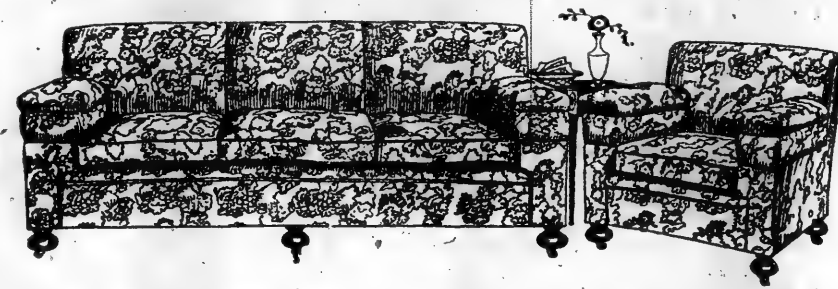
with upholstered seats; regularly \$33.00..... 16.50

10-pc. Dining Room Suite

Amer. Walnut; Chippendale design; special 970.00

Library Tables,

Mahogany; reg. \$50.00 38.50



Two-piece Overstuffed Suite, as illustrated; loose spring cushion seat; Davenport 7 ft. 2 ins. long; very special \$345.00

7-pc. Chamber Suite

French Walnut; consisting of full size round head and foot end Bed; Dresser and Night Stand with set-in glass top; Chiffonade with curtained glass doors; Toilet Table with set-in glass top and upholstered foot rest; Arm Chair and Oval Bench upholstered, Damask under glass tops.

\$1485.00

WERNER HORN ADMITS HE BLEW UP BRIDGE

Contents at Extradition Hearing
Deed Was Justifiable as
Act of War.

Werner Horn admitted before United States Commissioner James G. Carpenter, Jr., in Jersey City, yesterday that he blew up the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge over the St. Croix River, in McAdam Parish, N. B., early in the morning of Feb. 2, 1915. Horn has been held in Georgia as an enemy alien, and came here with prisoners who were sent back to Germany yesterday on the Pocahontas.

The hearing was on the request of the Canadian government for Horn's extradition to stand trial in Canada. Charles Potts represented the Acting British Consul, Frederick Watson. Horn, who is tall and blond, with smooth face, was taken from the Hudson County Jail to the Commissioner's office.

Yes, I did it," he said, "in behalf of my country, as an officer of the German Army, in war time." Horn said he used nitroglycerine. He insisted that it was a military act committed in a hostile country, adding that he had been punished in the United States. The prisoner was without counsel. He

said that he had communicated with the Swiss Legation and had expected it to provide a lawyer for him. Several times during the hearing the opportunity of an adjournment was offered to him, but he said he preferred to have the hearing finished. He seemed to think that afterward he would be released or sent back to Germany.

The prisoner entered the room smiling, but his expression changed when the Canadian law was read, showing he is liable to life imprisonment if taken to that country. Mr. Potts read several affidavits from Canada. In one, Aubrey Tague, a hotel owner in St. Croix, said he saw Horn in his hotel the Saturday before the bridge was blown up, and again just after the explosion. Geoffrey Fletcher said he saw Horn near the bridge, and that Horn said he was a watchman.

Deputy Sheriff Ross, who arrested Horn, made affidavit that when he arrested him Horn had a German flag in his pocket.

Horn is held under a warrant issued by Luke Lawson, a Police Magistrate of New Brunswick. After the hearing he was remanded to jail, without bail. His papers are to be sent to the Secretary of State at Washington, who is expected to sign the extradition papers. After the hearing Horn declined to say of what military organization in Germany he had been a member.

To Get Prisoners in Siberia Home.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The appointment of a commission to study the question of the repatriation of the German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia was decided upon today by the Supreme Council. The return home of these troops would be effected after the Czechoslovak troops in the Far East had been repatriated.

Charles & Ray

785 Fifth Avenue

Paris New York

Announce Their Arrival

From Paris

with a

Collection of Models

from the

Late Paris Openings

Also Cheruit and Callot

Your Inspection Invited

"America's Leading Furriers"

We regret to announce that, due to unavoidable delay in construction, the occupancy of our new building, Fifth Avenue and Forty-Fifth Street, must be postponed for a brief period.

Because of this our showing of Autumn and Winter Furs continues for the present at our old address, Nos. 16-20 West Thirty-Second Street.

JAECKEL & SONS INC.

Established 1863

16-20 West Thirty-Second Street.

(No Connection with Any Other House)

Telephone, Madison Sq. 6460

It's Not a Question of Price

THE sale of these beautiful little Grands has been enormous, and a serious shortage confronts us.

To secure one of these

Opera Grands
\$650

you should call without delay. Come and see it in a room just like yours.

Further increase is expected.

Payments arranged.

MATHUSHEK

37 West 37th Street

Telephone, Broadway 978-977.



4 Ft. 8 In. Long,
Smallest Made.

STYLISH APPAREL

Sizes 39 to 56 bust
designed by

Lane Bryant

It is our aim to provide for the woman of large size a style service equal to or better than other stores provide only for the slender. Therefore you will find here at all times a comprehensive showing of ultra fashionable apparel representing the latest style ideas of both European and New York designers.

Suits—Gowns—Coats—Wraps
Skirts—Blouses—Negligees
Corsets—Underwear

We desire to call attention particularly to our

TAILLEURS

Of Velour, Tricotine, Silvertone, Peachbloom, Tinseltone, Broadcloth, Gabardine, Poplin, Serge and Ethan Allen Mixtures. Tailored models for wear with your own fur—correct for every day-time occasion. Also many handsomely trimmed with squirrel, seal, ringtail, beaver and nutria furs.

\$49.75, \$59.75 to \$250.00

SUIT BLOUSES

The season's newest creations oforgette and Arlette Crepe. Trimmed with beads, hand-embroidery and braid. Also some tailored models. Brown, taupe, beaver, plum, navy and black.

\$10.50, \$12.50 to \$29.75

It is well to remember that because of our manufacturing facilities our prices are always very low.
21-23 W. 38th St. Just West of 5th Ave.



Baby Week at the Mothers' Store

The Loveliest Baby Shop has been almost doubled in size. This gives us an opportunity to carry larger and more complete stocks than ever before. We have gathered together in this one cozy department more nursery conveniences—more baby comforts—more dainty things for new-born babies and tiny tots than you will find in most stores if you search them from top to bottom.

Carriage Covers.

Warm knitted covers of light soft wool. Beautiful and dainty silk covers. Some beautifully embroidered. 2.95 to 25.00

Baby Caps.

Knitted from soft wool. Also warm wool-lined silk caps, plain or embroidered. 59c to 10.75

Baby Socks.

Hand-crocheted in white wool. Some made of wool Cashmere. Dainty white, pink or light blue trimmings. 98c to 9.75

Sleeping Garments.

Knitted with drawstrings to keep little feet from the cold. 79c to 2.35. Dainty nainsook, some hand-made. 69c to 5.75

Hand-Made Dresses.

Dainty as you'd want. Simple or elaborately trimmed as you please. 1.59 to 28.50

Baby Coats.

White Cashmere. Plain and caped styles. Some beautifully embroidered and silk lined; all warmly interlined. 3.95 to 50.00

Also a complete line of nursery furniture

21-23 W. 38th St.

Lane Bryant

Just West of 5th Ave.

Corsets for Stout Women At Actual Cost of Production



We want every stout woman in New York to become acquainted with the superiority of Lane Bryant specially designed corsets. We want every stout woman to know what style, what slender grace-giving lines a correct corset will give her. Therefore, we made up during the dull season a large quantity of these corsets which we are now offering at actual cost of production.

Sale Prices

3.95, 4.95, 6.95, 7.50

Styles and Sizes

There is a Lane Bryant Corset suited to every type of figure, 25 to 45 waist measure, whether tall or short, long-waisted or short-waisted. Let our expert corsetiers show you what a transformation the particular corset for your figure will work in your appearance.

21-23 W. 38TH ST. **Lane Bryant** Just West of 5th Ave.

MELLES

450 FIFTH AVENUE Between 39th & 40th Streets Over Mirror Candy Store

A Unique Shop devoted exclusively to the sale of

DRESSES

Special Beginning Monday

65 Serge and Jersey Frocks

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES; only one or two of a kind, but some in every size.

\$19.75



Sale Beaver and Velvet Hats

In Six New Models **\$8.00** Regularly \$10.00

First showing and sale tomorrow! Advanced Winter models of finest Fur Beaver and Beaver and Fanne Velvet combined. In newest shades of Brown, Sand, Brown and Satin, Black and Taupe, Black and Sand, Taupe, Solid Black. Two models illustrated!



Bedell

West Thirty-Fourth Street—New York

New York
Boston
Brooklyn
Newark
Syracuse
Rochester
Philadelphia

Pittsburgh
Milwaukee
Cleveland
Chicago
Detroit
Bridgeport
St. Louis

\$29.75 Phenomenal Coat Sale \$29.75 Actual Values Up to \$50

Luxurious Fur Collar or Plain Models in the Merchandising Master-Stroke of Year

No C. O. D.'s—No Alterations—No Exchanges
One Only to a Customer—No Dealers Sold

THE most wonderful assortment! So varied—so distinctive—so representative of all that's good and fine in new Winter coats! Presenting a unique opportunity to settle your coat problem at a big saving.

- Coats of Wool Velour
- Coats of Silvertip Velour
- Coats of Silk Seal Plush
- Coats of Pom Pom
- Coats of Broadcloth
- Coats of Scotch Mixture

In a complete presentation of the ultra mode in accepted Winter models! Long coats, short coats, fur collars or plain, belted and semi-belted—in Brown, Kangaroo, Maduro, Pekin, Navy, Bombay Blue, Mikado and Black. The furs used are genuine Opossum, French Seal and Mole Coney. All coats lined—many with Silk.

Don't buy a coat at any sale—no matter how alluring the promise—without first inspecting these phenomenal values for tomorrow.



New Afternoon Gowns Have Arrived for Monday

Introducing Original and Distinctive Modes of Piquant Beauty and Luxurious Picturesqueness

\$39.75 \$49.75 \$69.75

Bedell dresses are doubly interesting just now on account of their refreshing modesty of price! Every day, in our Dress Salon, women who have been looking all over town take enthusiastic pleasure in the discovery that here a person of taste can secure a splendid dress at from \$15 to \$40 less than on Fifth Avenue.

- Afternoon Dresses of Tricotine
- De Luxe Matinee Gowns of Satin
- Georgettes, Combinations, Velours

Tomorrow, augmented by new arrivals, our dress assortments at the above prices are noteworthy! The groups include a complete presentation of newer modes—brilliantly designed, executed and finished. We claim nothing in the city can compare with them.

Other Special Dress Values, \$85, \$95 & \$125

Exclusive Suits with Fur Collars

Swagger-Looking Creations Made in Our Own
Salons of Rich Fabrics and Furs

\$45 \$55 \$75

Those superior suits that one sees on the superbly groomed gentlewoman! Faultless in line, masterly in tailoring—finished as only the custom-made suits are! Snug at shoulders—tight sleeves—slender and almost boyish in silhouette.

- Duet de Laine Tailleurs
- Fur Trimmed Wool Velours
- Silvertones, Broadcloth, Tricotine

The outstanding suit productions of the year! All new—all exceptionally smart—well lined with flashing Silks—embellished with buttons and trimmings that are simplicity itself!

Other Bedell Suits, \$95, \$125, \$175 & Up



Tremendous Values Tomorrow in Bedell Basement



Sale No. 1
New Fall
Suits
Specially Priced

\$25

Values that can't be equalled! All the new types in Wool Velour, Serge, Cheverona, English Gabardine and Wool Poplins—some with genuine Fur Trimmings. Navy, Black and colors.



Sale No. 2
Fur Collar
Coats
For So Low As

\$24.50

Fur Collar or plain models of Wool Velour, Silvertone, Pom Pom and Irenella Bolivia. Splendidly lined—sizes 34 to 46—in Browns, Blues and new colors. Greatest values of year!



Sale No. 3
Silk & Serge
Dresses
Wonder-Values

\$24.50

Just imagine! High grade new dresses of Tricotine, Satin, Serge, combinations, and Georgettes—beautifully designed and wonderfully well made. Comparing with usual \$35 styles!

OPERATORS ASSAIL DEMANDS OF MINERS

Assert \$1,000,000,000 Increase
in Wages, if Granted, Would
Have to be Borne by Public.

FEAR A SHORTAGE OF COAL

Complain of Attempt to Cut Down
Hours and Production While
Nation Faces a Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The United Mine Workers of America were accused today by the National Coal Association of "trying to hold up" the people of the country for a \$1,000,000,000 annual increase in coal prices.

The United Mine Workers have announced their intention of striking on Nov. 1 unless their demands are granted, and that is what their demands mean, in dollars and cents, says a statement issued by the National Coal Association, which is composed of coal mining interests.

"The strike will be called," continued the statement, "in violation of a contract entered into between the miners and the bituminous operators, and approved by the Government, under which the miners and operators both agreed to continue during the period of the war the wage scale, hours, and working conditions agreed upon and still in effect. The operators have maintained this agreement."

Obviously, the country is at war until the treaty of peace is ratified and proclaimed. The miners understand this. They did not contend that the agreement was terminated by the signing of the armistice, but continued to work under it. They have now decided to take advantage of the shortage of coal and the imminence of winter to enforce their demands in violation of their agreement."

"The miners demand a six-hour day from the time they enter the mine until they leave it, and a five-day week. The present scale calls for an eight-hour day in the working place, and a six-day week. A six-day week from the time of entering the mine until leaving means approximately five hours in the working place, and a six-day week. Shorter hours means an actual reduction from forty-eight hours a week, the present schedule, to about twenty-five hours a week. Working hours would be cut almost in half—this in the face of the fact that we are now short of coal in this country and throughout the world and that increased and uninterrupted coal production is vital."

"On top of this, they demand a 60 per cent. increase in wages."

"The effect of those demands, if granted, would be to almost double the present cost of mining coal. In round figures, the increased cost would approximate \$1,000,000,000 a year."

"There are approximately 600,000 men employed in the bituminous mines of the country, of whom about 400,000 are employed in the unionized districts. This comparatively small group of 400,000 men is now attempting to hold up the 110,000,000 inhabitants of the United States for \$1,000,000,000 a year. To enforce their demands on disregard of their contract, they have announced their determination to shut down industrial America and freeze its citizens if need be."

2 DRIVERS LOSE LICENSES.

Secretary of State Imposes Penalties on Chauffeurs.

Secretary of State Hugo ordered from Albany yesterday to preside at a special hearing at 300 Mulberry Street, to show cause why automobile licenses of certain chauffeurs should not be revoked, and to determine a number of other complaints concerning reckless driving and violation of the traffic laws which had been referred to him by the Traffic Court.

He revoked the licenses of two chauffeurs, John L. Brady, 372 East 125th Street, and Louis Schum, 2,365 Valentine Avenue, Bronx, on the charges that each had been convicted five times in a year for speeding and reckless driving.

Mr. Hugo ordered the suspension of the license of Frank R. Walker, a contractor, at 515 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., for an indefinite period. It was alleged that Walker's reckless driving had caused accidents to several persons.

MAUNA LOA IN ERUPTION.

Gases Rising from Hawaiian Volcano Seen from Observatory.

HONOLULU, Sept. 22.—Mauna Loa volcano, on Hilo Island, burst into eruption today at nearly the same spot as in 1918.

Two rising columns of gases are visible from the observatory, which is located at a 4,000-foot level. The volcano is situated on the summit of Mount Mauna Loa, a 13,000-foot peak.

PIUMER

Broadway at 86th Street

THE UPTOWN GOWN SHOP

Where Extravagance Is Unnecessary in the Selection of

The Season's Ultra-Fashionable Apparel for

Afternoon and Evening Wear

First Showing for Fall Now at Very Low Prices.

Extraordinary Sale of Used

PIANOS

We are offering a large assortment of VARIOUS

MAKES and at very attractive prices for this week. All instruments are in perfect order.

Upright \$350

Schubert, 150

Schubert, 175

Schubert, 180

Schubert, 225

Schubert, 250

Schubert, 275

Schubert, 300

Schubert & Co., 190

Schubert, 450

Schubert & Co., 250

CHRISTIAN SONS

Warren: 35 W. 14th St.

SENATE SUGAR INQUIRY.

New's Resolution to Inquire Into Increased Prices Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Senate by unanimous vote today adopted a resolution offered by Senator New, Republican of Indiana, calling upon its Committee on Agriculture to investigate the shortage and prevailing high prices of sugar. In urging his resolution Mr. New declared that unless some plan evolved for controlling the situation sugar undoubtedly will rise in price before long to 20 cents a pound to the consumer.

Senator New blamed the sugar situation partly upon the failure of the President to extend control of the Government's Sugar Equalization Board beyond wartime supervision. He contended that unless this authority is extended the situation will become rapidly worse. Mr. New insisted that the Cuban cane crop and the best sugar crop for this year, as well as for 1920, ought to be under full control of the Equalization Board, if the public is not to face a serious shortage.

Alleged failure of the President to act upon the board's suggestion as to the handling of this year's crop, Mr. New declared, had resulted in an advance of 14 cents a pound beyond the wholesale price offered the board by refiners on Sept. 1. If the board had done the President an injustice, Mr. New said, in giving currency to the information that the President was in any way at fault, the facts ought to be produced.

LANE DEMES RETIREMENT.

Not to Quit Cabinet Immediately Following President's Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, said today that there was no truth in the statement, published in New York this morning, that he would retire, to go into private business, immediately following President Wilson's return to Washington.

There have been many rumors during the last few months that Mr. Lane intended to resign his post in the Cabinet.

GOLDMAN RELEASED, CONDEMNS JAILERS

Life for Women in Missouri
Prison Is Worst Kind of
Slavery, She Says.

LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

Will Lay "Atrocities" Before Federal Officials—Awaits Deportation Decision—Has No Money.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—Emma Goldman, the anarchist, was released from the Missouri Penitentiary today and left this afternoon for New York accompanied by her niece, Mrs. Stella Ballantine of Rochester, N. Y. Miss Goldman was arraigned before United States Commissioner H. C. Gelsburg this morning, after testifying that she did not have any property with which to pay the fine of \$10,000 imposed upon her by the Federal Court of New York at the time she was convicted of violating the Espionage Act and sentenced to the penitentiary here for two years.

Miss Goldman told the Commissioner that she had been married, but was not inclined to make any statement concerning her spouse. She said Goldman was her father's name and she had never been known under any other name and she did not want to be known under any other name. Asked her profession, she said:

"I have three callings: I am a trained nurse, a writer and a lecturer."

"She said she did not have any money at all save what relatives had furnished her, and this would be no more than enough to take her home."

After the Commissioner told her she was free, so far as he was concerned, she turned loose on the penitentiary management of the women's department a torrent of sharp criticisms. She talked freely to the newspaper men.

"Life for women serving in the Missouri Penitentiary is the worst kind of slavery," she said. "Until about one month ago and following an investigation by the Federal authorities, there was neither enough food or a variety. The food situation has changed for the better, and decidedly so, since the Government sent agents here to investigate the conditions. There are things happening in that department of which the world knows nothing, but I intend to lay the facts before the Federal authorities. The blind cell for the punishment of women convicts is a human atrocity."

The Department of Justice at Washington notified the prison officials today that Miss Goldman had furnished a bond of \$15,000 in New York to answer for the deportation case against her. She will be given a hearing at Ellis Island Oct. 3.

"I am going to the home of my people at Rochester, N. Y., and for the next few days will rest up and seek to recover from the shock of imprisonment," she said.

Emma Goldman does not look as if she had been underfed. She looks better than she did two years ago, and she must weigh close to 200 pounds.

FEAR CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Disolution of Assembly Talked Of—Hertz Predicts Monarchy.

MISS TAFT FOR A STRIKE.

Advises College Professors to Form a Union and Get More Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Sept. 22.—Miss Helen Taft, acting President of Bryn Mawr College, declared today in an address before the Alumni Conference in the Bryn Mawr campaign for \$1,000,000 to increase Faculty remuneration that she wished the professors of the country would organize a union and strike for higher salaries.

She said they had a better case than the ministers.

Miss Taft holds that the Faculty of Bryn Mawr and other colleges are taking the most reasonable way possible to press their claims. She said they are justified in refusing to serve the country. Miss Taft pointed out that she would not object to a strike as a college executive because she believed it would not be a strike against the college executives, the college directors or trustees, but against the public, which ought to be made to pay for its education.

According to the Kreuz Zeitung, Dr. Hertz, former Prussian Minister of Finance, addressing a Nationalist meeting at Breslau, said that the monarchy would be revived by Constitutional means.

"A two-thirds majority in Parliament is sufficient, and when the entire nation demands it we shall have a Hohenzollern monarchy," Dr. Hertz is quoted as having said.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED NOV. 1ST.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879



A Mink Dolman with unusual panel back, and draped robes of the fur trimming the lining. 4200.00

ABOUT our FURS

ANY ONE can say that their furs are made of "carefully selected skins, skilfully fashioned, and smartly designed" yet few assertions of this sort carry any assurance of credence from the reader. Pretty phrases without a reputation to back them up are worthless, with the support of a reputation they are unnecessary. The most significant characterization we can give these furs is "THEY ARE Best & Co. STANDARD."

Hudson Seal and fitch

are effectively combined in a smartly practical, full length coat, flaring from the waist. It has a border of self fur, and collar and cuffs of dark fitch. 750.00

Seal and Mole

produce an unusually lovely wrap for day or evening wear. The body is of Hudson Seal, a panel down the front, continuing into a novelty border all around, is of mole. Collar and cuffs are of mole. 975.00

Seal and Kolinsky Squirrel

lend dignity to a long wrap that flares from the shoulders. The self border in front meets the Squirrel border across the back. Collar and cuffs of Squirrel. 695.00

A wrap of Scotch mole

attains distinction by the fine quality of its skins and its unusual style. A panel down the back is caught under at the waist in blouse fashion. Self border, collar and cuffs. 850.00

A short Mink coat

flares youthfully. The rich brown, and softness of the pelts denote a careful selection of skins. The tail and paws of the animal trim the sleeves and lower edge. 795.00

A Gray Squirrel coat

makes the most of its soft rayness, varying the hue only by the addition of an Australian opossum collar. Full length. 750.00

AN \$1800 MINK WRAP
Specially Priced for To-morrow Only
at \$1495
A SAVING OF \$305.00!

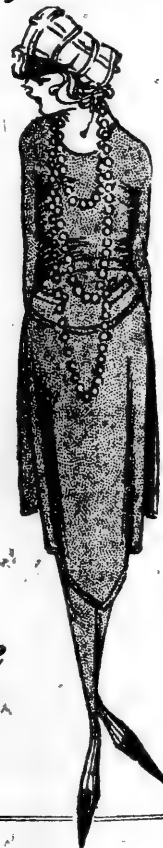
It is a luxuriously designed model with a graceful circular yoke. Deep collar and mousquetaire cuffs of the same fur. Very beautifully lined.

You Never Pay More at Best &

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th and 36th Streets

Tailleurs
Highly Original & Exclusive Lines



Preliminary
Sale
of
New
Tricotine
& Satin
Dresses

This
Smart
Tricotine
Model
\$49.50

Sale of New Models
Tricotine & Satin
Dresses
\$49.50



The Fifth Avenue Shop

349-353 Fifth Avenue at 34th Street.

Announces the

Opening of a New Gown Salon

Devoted exclusively to dresses, frocks and gowns in rich silk and cloth fabrics for street, afternoon and formal wear.

The standard which placed our millinery business in foremost rank of 5th Ave. establishments characterizes this new department.

Tailored Dresses Silk Frocks Evening Gowns
27.50 to 85.00 35.00 to 95.00 47.50 to 195.00

Important introductory offer

Silk and Cloth
Afternoon Dresses Special 35.00

THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE MILGRIM SILHOUETTE

THE theme of fashion for Fall and Winter has found no more faithful interpretation of its charm than *Milgrim* models.

The *Milgrim* silhouette has already made its initial presentation. Its acceptance was simultaneous with its introduction.

Wherever the correct mode in dress is sought, wherever true beauty of fashion counts for more than radical whimsies that fluctuate with passing fancies, there *Milgrim* precepts dominate.

Milgrim adaptations are not to be confused with "a thing of fashion"; rather they are fashion itself. Their expression of the mode is never flamboyant. It makes its most intimate appeal to those women of taste and culture who desire impeccable

tailoring, distinctive rendering of the authentic silhouette and, above all, individuality.

In almost every city throughout the country, the more exclusive shops have sought the privilege of displaying *Milgrim* models. To but one shop in each city has been awarded this authority. That shop at all times features the identical models that are being displayed in the House of *Milgrim*. The introduction of a *Milgrim* model at *Milgrim* Salons everywhere is simultaneous with its appearance in the *Milgrim* Galerie in New York.

Milgrim models now on view anticipate every social need for the coming season.

Those living outside the metropolis will find MILGRIM Tailleurs for sale at the exclusive shops listed below:

Albany, N. Y., Irving S. Fleishman
Anderson, Ind., The Fair Dept. Store
Atlanta, Ga., J. P. Allen & Co.
Austin, Tex., M. Bates
Binghamton, N. Y., Milward's
Birmingham, Ala., Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
Bloomington, Ill., W. H. Roland
Butte, Mont., Green Co.
Champaign, Ill., W. L. Lewis & Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Miller Bros. Co.
Chicago, Ill., Leachin Inc.
Columbus, Ohio, The F. & R. Lazarus Co.
Dallas, Tex., Sanger Bros.
Denver, Col., The Neusteter Co.
Detroit, Mich., The J. L. Hudson Co.
Easton, Pa., Wm. Laubach & Sons
El Paso, Tex., Popular D. G. Co.
Fresno, Cal., The Wonder Cloak & Suit Co.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., The Rarode D. G. Co.
Ft. Smith, Ark., The Boston Store
Ft. Worth, Tex., Jackson's Inc.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Friedman-Spring D. G. Co.
Great Falls, Mont., Paris D. G. Co.
Hartford, Conn., G. Fox & Co.
Helena, Mont., New York D. G. Co.
Houston, Tex., Everett Buelow Co.
Indianapolis, Ind., The Wm. H. Block Co.
Johnstown, Pa., Geo. Kline
Joplin, Mo., Ramsay D. G. Co.
Kansas City, Mo., Curry-Lehman
Knoxville, Tenn., Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.
Kokomo, Ind., Thalman & Levi
Lincoln, Neb., Miller & Paine
Los Angeles, Cal., Harry Fink & Co.
Louisville, Ky., H. P. Selman & Co.
Memphis, Tenn., J. Summerfield



Minneapolis, Minn., E. E. Atkinson & Co.
Nashville, Tenn., Castner-Knott D. G. Co.
Norfolk, Va., Arthur Morris
Oakland, Cal., Kahn Bros.
Omaha, Neb., J. L. Brandels & Sons
Oklahoma City, Okla., Harry Katz Inc.
Oklawaha, Okla., Harry Katz Inc.
Pittsburg, Pa., The Rosenbaum Co.
Portland, Ore., The Meier & Frank Co.
Reno, Nev., The John J. Milburn Co.
Richmond, Va., Kaufmann & Co.
Roanoke, Va., Milward's
Rochester, N. Y., B. Forman & Co.
Rum, Ga., J. Kutner & Co.
St. Louis, Mo., Steinberg's
St. Paul, Minn., E. E. Atkinson & Co.
Sacramento, Cal., The Wassermann-Gattmann Co.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Walker Bros. D. G. Co.
San Antonio, Tex., Emil Blum Co.
San Francisco, Cal., The Emporium
Seattle, Wash., Frederick & Nelson
Sedalia, Mo., J. Waldman
Sioux City, Iowa, Davidson Bros. Co.
Springfield, Ill., W. H. Roland
Tulsa, Okla., Halliburton Abbot Co.
Waco, Texas, Goldstein Migel Co.
Wichita, Kan., The Geo. Jones D. G. Co.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.
Youngstown, Ohio, Chas. Livingston & Sons
Winnipeg, Canada, O'Neill Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, China, J. P. Fitzsimons
Paris, France, H. Milgrim & Bros. Inc.
London, England, H. Milgrim & Bros. Inc.
Florence, Italy, H. Milgrim & Bros. Inc.

H. MILGRIM & BROS. INC.
SUITS · DRESSES · GOWNS · FURS
BROADWAY AT 74TH STREET

PARIS
7 Rue Bergère

LONDON
15 Aldersgate

FLORENCE
1 Roma

A long verbatim report issued officially tonight concerning Friday's conference between the Government and the railway men shows that Secretary of Labor said for a minimum of 600 shillings a week for all workers. Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the railway men before the war had been "disgracefully underpaid."

A few trains manned by non-unionists pulled out of the London stations

Robert Williams, one of the firebrands of the Triple Alliance, said that the alliance would be involved, but Robert

tion. These people must be taught that the British nation is not to be defied with impunity by any one, even a section of its own members."

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

Money Back Is
A Good Idea, But
We Have A Better One:
Money's Worth And Over

Some Stores Are Proud If They Hand
You Back Your Money. We Are
Shamed If We Have To. The John
David Shop So Vigilantly Guards The
Quality Of Its Clothes; Haberdashery,
Hats, That Who Wants His Money Re-
turned When His Money's Worth, And
Over, Has Been Received? Yet, You
May Have It On The Spot On Demand.
Our Well-Known Institutional Principle
This---Exclusive, But Not Expensive.



Store Hours 9 to 5:30—Open All Day Saturdays.

The International Cooking Library of Twelve Volumes—19c a Volume. \$2.25 a Set
Recipes of the most famous chefs of the United States, Canada and Europe, comprised in compact little books, each nicely bound.

GIMBELS—BOOK SHOP—Main Floor

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.
For Other Gimbel News See Section 3.

Piano Store Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock
Last Two Days of Player-Piano Sale

Use entrance, 33d St. near Broadway.
GIMBELS—MUSIC SALONS—Eighth Floor

Monday—Come to Gimbels to Prepare for Fall



New Autumn "Casaques" of Graceful Individuality

fill the Gimbel Gallery of Blouses in hundreds of exquisite variations to complement Autumn tailleur costumes fittingly... in *Georgette Crepe—Satin Crepe de Chine* assuming elegance in proportion with the elaborateness of the superb embroideries that are a feature of all.

Especially Attractive Values.

\$19.25 and \$29.50

THE GIMBEL GALLERY OF BLOUSES—Third Floor



Hats That Flare From the Face

Are A Triumph in Autumn Millinery Modes Their frank lines lending softness... youth... charm

Sometimes it is the roll of a pheasant feather in gorgeous tropical colorings. Or a brimmed hat bordered with tiny curling in feather tips. Or a roll brim hat edged in fine-fluted ostrich or paved with feathers. Off-the-face hats of duvetyne in a tracery of metallic embroidery. Off-the-face hats banded in applied jet in brocades or embroidered in wool.

Hardly A Counterpart In The Collection—Each Interpreting Paris

\$15 to \$38

THE FRENCH MILLINERY SALON—Third Floor

A Coat With Cape

copied identically from a model by

Jeanne Lanvin of Paris

It possesses those illusive, intangible qualities of Naivete and Youth

that have made Jeanne Lanvin known as the "Peter Pan" of coutouriers.

Of bronze duvetyne—the bit of a choker collar of Hudson seal.

The silhouette? A curving shoulder with wee wee cartridge pleatings where the cape begins... the coat beneath it... rounded as to hip, curving-in as to ankle; a string-wide belt that is Lanvin's own—and you have it!—a coat indescribably adorable—unquestionably Parisian.

\$145

A Showing of Highly Individual Coat Models Copying Brandt, Cheruit, Cara, Bernard, Premet

for Daytime and Evening Wear

at \$69.50 to \$450

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALON—Third Floor



at \$39.50 Frocks of Lustrous, Colorful Twill-Back Velveteen



\$39.50 Each

One hundred frocks that are pure joy for Madame, who wishes to be well-turned out these crisp Autumn days in a correct little dress and her own becoming fur.

In the three piquant models that are illustrated—each a wonder-value at the price.

These charming little frocks are equally delightful in three of the new brown tones—in dependable black and navy—in luscious plum.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

One of the largest specialty stores of women's apparel in the East writes Gimbels—"Where do you buy this quality silvertone velvet suits to sell at this price?" The answer—"The price is almost cost." Especially those who have shopped about and been repelled by the excessive prices prevailing for tailored suits at all worth-while, are invited to appreciate the values of these suits.

Tomorrow—100 Women's Suits

Of Superlative Silvertone or Duvet de Laine

In Twelve New Tailor-made Modes of Character on Style—Distinctive with the Impress of Their Higher Worth.

Exquisitely Man-Tailored by Workers of Highest Skill

\$48.50

Each model is a distinctive expression of the best tailor-made modes for Fall... especially featuring the longer-coat, straight-line and slightly flaring silhouette.

Not in just one or two "staple" colors, but in these wonderful new subdued tone shades that Autumn fashion sponsors—these suits may be had.

Mordore Navy Blue Pompeian Plum Conference Versailles Blue Mocha Reindeer

Sizes in the various models—34 to 44.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S SUIT SALON—Third Floor

Paris Says "Long Gloves"

and—as proof of good faith—sends us an interesting shipment. We're wondering when another is coming for good French Gloves are going to be hard to find—but in the meantime—Madame America may wrinkle these prettily over her slender arms—and gracefully top them with a gay Parisian bangle.

Gloves are in Lamb or Kid of finest French Make:

8-Button Style in Lamb, \$5.00—In Kid, \$5.50

12-Button Style in Lamb, 5.50—In Kid, 6.00

16-Button Style in Lamb, 6.00—In Kid, 6.50

20-Button Style in Lamb, 6.50—In Kid, 7.00

GIMBELS—GLOVE SHOP—Main Floor

"The Social Hour of Wit and Gaiety" depends upon the Table And a Proper Dining Room Set

At Gimbels there are so many lovely sets that it is difficult to make a choice to illustrate for your pleasure. Moreover, showing just one is totally inadequate to express this great stock.

"William and Mary" type, 10 pc. Dining Room Set. Golden Quartered Oak.

\$285 Set

"Queen Anne" type, 4 pc. Dining Room Set. Glowing American Walnut.

\$370 Set



"Tudor" type, a handsome set of 10 pieces in frosted brown oak. Very rich and massive. All posts are turned and set is thoroughly well made. Buffet is 60 in. long; and Table has 54-in. top. Rich blue Spanish leather covers seats of the 6 chairs (5 side and 1 host).

GIMBELS FURNITURE SECTION—Seventh Floor

We have chosen one at a medium price, feeling that this will most nearly meet the needs of the greatest number who must get ready for Thanksgiving.

"Queen Anne" type, 10 pc. Dining Room Set. Mahogany finished.

\$325 Set

"Sheraton" type, 10 pc. Dining Room Set. Very rich, glowing American Walnut.

\$685 Set

Formal Frocks Must Wear Laces and Beads and Spangles

comes the mandate of Parisian modistes—so the models that cross the wide ocean are ravishing because of

"Beautiful flounces of black Chantilly—Sparkling jet ornaments—buttons—motifs—American Beauty net with bodice of rose paillette—Garlands of hand-made French flowers and silver-embroidered flouncing"

and on and on through long lists of fairy, filmy things run these luscious descriptions of the lovelinesses that Paris has sent to New York.

The Gimbel Lace and Trimming Shop Is Showing

Superb Chantilly flouncing in black and white—Luscious robes of Net and Jet and Spangles, in black and magnificent colorings. Pastel-toned Bands—glowing like opals and sapphires—or gleaming with jetty black sequins. Exquisite hand-wrought motifs of jet—of jet and gold—of jet and silver cord.

These—and every other opulent creation—are Parisian imports—so that the Shop breathes Paris—And looks like Fairyland—but then—Paris is Fairyland—no c'est pas?

GIMBELS—LACE AND TRIMMINGS SHOP—Main Floor

Sale of 1,200 Pairs Women's Low Shoes, \$7.75

A Price Considerably Below Today's Market Quotations. Gimbels insist on keeping down the prices of shoes. Leather may rise in price—the cost of manufacture may go up by leaps and bounds—but Gimbels, by buying months and months in advance and in great three-store quantities, manage to keep the costs surprisingly moderate.



Pumps and oxfords will be even more popular this fall than ever. Worn with spats, they are thoroughly comfortable in colder weather—and they always look more graceful and dainty than high shoes.

GIMBELS WOMEN'S SHOE SECTION—Second Floor

Newest Fall Styles

1,200 pairs may seem a great deal—but when you consider that hundreds of thousands of women are looking for just such shoe values as this, you will understand why you must come early.

The quantity on sale makes it easy to select several pairs.

Pumps in Rich Cordovan Calf, Black Domino Calf and Patent Coltskin.

Oxfords in Cordovan Calf. All have welled soles, high arches and military heels.

All Sizes and Widths. Pumps and oxfords will be even more popular this fall than ever. Worn with spats, they are thoroughly comfortable in colder weather—and they always look more graceful and dainty than high shoes.

Cozy Things for Chilly Nights

Maybe Miss 12 to 16 is bound for boarding school "up state" or "down east." She knows what comfort these warm night-things mean. Little Sister will love their snug "cuddliness," too. Nightgowns of white or colored flannel; yoke or collar models.

\$1.00 to \$2.00 "Billie Burke" Pajamas, colored flannel models; yoke style; elastic at leg. \$2.50 Nightgowns, with or without feet; flannel-ette or cotton flannel. \$1.00, \$1.50 Two-Piece Pajamas, in plain or striped flannel-ette; frog-trimmed. \$2.00, \$3.00 GIMBELS—Second Floor

Carload After Carload of Dinnerware Has Gone Out

During the Magnificent September Sale of China, American, English and Other Wares.



108 pieces of Finest French China, from Theodore Haviland. Set & Co., decorated in pink roses, black and gold lines. Handles hand-painted in gold.

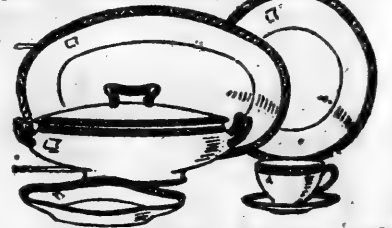
\$125.00

Now Comes the French China Feature

Just space to illustrate 2 sets. Dozens of others.

\$39.50 to \$395.00 Set

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor



A remarkably beautiful French China Set of 108 pieces. Richly decorated gold border. Other more elaborately decorated sets that are specially priced to wind up generously the September Sale.

Linen Needfuls

wear Thrifty Price Tags

100 Dozen Imported Irish Hemstitched Huck Towels

\$6.00 a doz.

Linen and cotton; attractive damask borders; 20x56 in.

250 Dozen Turkish Bath Towels, 35c ea.

Extra heavy and very absorbent; neat blue borders; 18x36 in.

300 Dozen Hemmed Huck Towels, \$1.50 a doz.

Firm and closely woven; 16 1/2 x 32 in.

200 Dozen Imported Irish Glass Towels, \$5.40 a doz.

Linen and cotton; very absorbent and entirely free from lint; 22x29 in.

450 Yards of Imported Cream Damask

\$1.75 a Yd.

Extra heavy and very durable; several attractive floral designs; 70 in. wide.

2500 Yards of Imported Irish Linen Crash Toweling

28c a Yd.

For hand, roller and dish towels.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

DENIKIN SMASHES
BOLSHEVIST ARMY

Great Drive Designed by Trotsky to Crush Him Ends in Complete Disaster.

FOE CAUGHT IN OWN TRAP

Thousands Surrender or Desert and the Rest Flee Northward in Panic.

MAMONTOFF'S RAID HELPS

Daring Cossack Leader Swoops Upon Enemy's Bases in Rear, Taking Huge Booty.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROSTOV-ON-THE-DON, Sept. 10.—By

the time this reaches you the results of

the present highly interesting operations

along the eastern half of the front will

be clear. Over a week ago, on the way

down from Tsaritsyn, we saw that the

position was critical, but we recognized

the possibilities of success. [These possi-

bilities are being realized, and every day

brings news of dramatic victories for

Denikin's army. It appears now as if

the impetus of the great Bolshevist drive

is broken.

Trotsky and his skilled military advisers

had conceived a daring plan. With

a heavy concentration of forces, includ-

ing several strong divisions from the Si-

berian front, they aimed at catching in

their pincers Denikin's center, held by

the Don army. On the one hand they

counted on driving a wedge between the

Don army and the Volunteer army west

of Karkov, and there, forcing a way

through the Donets basin to the Sea of

Azov, while on the eastern flank they

hoped to overrun General Wrangel's lit-

tle Caucasian army and to force a way

through Tsaritsyn down the Volga to the

Caspian.

It was a bold plan, partly inspired by

desperate necessity for recovering pos-

session of the Donets mines and Caspian

oil fields, and partly by the ambi-

tious hope of enrolling Denikin's army

and destroying his chief bases.

The plan was a desperate one, but there

was a prospect that the Bolshevist offensive

might seriously delay Denikin's method-

ical advance.

Their drive on the western flank

brought the Reds to the important junct-

ion of Kuznetsk, southeast of Karkov, but

Trotsky's military resources were

not equal to the execution of this typi-

cally German maneuver and the Bolshe-

viki were caught in the wedge-shaped

salient they themselves had created.

Taken in Rear by Cavalry.

Shkuko let loose in the rear of the

Reds his well-tried Kuban cavalry, and

within three days he sent this tactic-

telegram to the commander of Karkov:

At the same time the famous Korniloff

regiment, clad in British uniforms and

well supplied with machine-guns, at-

tacked the Bolsheviki in flank. Kulkansk,

Volchansk and Valudsk were recovered.

The all important army sector, the point

at Novy Oskol, north of the salient,

and the Bolsheviki, suffering

heavy losses, were caught like rats in

a trap. They surrendered or deserted in

thousands, while the rest desperately

sought an outlet toward the north.

That is not all. At the present mo-

ment the Cossack General Mamontoff is

appearing on the scene. This bold Cos-

sack General with fierce hanging mus-

LOOK WITH DREAD
TO MOVING DAY

Hundreds Face Hopeless Condition as Time for Semi-Annual Migration Nears.

NO NEW HOMES TO BE HAD

All Vans Engaged and Warehouses Are Unable to Take In More Furniture—Hotels Filled to Capacity.

Wages May Be Moving Day.

For years, custom and convenience have made October 1 and May 1 the days when New York folds up its tents and more or less definitely takes away to other apartments, if it can find them.

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D. J. Metcalf of Harvard Finds a New Comet:
Will Be Visible to Unaided Eye Next Month

Dr. Joel H. Metcalf, of Harvard University, announced yesterday that he had discovered a new comet. It is of the eighth magnitude and is speeding toward the earth at such a rate that it will become visible to the naked eye next month.

ASKS \$100,000 MORE
FOR POOR FAMILIES

New York Association Increases Budget to Maintain Its Standard of Work.

TAKES \$9.56 FOR FIVE

Minimum Weekly Grocery Bill 89 Per Cent. Higher Than Before the War.

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BIG B. R. T. SUBSIDIARY
WILL SEEK RELEASE

Brooklyn City Railroad Co. to Inform Judge Mayer That Rent Under Lease Has Not Been Paid.

MAY AFFECT POWER PLANTS

Brief Asks Court to Find Solution of Financial and Operating Difficulties.

CONTRACT IS SIGNED
FOR VEHICULAR TUBE

The 1,300 convicts held a parade and football game this morning and a field day and speeches in the afternoon. The guests of honor were Mr. Osborne, who is now Lieutenant Commander in charge of the Portsmouth Naval Prison; Charles Mattigan, State Superintendent of Prisons, and Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings, Warden of Auburn Prison. Prisoners from New York State were also present.

New Yorkers have a right to feel pride in the history of their Library, existing as it does as the result of the generosity of their public-spirited citizens, together with the efforts of citizens and taxpayers of today. The old Astor Library, now a part of it, stood in Lafayette Place; the Lenox Library was formerly at Fifth Avenue and Seventh Street. To these was added the

Berkman will be continued Oct. 3 at the United States Federal prison when his attorney will introduce new evidence and seek to show that his client has not received a fair trial. At today's session of the hearing Berkman denied that he was an anarchist as defined in the dictionary. He admitted that he believed in "the philosophy of a new social order based on the

Use the 5th Ave. Arcade

First Floor—34th Street

Use the Fifth Avenue Arcade

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 W. 72d St. Tel. Columbus 7240

**Investors read
The Wall Street Journal**

Labor in the Oil Industry

The labor factor in the production of petroleum is a mining operation—is markedly lower than in any other mining practice. Coal and other solid minerals require extensive and costly labor—usually unionized—skilled to a very high degree. The simplicity of petroleum mining, the relatively few employees required, the ease and almost entire freedom from labor in the pipeline transportation of oil, all speak for the stability and uninterrupted continuity of the oil industry. Properly safeguarded oil companies, substantially capitalized, managed by operators of broad experience, and taking proper advantage of the "Law of Averages"—where the present large companies bring in close to ninety out of every hundred wells drilled—has placed such oil companies in the first rank of the world's safest investments.

J.R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York

R.H. MacMasters & Co.
MEMBER,
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE OF NEW YORK

Special Analysis

Transcontinental Oil

describing its holdings, potentialities, etc.

Gratis upon request.

Ask for Analysis T. 13.

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INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
Our organization is an equipped unit to render an individual investment service. Our market list is carried up to date and our active is up to date.

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Investment Services
Philadelphia City & Exchange Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN CHICLE
Common
A. HICKS LAWRENCE
10 Wall Street, New York

EXCEPTIONAL MAN
A man of unusual high character and record for unusual position in the industrial and financial world. Address: 221 West 11th Street, New York.

Allied Oil Corporation
Dividend No. 4
A quarterly dividend of 3¢ on the capital stock in this Corporation has been declared, payable on Oct. 10, 1919, to stockholders on record at the close of business Sept. 25, 1919. **JOHN F. HANSEN**, Secretary.

WONT REPAIR YPRES RUINS.

Government to Maintain Cloth Hall and Cathedral as They Are Now.
BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—The famous Cloth Hall in Ypres, the Cathedral, and adjacent buildings are to be maintained in their present state of ruin. The Minister of the Interior, making this announcement in the Chamber of Deputies, said that the decision had been reached after a conference with the British authorities, and that steps had been taken to preserve the historic ruins from vandalism. The shattered buildings, he added, would constitute a place of pilgrimage for relatives of the men who had fallen there and for the peoples of the allied countries generally.

The Minister announced that the Government had agreed to a request by the Canadian Government that the emplacement where General Mercier fell should be allotted to it as the site for the erection of a museum.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 27, 1919

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK		Reserve with		Total	
Bank of N. Y. & C.	\$2,600,000	Deposits	\$2,600,000	Total	\$2,600,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,500,000	Deposits	2,500,000	Total	2,500,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	Deposits	1,500,000	Total	1,500,000
National City	2,500,000	Deposits	2,500,000	Total	2,500,000
First National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Tenth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eleventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twelfth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirteenth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fourteenth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifteenth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixteenth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventeenth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighteenth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Nineteenth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twentieth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-first National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Twenty-ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirtieth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-first National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Thirty-ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fortieth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-first National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Forty-ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fiftieth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-first National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Fifty-ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixtieth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-first National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Sixty-ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventieth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-first National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Seventy-ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eightieth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-first National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Eighty-ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninetieth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-first National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-second National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-third National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-fourth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-fifth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-sixth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-seventh National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-eighth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
Ninety-ninth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
One hundredth National	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000

STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK		Reserve with		Total	
Greenwich	\$1,000,000	Deposits	\$1,000,000	Total	\$1,000,000
Boquet	500,000	Deposits	500,000	Total	500,000
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	Deposits	1,000,000	Total	1,000,000
State	2,000,000	Deposits	2,000,000	Total	2,000,000
Total	\$4,500,000	Deposits	\$4,500,000	Total	\$4,500,000

TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK		Reserve with		Total	
Lawrence Title & Trust	\$1,000,000	Deposits	\$1,000,000	Total	\$1,000,000
Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,000,000	Deposits	2,000,000	Total	2,000,000
Total	\$3,000,000	Deposits	\$3,000,000	Total	\$3,000,000

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday		Reserve with		Total	
Members Fed. Res. Bank	\$1,123,483,000	Deposits	\$1,123,483,000	Total	\$1,123,483,000
State banks not in Fed. Res. Bank	1,052,232,000	Deposits	1,052,232,000	Total	1,052,232,000
Trust co. not in Fed. Res. Bank	66,678,000	Deposits	66,678,000	Total	66,678,000
Grand total	\$2,242,393,000	Deposits	\$2,242,393,000	Total	\$2,242,393,000

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position		Reserve with		Total	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	\$1,123,483,000	Deposits	\$1,123,483,000	Total	\$1,123,483,000
State banks not in Reserve Bank	1,052,232,000	Deposits	1,052,232,000	Total	1,052,232,000
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	66,678,000	Deposits	66,678,000	Total	66,678,000
Total	\$2,242,393,000	Deposits	\$2,242,393,000	Total	\$2,242,393,000

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position									
Average Figures					Actual Figures				
Cash N/e's in Vault.	Reserve in Depository Receipts.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Cash N/e's in Vault.	Reserve in Depository Receipts.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
\$544,194,000	\$631,333,370	\$13,830,630		\$42,908,170	\$544,801,000	\$527,319,950	\$17,481,050	\$17,200,000	\$171,200,000

Buyers' Wants

OPJINS Wanted.—Quantities P. P. L. or similar for cash. Spitzer, Mad. Sq. 1872.

ERGES Wanted.—Quantities 4061, 7312 for cash. Spitzer, Madison Square 4418.

CLOTHES—Wanted: We are open for 2 hours daily from 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock. Men's suits by Hysan, \$62 Broadway.

COULETTES Wanted: For immediate delivery. Call at 108 E. Foreman Co., 19 East 24th St.

ENGAVA, Hudson Bay Furmen, Pece, 60-61 Broadway, want good quality furs and skins delivered for cash, trim, 100%.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each, infg.

DATES.—Every description, long plain dresses, jobs, regular; will be open Monday morning. Bazaar.

LOTION GOODS.—Stains, under market price; odd delivery; sobbers, cutters, exporters, call at 108 E. Foreman Co., 19 E. 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 stain dresses ranging in price \$17.50-\$25.00, to close out at \$14.75; 2,000 stain dresses ranging in price \$14.75-\$17.50. Regularly \$17.50. Call at 108 E. 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job of new satins to close out. Call at 108 E. 24th St.

FURS.—Wholesale and jobbing trade. By Southern Manufacturer; remarkable prices. Call at 108 E. 24th St.

HOSIERY.—Wanted. Open for quantities. Prices below market prices for cash. Wholesale. Call at 108 E. 24th St.

KAPETTES.—We have 7 pieces of black, white, and taupe taffetas; will sell at a bargain. Call at 108 E. 24th St.

LARN.—Wool spun white cotton backing for warm, couple 2 1/2, 6/1. Becker. Amster-

Allied Industries.

We're ten split leather shoes, army last, made and mailed; delivery Atlanta Dec. 18, \$1.00 pair month, price \$5. 252 Times.

Help Wanted.

BOY.—FANCIER wanted, capable of doing operating on shirts, located 70 miles from city, must be able to do all the work. It will be used to an Al man who knows his business, also past experience in confidence.

BALSMEN wanted to sell null lines of goods, clothing, etc., on a strictly commission basis out-of-town; particularly in the South. Can make twenty-five hundred to ten thousand dollars yearly.

Results; experienced; position permanent; straight commission. P 342 Times.

Situations Wanted.

Application desired and other lines wanted by salesman for Cuba. H 123 Times.

SALESMAN. with large following in wholesale and jobbing trade in Southern territory, is desirous of making connection with prominent manufacturer of waists, kimonos, and undergarments. Address at once M. Thompson, Herald Square Hotel, City.

SALESMAN. 25 to 40 years' selling experience; good education; convincing, hardy, reliable; good record; best references. H 123 Times.

SALESMAN. (21), two years' selling and buying experience in knit goods line, desirable reliable position; furnish highest credentials. O 25 Times.

Open All Day Saturdays

Brothers

WAY-33rd ST.

ince
al of

New Velvets
New Chiffons
ic Effects

al Silks

il Prices

never done better, even
and Gimbels Silk Buyer
linguished collection.

on the Tenth Floor.
St. Elevator.

men
Wanted
making Ladies' and Misses' clothing in price from \$16.50 to \$25.00 their entire attention and abiding territory:
the Country.
the past and are now successful; who have the initiative and of sales, are the men we want
looking for a wider field of possible territory but desire the support organization in the country, our payment and incentive to get out with the fullest details possible.
JAMES.

Accounts Collectible
possibility by leaving capital tied up under accounts into cash promptly and safe. Strictest confidence.
DISCOUNT CO
Plummer
New York

ADVANCES ON

Acceptances
Accounts Receivable
Commercial Paper
Documentary Drafts
Warehouse Receipts

LEVISON & COMPANY

Bankers
141 Fifth Avenue

TO REBUILD ALL CHINA

Adequate Railroads Not Only Requirement of Flowery Kingdom, in Putnam Weale's Opinion

The following is an extract from an article by Putnam Weale in Vol. I, No. 1 of *The Trans-Pacific*, a Far Eastern magazine just established by B. W. Fleisher, owner of *The Japan Advertiser*, at Tokio.

TODAY there are over 25,000 rubber-tired vehicles in Peking, which are sold to give employment to 40,000 men. The number of wheeled vehicles (mainly British) passing in and out of the great central gateway, the Chienmen, reaches nearly 50,000 every twenty-four hours. At the busy hours rikshas pass in and out at the rate of 3,500 an hour in an endless unending stream. The rubber-tire industry is getting so large in China—the normal consumptive demand running into hundreds of thousands of sets a year—that the great manufacturers are talking of establishing their own factories in the country. Although the motorization of traffic has hardly commenced as yet, Peking, which possessed six automobiles at the time of the revolution, has now over 500, and they are increasing steadily at the rate of one every two days. That there will be tens of thousands of motor vehicles in the near future, is quite certain. This motor serves to advertise what is really the whole problem in China, to increase intercommunication of every

kind and to raise the standard of living. The whole of China requires to be rebuilt; an immense rebuilding is necessary from one end of the country to the other. What this will mean expressed in terms of trade and industry is shown by places like Shanghai and Tientsin, where the people are rapidly becoming properly housed. Even in these cities, however, conditions do not begin to approximate those in Northern Manchuria, where agricultural wealth and Western contact have created new and splendid brick-built cities. If China has been built of brickbats, the broken remains of a former opulence. A foreign architect engaged on a large work in the capital has calculated that the rebuilding of the housing accommodation will give indefinite employment to 7,000,000 men in the building trade alone! Now, the base on which Chinese life has been built is agriculture, and, although no proper statistics are available, it is believed that the acreage actually under crops today is so immense as to be vastly superior to that of any other country. When it is remembered that Manchuria alone is considerably larger than France and Germany together, and that the average province in China has a far greater population than Spain, we begin to see what modernization will spell when it really commences. There is enough wheat for export to

feed first-class nations, if only it can be transported economically to the sea. A big food demand would bring much more economical ways of working farms into vogue, besides forcing every available foot of land under cultivation. For there is still much fallow land, and intensive cultivation could be pushed further than it has already gone even in the older provinces. In Manchuria and in the newly settled zone of Inner Mongolia, it has been calculated that enough food could be raised to feed 300,000,000 people. China will certainly at some time during the present century have a population of more than 1,000,000,000 persons. Not only can she feed this mass easily, but she will have plenty for export. In 1909 the South Manchurian Railway compiled a report showing that the soyabean production was 2,500,000 tons a year. Today it is 6,000,000 tons and still growing rapidly because of the unabating foreign demand. An antiquated return gives the rice production of China at 40,000,000 tons a year, but even this large figure is greatly exceeded by the millet crop of North China and Manchuria. If you start from Honan on the Peking-Hankow Railway in the month of September, and travel via Tientsin, Shanhaikwan, and Mukden to Harbin—a railway journey of 1,000 miles—you will see practically one unbroken field of kaoliang (tall millet). This belt, often 200 or 300 miles broad, is one of the surprising sights of the world. A single crop from these hundreds of millions of acres must give a total staggering even to statisticians; for the kaoliang stalk not only serves as a feed for tens of millions of live stock, but brings warmth in winter to countless villages and homesteads. Thus, no matter from what angle you examine the problem, you see the richness of possibility, the vast increase in wealth which modernization will bring.

TUSKEGEE'S RECORD.

A STATEMENT issued by the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, founded by the late Booker T. Washington, records the fact that the society trained last year more than one thousand men in trades for the Government. Last October a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps was established at the institute. Including the regular students, and the men who were trained for the Government, there have been nearly 2,000 persons under instruction this year at the school. The service flag carries 392 stars, representing students, graduates, and teachers in the service of the country. Expenditures of the institute are greatly in excess of income. During the thirty-five years of its existence it has fitted 10,000 persons to work at trades; 18,000 students have obtained sufficient training to benefit them permanently; graduates have numbered 2,500 men and women, who have taken up work among the people in all parts of the country. William G. Wilcox is Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Wright J. Campbell, Vice Chairman, and Warren Logan, Secretary.

WOMEN AIDS NEEDED.

THERE is urgent need at present for more young women trained in occupational therapy for service in army hospitals, as reconstruction aids, and the Surgeon General has sent out a call to all hospitals to help obtain, if possible, more help in this vital part of reconstruction work. Reconstruction aids who are teachers of crafts and also those trained in academic and commercial subjects are needed. Chiefs of educational services of army hospitals have been asked to make public announcement of this need, and request the aids and others conversant with the nature of the work to suggest to qualified women among their acquaintance that they make application. Application blanks will be available at army hospitals and the office of the Surgeon General.



**BERGDORF
GOODMAN**

616 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 49th and 50th Streets

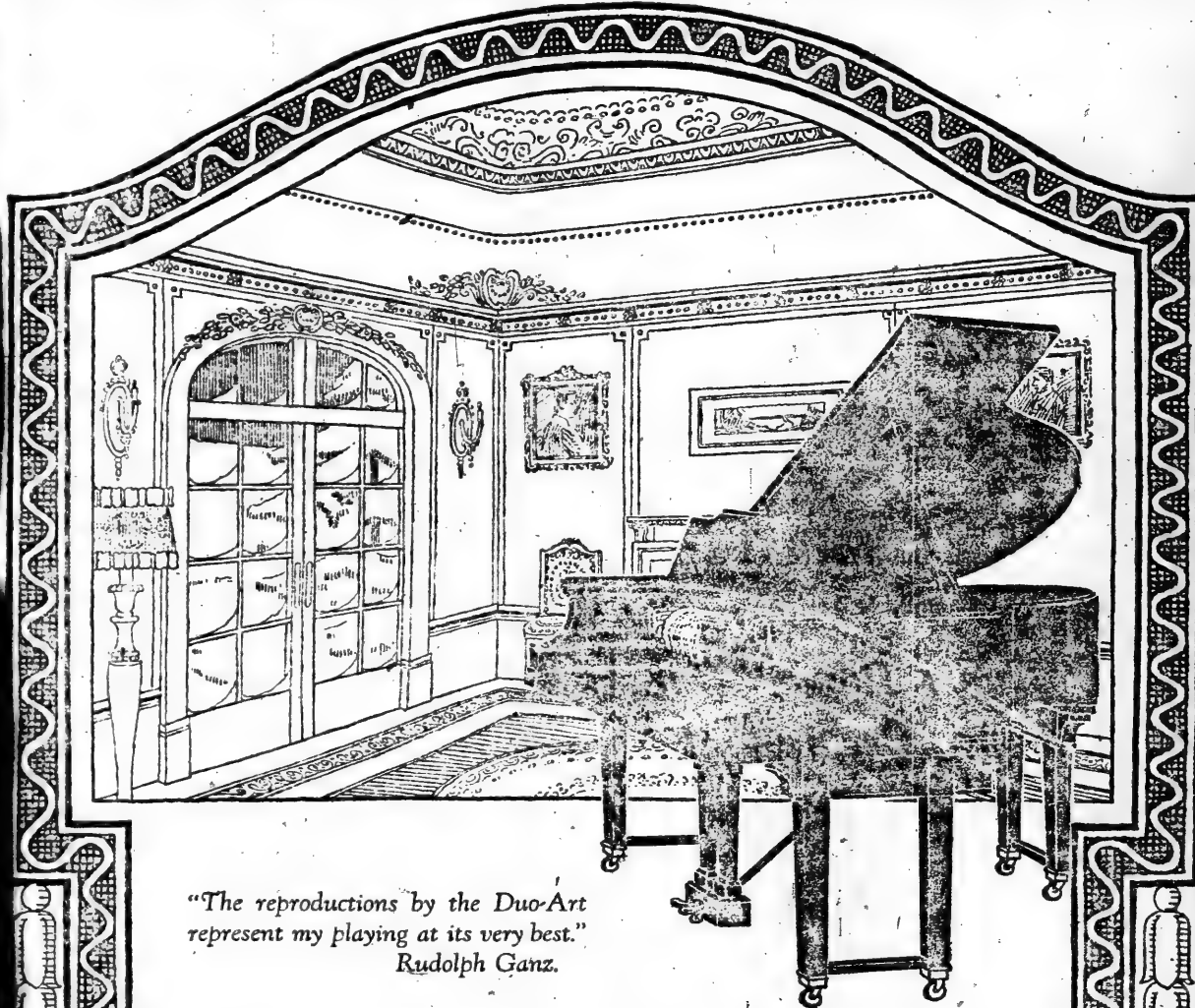
Importers and Originators
of Exclusive Clothes

Announce the Opening of a New Ground Floor Showroom

The great growth of our business necessitating increased facilities, we have added a ground-floor showroom where comfort and ample space provide for leisurely inspection of the exclusive apparel to be emphasized here, namely:

*Furs
Coats and Wraps
Misses' Costumes
French Novelties
Blouses*

The Dressmaking and Tailoring To-Order departments will now occupy the entire upper floors



"The reproductions by the Duo-Art represent my playing at its very best."
Rudolph Ganz.

The Complete and Perfect Musical Instrument THE DUO-ART PIANO

THE Duo-Art Piano is creating a genuine sensation in the music world. The greatest musicians are making rolls for it and state emphatically that these rolls are perfect reproductions of their playing. The four leading Symphony Orchestras of the country have used it as the soloist in public concerts instead of an actual pianist.

It is the most complete and perfect musical instrument ever made. Piano—Player Piano—Reproducing Piano. No one contemplating the purchase of a piano, or with the slightest interest in music, should miss the first opportunity to hear the Duo-Art.

The Duo-Art may be obtained in the Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber Pianos. Grand and Upright Models

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Makers of the AEOLIAN-VOCALION—the Phonograph Supreme—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

In MANHATTAN
29 West 42nd Street
In BROOKLYN
11 Flatbush Avenue

In THE BRONX
367 East 149th Street
In NEWARK
895 Broad Street

Gimbels New
Kind of House-
furnishing Store—
Fifth Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
37th ST. - BROADWAY - 35th ST.

For Other
Gimbel News
See
Section 1.

Last Two Days of the September Sale of Housewares

A Few of the Star Items

Savings 10% to 50%



Brooms 48c
No. 6 and No. 7;
good quality corn.



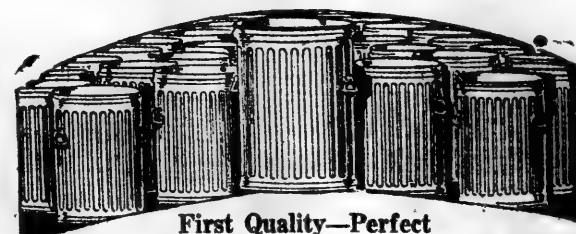
Gas Irons, \$1.95
Fully guaranteed,
complete with 6-foot
tubing.



"The Geyser"
Electric
Washer and
Wringer

The most compact
electric washer on
the market.
\$135.00

Galvanized Ash Cans



First Quality—Perfect

Heavy galvanized; not japanned;
reinforced top and bottom. **\$1.95**



Special
Curtain Stretcher
5 x 10, at
95c



Step Stools, 90c
Serviceable both as
kitchen stool and small
ladder; oak finish.

The Hoover
Electric
Vacuum
Cleaner

It beats as it sweeps and cleans,
because of the patented
Sweeping Brush.
Demonstration Going On
\$47.50 to \$120.00

The "Easy"
Electric Washer

Operates on the vacuum
or suction principle. Well-
known standard motor.
Wringer attached.

\$153.50



Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

BASEBALL FANS TO THE FRONT.

The famous pitcher for the Giants, Christy Mathewson, will contribute to The New York Times a daily article on the world's baseball series.

A Tremendous Effort to Help Solve the Housing Problem

Gimbel Brothers Offer at Sensational Prices 1,000 Beautiful HOMES!

Enabling People to Buy and Own Their Homes at Prices Based on an Enormous Merchandising Operation

For many months Gimbel Brothers have been studying the "Housing Problem." Day after day during our extensive furniture selling events people have revealed to us the growing scarcity of suitable places to live. And this store, having been for years the leading spirit of the community in the FURNISHING of homes, felt it a bounden duty to help Gimbel patrons and others in the FINDING of homes. So Gimbel undertook to execute

The Gimbel organization decided that a store so close to the people, with such vast resources behind it, and which had already proven its ability to meet serious public needs, could render a greater service in this insistent problem of housing.

The more we studied, the more we sought, the more we became convinced that the one thing to do was to find the homes themselves and, through Million-Dollar-Scale-Buying, sell them to the residents of New York and neighboring suburbs at prices so attractive as to make people willing to set aside every prejudice and every precedent to get them.

Price Includes:

Plans, All Lumber,
Interior Trim, Exterior Trim,
Trellis Work, Flower Boxes,
Finished Floor, Lath,
Plaster, Hardware,
Paints, Flashing,
Brick, Lime,
Cement, Flue Pipe,
Plumbing Complete,
Heating Apparatus,
Electrical Fixtures,
Electrical Wiring,
Shingle Roofing,
Kitchen Cabinet,
Building Paper, Cellar Stairs,
Cellar Sash, Cellar Frames,
Lattice Work, Etc., Etc.

The Most Remarkable Selling Effort Ever Made By a Retail Store

We, Therefore, Announce With Pride as the Sensational Fruits of Our Search—Gimbel-Minter Homes

Gimbel Brothers' arrangement with the Minter People calls for an allotment of 1,000 homes to begin with, which can be purchased only through Gimbel. Rest assured the prices have been made remarkably low, for the crux of the whole idea is to give Gimbel patrons the advantage of tremendously large operations, putting them in the buying position of a million dollar corporation, and as all people in touch with real estate know, the Minter Homes Corporation occupy that position. For the unacquainted, suffice it to say that the Minter Homes Corporation have executed some of the greatest housing projects in the country.

This service will, without question, win the highest endorsement and enthusiastic approval of the city officials who are doing so much to relieve the rent and housing situation throughout the city.

Four Ideal Designs in a 20-Day Offer

Homestead Model - - - - - \$2,310

Four rooms and bath, stucco or wood siding exterior finish; complete except foundation and erection. 25% Down, Balance Sight Draft, with Bill of Lading.

Palace Model - - - - - \$2,650

Five rooms and bath, stucco or wood siding exterior finish; complete except foundation and erection. 25% Down, Balance Sight Draft, with Bill of Lading.

Castle Model - - - - - \$2,700

Five rooms and bath, stucco or wood siding exterior finish; complete except foundation and erection. 25% Down, Balance Sight Draft, with Bill of Lading.

Mansion Model - - - - - \$2,820

Six rooms and bath, stucco or wood siding exterior finish; complete except foundation and erection. 25% Down, Balance Sight Draft, with Bill of Lading.

The above prices include houses, complete, (except foundation and erection cost,) delivered, freight allowed, at your siding in or within 100 miles of New York; in 15 units; ready for erection.



Not Portable, Not "Ready Cut," Not "Knock Down" Houses, but a Standardized, Fabricated, Built-up, Permanent Livable Home!

The days of elaborate homes are numbered. More and more people are being educated to the fallacy of homes that take almost heart-breaking efforts to keep up. Today, the 4, 5 and 6-room apartment is the thing, and what do you say to an apartment in the country, for this is what these structures really are?

The Gimbel-Minter Homes contain the same dimension material used in any building of two or three stories, but by a better distribution of material you are furnished the strongest, most rigid house it is possible to build of wood. The permanency of these homes is recognized by responsible engineers everywhere.

The houses are sold 100% complete (except foundation) and come to you about 90% erected, with complete details furnished to show you how to go about completing the house ready for occupancy.

The best materials; most modern equipment; engineering and architectural plans from the foremost men in America, and the broadest kind of a guarantee of satisfaction go with each sale of a Gimbel-Minter Home.

The offer is astounding, to say the least. We would not be surprised if the thousand were taken up in ten days, and we are compelled to limit the offer at these prices to twenty days, because of the steadily rising cost of materials.

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Contracts filled in order of their receipt at the prices mentioned above, and no orders accepted at these prices received after midnight on October 20.

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A Coupon appears in the left corner of this page which will bring you full particulars, in a beautiful descriptive booklet, of the whole Gimbel-Minter unusual offer.

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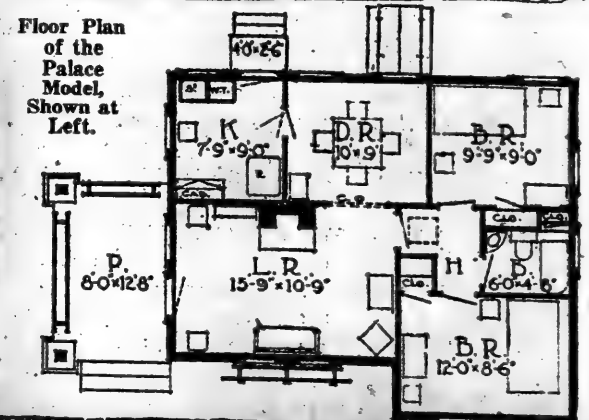
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I am interested in buying a home, and I want
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32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

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NOTES ON CURRENT ART

THE sale of Winslow Homer's "Coast in Winter" for \$33,000 is the event of the week in the field of art news. It is an interesting commentary on the enthusiasm of collectors that the three American painters who have dominated the salerooms have worked in strikingly different moods and manners, with nothing to bring them into association in the mind of the art lover except the beauty and soundness of their work.

Whistler, Inness and Homer—three who differed more completely in their outlook on nature or their technical treatment of the various problems confronting a painter. Also it would be difficult to find three men more completely at one in their attitude toward art as calling for all that an artist has to give of devotion, intelligence and effort. The prices paid for their work are, of course, many times what it brought into their own pockets, but that hardly could be otherwise. The masters of art always are somewhat in advance of their time. Their gift to the world is an individual way of seeing things and making others see them. The public takes time to learn the lesson, and by the time it is learned the artist has gone and "taken his wages."

"The Coast in Winter" was sold through the Macbeth Galleries, and it is pleasant to recall the late William Macbeth's account of his visit to Homer in 1910, when the artist's health was failing rapidly. "He knew that his work was over," Mr. Macbeth said, "and, indeed, he had voluntarily abandoned it years before. He was so keenly discerning to realize that he could not keep up to his highest work mark, reached a few years ago, and he was determined that no inferior work should survive him. So there will be no sketch or failure to be dragged out to hurt his memory." To both men that was more important than recent prices, important and interesting as such might prove.

Story Hours at Metropolitan Museum.
The Sunday story hours for children at the Metropolitan Museum conducted by Anna Curtis Chandler will be resumed on Oct. 3. These story hours are given at 2 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Museum and are illustrated by stereopticon slides. No tickets of admission are necessary and adults as well

as children are invited. The general plan of the work is to take some picture or object of art in the Museum and connect it in the minds of the children with its historical background. This, however, is done discreetly with the charm and vivacity of a fairy tale, and art is made to seem to the child exactly what it is, an expression of joy in beauty. It is an opportunity for parents who wish their children to become familiar not only with different periods of art, but with the spirit of art, flowing from century to century in all the countries of the world.

Artistic Industries and Community Life.

The organization of the handicrafts that have been brought to the United States by foreign-born craftsmen, and that promptly enlisted on their stem as these foreign-born people seek the "jobs" awaiting them in this country, is one of the most recent activities of the Art Alliance of America. Last June the alliance held an exhibition of these foreign handicrafts, conducted by the Artistic Industries Section under the direction of Mrs. Annette Sterner Pascal. The exhibition was a success along practical lines, not only awakening interest in the general public, but bringing orders from manufacturers, wholesale distributors, retailers, and individual buyers. Now Neighborhood Houses have established workrooms and craft groups are being formed.

The alliance has issued a pamphlet with a chapter devoted to Neighborhood Houses as centers for the foreign-born craftsmen, and suggestions are made as to the best means of organization. The following paragraphs show how the method works in the field of embroidery. "The craft manager must first find a head worker for embroidery and a number of capable women, some to work at home and a few, perhaps, in the Neighborhood House. In conferences between the head embroiderer, the Neighborhood House craft manager, and the supervisor of the Artistic Industries Section of the Art Alliance of America it must be decided what types of embroidery the women in the neighborhood can do best. Then perfect samples must be prepared to show to the trade; each sample must be photographed and duplicated at least once. A sample book should be kept with photographs of designs and samples of stitches, linen, silk, etc. It is well at first to take all types of needle-

work—plain sewing, knitting, crochet, etc.—as this will bring workers to the Neighborhood House and many can be taught to do better work than they do at present. The supervisor of the Artistic Industries Section of the Art Alliance of America will then take samples to the trade and secure orders; these will be executed through the Neighborhood House after approval of the design by the Art Alliance supervisor, who will also pass upon the finished work before delivery." The pamphlet also gives a list of the artistic industries that need the services of a craftsman.

Exhibition of Industrial Art.

The American Museum of Natural History announces an exhibition of industrial art, with special relation to textiles and costumes, to open on Nov. 12. This exhibition will bring to the attention of teachers, students, professional workers, and the general public the surprising advances made in decorative industrial art during the last five years. When the great war began American manufacturers were thrown on their own resources by the closing of the centers of design in Europe. As a result of this deprivation goods of high artistic merit, in every sense American, are now being made in the United States, where, previously the lead of Europe was implicitly followed. The period of doubt and experiment is now over, and a pathway of future advancement clearly indicated toward the goal of a truly national art.

The exhibition will cover a variety of subjects. A salon of costumes by creative artists in woman's dress will be a popular attraction, as will as a display of striking designs in dress silks and cottons, draperies, ribbons, etc., manufactured by leading American tex-

tile houses. The inspirations for these creations often find their sources in ethnological specimens in museum collections. Designers for the most progressive houses in America have studied carefully the examples of applied art of different ages and peoples on view in the public museums of New York, and have drawn therefrom many ideas of practical value.

On the side of mechanics, the relation between ancient and modern machinery will be brought out in the history of the loom, of block printing, of embroidery, and of other methods of weaving and decorating cloth. Several modern textile machines will be shown in actual operation. Batik tie-dyeing, and other hand crafts will be fully treated by examples in process. Nearly all the technical features of modern weaving go back to primitive times, when "Adam delved and Eve spun," and there are many ancient types of textile construction that cannot be done with modern machinery.

At this time selected specimens will be brought together from the various collections in the American Museum to show the fundamental relations between design and construction. Material to be used by teachers and students of art in the schools of New York is now being prepared in the American Museum of Natural History, in co-operation with the State Board of Education.

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Early Fall Importations—the most extensive in years—have recently arrived.

Interesting Selections of

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Our "Quarter-Century" Social Prestige means much in the selection of Home Requisites or Gifts

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Women's Silk Hosiery

INCLUDED is hosiery in plain and lace effects, made especially to order from excellent quality Japanese silk, with lisle tops, reinforced soles, heels and toes, and in the season's most popular colors. Sizes 8½ to 10.

Plain Color Silk Hosiery, \$1
In black, navy, suede, bronze and cordovan.

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Unusual values in women's silk hosiery, in both drop-stitch and lace effects. Colors: black, white, navy and brown.

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With tops of silk, instead of lisle, pointed heels, reinforced soles and toes. Colors: black, white, navy and cordovan.

(In ordering by mail be sure to specify color and size.)

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Vacuum Cleaner

If this cleaner does not make your carpet fresh, we will place this alert, deep-cleaning Eureka Vacuum Cleaner in your very home on ten days' trial without cost. If you like it, only \$2.50.

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Ludwig Baumann Wants You to Enjoy Your Home While Paying for It

Do not wait any longer for that home—if you live in a furnished room buy an outfit at any of our three great stores now—The money you pay to the landlord will buy the furniture and pay the rent besides—Hundreds of wonderfully complete outfits are here awaiting you—Select any one you want—Pay a few dollars down and the balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

Convince Yourself by Comparison, Whether You Buy for Cash or on Credit, That

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50¢ A WEEK

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50-Piece Dinner Sets, \$8.95
We also have to sale several beautiful patterns of OXEN STEAK Dinner Sets at money-saving prices.

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Heavy construction, brass bed frames.

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Golden finish; seat and back covered in best grade imitation leather.

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Mahogany finish; removable glass top.

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We are particularly anxious for you to benefit by this great sale, whether your account is opened or if you have closed it. You can add your purchases to your amount at the sale price.

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Pay for This Suit \$2 Weekly

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High shelve extra.

Special sale of high-grade ranges, including combination gas and coal, at money-saving prices. Every one guaranteed a good baker and fuel-saver.

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with File, Marie Antoinette or Antique Lace in white or ecru; large assortment to choose from.

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Of the many barriers which confront trade development in foreign countries none is more important than language. A common tongue is the key that unlocks many doors and facilitates development of a mutual understanding of customs, of habits that is of such vital importance in the establishment of commercial relations.

While it is true that English is a common medium throughout a large part of the commercial world, and that it is gradually becoming a universal language, there are yet comparatively large areas within the sphere of American foreign trade where the use of English is relatively small. China, with a population of 400,000,000, rich in resources and presenting great opportunities in commercial and industrial expansion, is a case in point. There English is limited to the channels of foreign trade, and, moreover, within these bounds it is in a measure employed through the medium of interpreters.

The question which concerns American trade relations with China is that of overcoming the obstacles of language. Chinese, for obvious reasons, is not equipped to adopt English on a large scale. America, therefore, if it is to build up in the face of keen competition an increasing and intensive trade with China, must be prepared to adapt to Chinese language. Business relations of the kind needed to achieve this success must of necessity extend beyond the seaboard. Trade emissaries will be required to visit cities and communities far inland to come in contact with domestic China.

Other nations, particularly Great Britain, France, and Germany, to say nothing of Japan, recognize the problems of language. To that end these countries, which we must recognize as competitors, have undertaken to learn the language and have succeeded. In Paris, London, and elsewhere, Chinese classes for commercial purposes. The Chinese spoken in America is not so many assume, a thing sealed to foreigners. Chinese idiosyncrasy—that is, the written language—is and is likely to remain a closed book to all but scholars. The spoken tongue, however, and as a matter of fact, has been mastered by many Europeans and by a large number of Americans who have lived in the republic. And it may surprise many persons to learn that a working vocabulary of Chinese, together with a command of conversational forms, can be gained under average application in less than a year. Americans anxious to enter the Chinese market are usually surprised to learn that 300,000 Chinese speak a common dialect known as Chin Yin or Mandarin, and that it is possible to understand that dialect by means of study under English-speaking instructors.

The initial effort to establish classes in conversational Chinese for business men in New York has been undertaken by the Wall Street Division of New York University, at 25 Broad Street. On Monday, Sept. 29, a series of classes in elementary Chinese will be opened under the leadership of Samuel B. Miller, formerly of the staff of Shanghai University, and by training and experience in China well equipped to teach the subject.

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Mauretania Oct. 2
Mauretania Oct. 28
Mauretania Nov. 22

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH and HAVRE
Royal George Oct. 4
Royal George Oct. 18
Royal George Nov. 1

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH & CHERBOURG
Carnegie Sept. 30
Carnegie Nov. 1

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE
and LONDON
Suzanne Oct. 16
Suzanne Nov. 18
Suzanne Dec. 6

BOSTON to GLASGOW
Carnegie Oct. 11

NEW YORK TO LONDON
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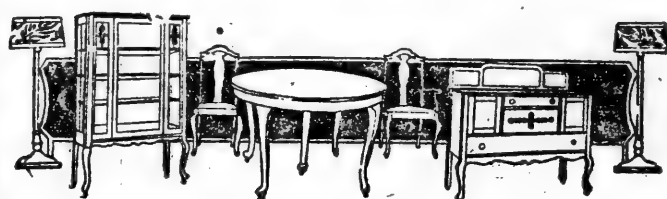
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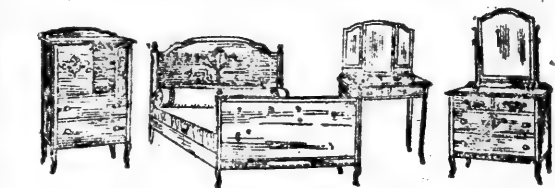
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Filigree Bedroom Suite

The chief charm of these four pretty pieces is the attractive filigree design on the front of the dresser and chestboard and on the headboard of the bed. Golden oak or walnut. All pieces good size and well made. Price, oak, \$197.50; walnut, \$207.50.

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The Portophone—a phonograph built in a leatherette case with record holder in lid. Carry it around like a hat box. Press it down when playing. Plays any make of record. Size 10 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches. Weighs 15 pounds. Fine motor. Not a toy, but the splendid instrument for all occasions anywhere. Price, \$35.00. Payable on Special Easy Terms.

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10% Off for Cash

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Seattle to the Far East—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, etc.

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INTERNATIONAL
MERCANTILE MARINE
LINES

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

Philadelphia—Liverpool
Haverford 10 A. M. Oct. 2

WHITE STAR
Lupland 1 P. M. Oct. 4
Adriatic 2 P. M. Oct. 25
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Oct. 15, 3 P. M.

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Baltic Oct. 6
Cedric Oct. 29
Cedric Oct. 29

NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—
NAPLES—GENOA
Canopic Oct. 22, 3 P. M.

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FRANCE
Boulevard Oct. 11
Boulevard Oct. 14
Boulevard Oct. 18
Boulevard Oct. 22

NEW YORK—BORDEAUX
Nagasaki Oct. 8
Nagasaki Oct. 15
Nagasaki Oct. 22

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FARELESS TROLLEY SERVICE

Proposed Experiment in Municipal Transportation as a Public Obligation Charged to the Taxpayers Like Streets

FARELESS street car, elevated and subway, sounds more like the vagary of a traveler taking a nap on his way home from work sandwiched among the elbows, shoulders, and packages of other weary travelers than a carefully studied proposal to solve the transit situation. However, such an innovation in municipal ownership has been proposed in Lynn, Mass., with the indorsement of public men. The project was recently placed before the Massachusetts Legislature in the form of a petition for a referendum on the issue among the people of that city. The permission to take such a vote was denied, and now the movement is being expanded to include all of the industrial centers in Massachusetts. The Bay State has won initiative and referendum by constitutional amendment, and the question can be brought before the people merely by presenting enough signatures.

The sponsor of the plan is Ralph S. Bauer, a leading business man of Lynn, a millionaire, who never uses a street car himself, and a man who, by no stretch of imagination, could be suspected of being a "radical" with ulterior motives looking toward overthrowing the present governmental or industrial system. Mr. Bauer served seven years as the President of the Lynn Board of Trade, two years as Vice President of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, and has just completed three terms in the Massachusetts State Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Bauer has devoted most of his time in the last eight years to studying the transportation problem. He has conducted an extensive research in the larger cities of the United States and Canada, investigating the various systems and gathering data on the different methods of operation, the types of equipment, and the various practices designed to bring about economies.

In addition he has engaged the services of the transit expert, Peter Witt, who was manager of the Cleveland lines when that city undertook to run the lines on a municipal basis providing service at cost with a 3-cent fare. Mr. Witt has indorsed the plan and appeared before the legislative hearing in its favor.

Transportation a Social Question. Mr. Bauer as the result of his investigations has come to regard the whole transportation question as far as large cities are concerned as a social question rather than a business enterprise, and regards its solution as a public function much in the same way that the supply of water to communities and the measures to insure public health are public functions.

In his own words, he would make the street car into moving sidewalks, free to all that use them, and dependent for their maintenance upon the public purse just as the streets are. Put the other way around, he declares that it would be as logical to charge fares for the use of streets, which are a method of getting somewhere, as it is to charge fares on street cars, which are merely methods of getting somewhere necessitated by the distances and rapid development of modern cities.

When he put his case to the Legislature at a hearing of the petition he gave the basis of his argument as follows:

"My contention is that the entire philosophy of operating street railways has been wrong from the start, that it is wrong today and it will never be right until it starts right. I contend that the principal beneficiaries from street railway service, those who have profited to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, have never been called upon to contribute a single fraction of a cent to the operating costs of the factor that has made those profits possible, except as they may ride in the cars, and that the car rider, who, in my judgment, is a messenger of prosperity, if you please, to every town and city he rides into, has been penalized, has had his fare increased, has had to put up with miserable service in order to get where he went to perform a benefit to the community. He has had unjust taxes, such as franchise taxes, excise taxes, and other sums of money put up for him to pay out of his carfare, which should never have been permitted at all.

Bay of the Car Rider. "The day is coming very shortly when the car rider is coming into his own. The car rider is the man who makes any community prosperous, and he must be permitted to ride into that community as often as we can induce him to come in, and as inexpensively and as quickly as possible. Therefore, I say the street-car business was started with a philosophy that was unsound, and the result has been that the street-car companies all over this State are either in the hands of a receiver, headed toward a receiver, or worse.

"Their philosophy is not to make a profit out of the greater volume of business, not to make a profit by keeping the cars full of riders all day long. Their philosophy is to make a profit out of the single unit fare, or they don't want to play the game. The consequence is that they have made that unit fare so high that people do not ride.

"I have spent eight years in this work. I have spent thousands of dollars of my own money. Personally, I ride in automobiles, and seldom use street cars, but I am interested in seeing the service worked out right from the social existence end of it. We have for forty years been preaching the gospel of getting people from the factory districts out where they will find the open air and sunshine, where their children can play in their own yard under a tree, rather than downtown in a street car. We have built up in all our suburbs moderate-priced homes, and now we have flung these homes with a 10-cent cash mortgage on top of the small home ownership, and we are going to drive the people back into the congested downtown factory districts.

the present carfare plan, but he has also then to pay the carfare of hundreds and hundreds of men who walk and live near the factory. He has to pay them the same wage as the fellow in the outlying district. Therefore, he is interested in this plan if he only knew it, and every dollar put in it is an investment for him and not an expense. All these people who are protesting against this are doing so because as taxpayers they see nothing in taxes but expense and cannot see the investment possibilities of them.

Burden on All Taxpayers. "We are going to take it proportionately out of all taxpayers. Large taxpayers, from the fact that they are large taxpayers, have a larger interest in community betterment than small taxpayers. If there is any benefit at all, the large taxpayer is benefited to a greater extent than the small taxpayer. I, myself, pay taxes on the neighborhood of \$150,000 of taxable property in Lynn every year. I welcome the proposition. It is going to be an investment for me. Three years ago I bought the building where my business is now located. I paid \$65,000 for that building. It was assessed at \$28,000. But it was worth \$65,000 to me because in Central Square, Lynn, all the lines that went through Lynn, except the air line from Salem to Boston, stop there. There is an opportunity to get off there and patronize a store if they want to. The fact that the street car companies operated in that way made that building worth \$65,000 to me. It makes my business profits very much larger than they would be without it, and I, as the owner of that property and the owner of that business, welcome the opportunity that will bring down thousands more people than are being brought down now, so that I might get an opportunity to trade with them. The man who pays no taxes at all would bear his share through the added assessment on property reflected in the rent he would pay."

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS

The Supreme Court of Missouri has heard the case of Jones, the new trial of a person accused of murder will not be granted because the widow of the dead man drew a pistol during the trial and shot and wounded the defendant. The court ruled that her act was merely that of a spectator and could not be considered by the appellate court in reviewing the case because the attorneys for the accused did not make formal objection to the act at the time the shooting occurred.

"Abroad we are fighting for democracy, to defend it for the nation and the world. At home we are fighting against democracy, to defeat it for the cities and villages of Ohio. I shall leave it for others to show the consistency between our position at home and abroad. If home rule be a good thing for Belgium, for Serbia, for Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, and Ireland, it would seem by parity of principle that it ought to be a good thing under our Constitution for Ohio's cities and villages, as it was so intended. Democracy should not only be a good thing for the dictionary, the encyclopedia, and the textbook, not only good for the Fourth of July, but should be a good thing for practical government 365 days in the year. The battle of Bull Run for democracy in Ohio cities and villages has been fought and lost, as it was fifty-seven years ago. But the war for democracy in Ohio's cities for home rule, for government by the people, has just begun." The above quotation is from the dissenting opinion of Justice Wamaker of the Supreme Court of Ohio in Cleveland Telephone Company v. City of Cleveland, 121 Northeastern Reporter, 701.

One confronted with a sudden peril not arising from his fault, may, to avoid injury to himself, act in the way

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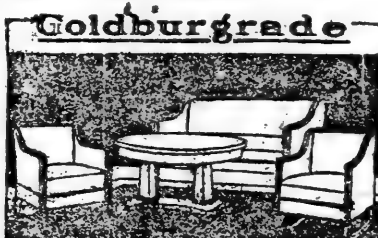
No need to sacrifice quality or choice for the sake of arranging terms of payment at our stores. Quality is our watchword in its broadest sense, embracing character of construction, variety and store service. We are not selling credit, nor need one feel under any obligation to us for making terms that are convenient. We keep our promises. Give us one day after selection of your furniture and delivery will be made and made right, satisfaction guaranteed. Besides, you will benefit by our low rent prices on the best furniture and rugs to be seen downtown.



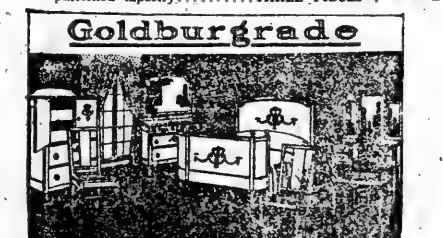
Although massive of frame, no semblance of bulkiness exists, the cane ends affording desired relief. Mahogany finish frames. Upholstery covered with floral patterned tapestry. THREE PIECES \$197



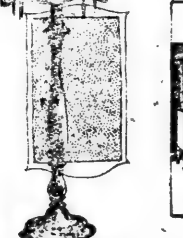
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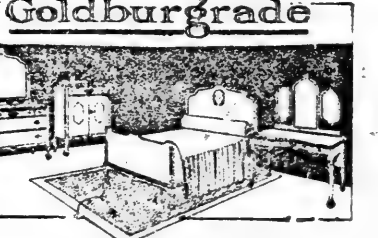
Library Suit of generous proportions. Massive frames finished in mahogany. Spring seats. Brown art leather coverings. THREE PIECES \$98



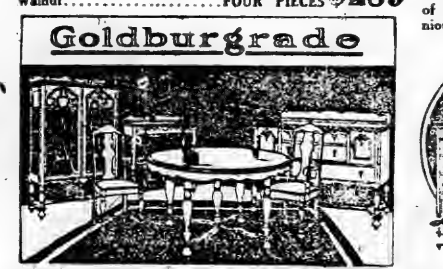
Louis XVI. period style Chamber Suit with bow end bed and vanity dressing table, dresser and chiffonette. Neatly decorated with Carving, Old Ivory and gold. Walnut. FOUR PIECES \$289



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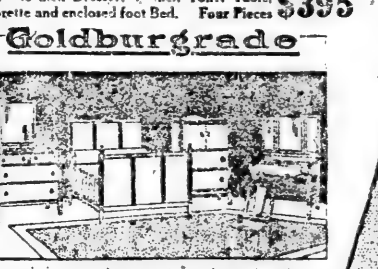
Our picture can convey but a faint idea of the shapely lines of this ornate Chippendale Chamber Suit. The rare grain effects of the selected walnut used give great value. 48-inch Dresser, 44-inch Toilet Table. Chiffonette and enclosed foot Bed. FOUR PIECES \$395



The symmetrical lines of the Cromwellian period are most pleasing and grow on one. This Suit is uncommonly well made, as all posts and cross pieces are of solid walnut. Silver Cabinet may be had instead of China Closet. Six matched Chairs richly covered with tapestry. A430 are included. A 450 grade. TEN PIECES \$430



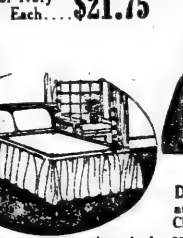
Inexpensive, but well-made Dresser, with Chiffonette to match, both with mirrors. Artistic straight line effect. Gold-en Oak or Ivory Enamel. Each \$21.75



Adam period style Bedroom Suit of good make. The trim, tapering lines, fluting and neat medallions are characteristic of the design. In American Walnut only. FOUR PIECES \$165



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Dinner Sets, white and gold band design, 100 pieces; regular \$17.98. \$13.98
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; pink rosebud spray decoration with gold line; reg. \$21.00. \$18.98
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English Porcelain, blue and white decoration; cups and saucers. 25c
All size plates, at 20c
Bread and Butter Plates and Fruit Saucers. 15c
32 Piece Set, pink floral spray decoration, reg. \$4.98 \$3.69

English Porcelain, blue and white decoration; cups and saucers. 25c
All size plates, at 20c
Bread and Butter Plates and Fruit Saucers. 15c
32 Piece Set, pink floral spray decoration, reg. \$4.98 \$3.69

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 51 pieces, gold line and star decoration; regular \$10.98. \$8.98

52-piece set, floral border decoration; regular \$11.50, at \$9.50

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Floor Lamps—solid mahogany; two electric lights, pull chain socket, and 24-inch silk shade; reg. \$21.50. \$19.50
Table Lamps—solid mahogany, 24 inches tall, 2 lights, pull chain socket and 16-inch silk shade with fringe; reg. \$12.98. \$10.50
Rayo Oil Reading Lamp, 16-inch nickel plated steady white light, reg. \$4.98. \$3.98
Lindsay Tungsten Gas Mantles; reg. 30c. 23c
The Brighton; reg. 30c. 17c
Solid Mahogany Candle Sticks; 8 to 12 inches high, reg. 79c each. 45c
Boudoir Lamps; with fancy shades to match wall decorations, reg. \$5.98. \$4.98

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SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Some Footnotes to "The Jest" and Some Exegesis of a Jest

By ALEXANDER WOOLCOTT.

THE absorbing tale of old-time Florence, so dramatically told by Ben Bell in "The Jest," is once again unfolded every night at the Plymouth, where, on a stage most beautifully set and lighted, John and Lionel Barrymore hold spell-bound each breathless audience. So wild and violent a play has various effects upon its spectators. Some come out stunned and bruised, as though they had been struck cruelly across the face. Some emerge babbling incoherently. Of these, a few have been observed relating their feelings by writing pieces about "The Jest."

They see a peculiarly lurid melodrama, a play packed with battle, murder and sudden death, revenge, devilish torment and blazing passion, packed, that is, with all the elemental stuff by which audiences have been enthralled since the beginning of "time." They see it, moreover, played superbly by the two foremost actors of the English-speaking stage. And they say to themselves: "Go to, how shall we ever explain this phenomenon? What recondite reason can there be for this production's extraordinary appeal?"

The New Republic decides it must be the scenery, the sorcery of the sets and lights provided by Robert Edmond Jones. From a recent review in that weekly we quote this incredible line:

There are, of course, a number of factors contributing to the success of "The Jest," besides the art of Mr. Jones.

Even this gracious admission that Ben Bell and the struggling young Barrymores had something to do with it is not unqualified. The reviewer continues:

Over and above these elements, and making their appeal many times more powerful, stands the persuasive beauty of Mr. Jones's scenery, costumes, and lights as the determining factor in the success of "The Jest."

To make this clear, it is hardly necessary to describe the rich, warm simplicity of the great hall of Tornaquisto, the point of amber light about the dining table, the Italian night sky lambent in the great doorway; the rare luminous greens and blues of Ginevra's misty chamber, or the high-pitched glare of the twin shafts of stone and light which make the underground prison of the Medici. To understand Mr. Jones's determining share in the success of "The Jest," it is only necessary to imagine a conventional production of the play, to see action and actors against the by-fading "realism" of non-descript costumes, a blank white lighting of such productions as Mr. Selwyn and Mrs. Marlowe used to give, and to see John and Lionel Barrymore, such as they are, surrounded by Tyne Power in that.

In reply to which the conviction might as well be bluntly stated that without the Barrymores "The Jest" would be unthinkably and that with the Barrymores it could hold an audience fascinated if it were played in one before a vaulted street scene, or played on a green campus with no setting at all, or staged with the somewhat limited scenic investment of the Scollard Opera House in Clinton, N. Y.

There has been a good deal ofarrant nonsense written about Mr. Jones, Mr. Baker, and all who have contributed notably to "The Jest" of production. This is because the visual art lagged so preposterously behind the other arts of the theatre that it did not catch up till the beginning of the twentieth century, and so, when it began to appear in New York in such productions as "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" and some of the works of the Russian ballet, it was greeted with something of the pother that always awaits the return of the one lost sheep. In this hullohaloo some folks seem to have acquired the notion that not the play but the backdrop's the thing. Now it is monstrous distortion to think of the scenic investment of a production as anything but subsidiary. If ever befalls that in a play acted by the Barrymores and

THEATRICAL CALENDAR OCTOBER

1. Charles Kean makes first appearance on London stage, 1827.
2. Curtain, advertised to rise at 8:15, rises at 8:15, 1830.
3. Duse born, 1859. "The Yeomen of the Guard" premiere at the Savoy, 1888.
4. Lillian Russell born, 1812. Ticket speculation abolished by law, 1891, 1897, 1901, 1906, 1909, 1912, 1915, 1918.
5. "The Great Divide" produced, 1906. Ticket speculators trade in their 1919 cars, 1919.
6. "The Phantom Rival" produced, 1914.
7. Benefit performance given with all advertised stars actually appearing, 1909.
8. De Wolf Hopper married, 1894, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1906.
9. "Long arm of coincidence" first used in dramatic criticism, 1893.
10. Drury Lane Theatre opened, 1812. "Bunty Pulls the Strings" produced, 1911.
11. Mr. Morosco discovers his casts are typical, 1913.
12. Modjeska born, 1844. Columbus discovers America, 1492. Managers discover Columbus Day; two thousand Equity actors give holiday matinees without extra pay, 1917, 1918.
13. Irving's last appearance on the stage, Bradford, England, 1905.
14. William Collier appears in "Never Say Nothing," by Archie Goodie, 1913.
15. William Collier inserts nine gags in "Never Say Nothing," 1913.
16. William Collier demands half the royalties of "Never Say Nothing" and name on the program as co-author, 1913.
17. "Du Barry" presented, 1905. Edwin Forrest appears in England, 1836.
18. Peg Woffington born, 1720.
19. Garrick makes his first appearance in London, 1741.
20. Julia Marlowe makes her first New York appearance as Parthenia in "Ingomar" at the Bijou Theatre, 1887.
21. Jenny Lind born, 1820.
22. "The Garden of Allah" produced, 1911. Arthur Hopkins discovered by George Jean Nathan, 1918.
23. Bernhard Shaw, 1844. Jane Cowl plays a big scene without a handkerchief, 1917.
24. Two seats bought at box office for biggest success in town, 1918.
25. Prominent actors still express intention of going "over there" with Over There Theatre League, 1918.
26. Donald Gallaher's name spelled correctly in a Boston afternoon newspaper, 1914.
27. Theatrical manager in interview blames low standard of stage on the public, 1902, 1906, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1916, 1918.
28. Louis Mann begins a curtain speech, 1916.
29. New Haven bans "Mrs. Warren's Profession," 1905.
30. Louis Mann finishes his curtain speech, 1916.

adorned by Mr. Jones the latter's work should really be "the determining factor." It will be because there is something lamentably the matter with the Barrymores or outrageously the matter with Mr. Jones. Of course, it is not Mr. Jones who thus pushes himself forward. He knows his place. You can see that, if you will note how completely he makes his art serve deferentially and loyally the art of the Barrymores.

In a footnote on the purely visual appeal of "The Jest" it might be well to point out how distinctly Mr. John Barrymore contributes to that appeal by every step, every turn of the hand, every posture of a body grown unexpectedly eloquent in recent years.

Does It Hurt?
MANY persons are offended by "The Jest." Recently a quondam Sergeant from Sayenay was encountered on the sidewalk between the acts. He was white and shaking. "I brought my mother and aunt to see this thing," he muttered, and ambled away.

It is curious that a play, in which every cruel passion is unleashed, in which the most carnally voluptuous scenes are enacted without any reticence, does nevertheless leave you so unscarred. Is it not because of a certain unreality bestowed on all the play? In addition to its remoteness from our own age and circumstance, in which respect it is as unobjectionable as the gorgeous autobiography of Cellini—there is also present a dream quality which is hard to define but which hangs like a thin veil of softening mist between the audience and the stage.

The revenge in "The Jest" is so deliberate and so fantastically complete that beholding it affords something akin to the satisfaction all weak and timid mortals derive from imagining the downfall of their enemies. Every young boy who has ever indulged himself in a day-dream of revenge, every private in the army who ever dropped off to a serene sleep in his bunk after soothing his mind by a picture of some bullying officer, trapped and humiliated like Neri in the brig of the Medici, knows what a clean, complete, and purging satisfaction "The Jest" can afford.

Calipers for the Immeasurable.
ONE cannot very well come away from "The Jest" without discussing the relative merits of the Barrymores in its performance. Perhaps it could be done, but there is no record of its ever having been attempted. Apparently there is considerable divergence of opinion. Indeed, old friends part forever and husbands and wives become permanently estranged in the debate. Of course, the relative values of the two Barrymores in "The Jest" and their relative values to the stage in general are two quite different questions.

We are inclined to regard Mr. Lionel's performance as Neri as far more nearly perfect piece of work—much as "The Old Wife's Tale," say, is a more perfect piece of work than a much greater novel called "Les Misérables." We are inclined to think that Mr. John as Gianetto Malepini would be the more difficult to replace. For all the occasional excesses in his performance, for all the one or two scatterings of uncontrolled force, for all the marked unevenness of his work from night to night, his playing of Gianetto reveals flashes of spiritual beauty and evidences both of a deep understanding and a soaring imagination that are beyond the reach of any other man now playing on the English-speaking stage. Not merely by virtue of what his performance forebodes but by virtue of what he has already accomplished since his first New York performance in "Justice," on April 4, 1917, he stands, in the minds of many, as the legitimate successor to Richard Mansfield in the American theatre.

U City Chaps.
THE bucolic Percy Hammond, who writes pieces about the theatre for The Chicago Tribune, has just returned, after a brief visit in our midst, to the company of his admiring Chicagoans, and has just told them that he don't like them city chaps.

One evening last week I placed in the theatre shadow, under the footlights, a small, dark, and very much like a man, and he was there.

Ferdinand Gottschalk, Courtney Foote, Ruth Shepley, Otto Kruger, Roberta Arnold and Bertie Churchill in "Adam and Eva," the Entertaining Comedy by Gus Bolton and George Middleton, Now Crowding the Longacre Theatre.

distinguished characters—dramatists, improvisers, critics, editorial writers, column conductors, librettists, stars, and studio stars, leading actors with leading actresses, Sophie Tucker, international financiers, an adventurer or two (so I was informed), a couple of minor poets, and Frisco, the jazz dancer.

After describing the shock it gave him to see the author of "Civilian Clothes" degrade a potentially penetrating comedy into an amusing but cheap and easy farce, honest old Mr. Hammond goes on to say:

Knowing Thompson Buchanan to be a man of taste and good perception, I sat and wondered why he thus made of himself a theatrical auctioneer, shouting his wares with such servile extravagance. Between the act and the act, my fellow first nighters and I, suspect, I found my answer. They appeared to be breathing in a protoplasmic sort of way, and they had, visibly, a gleam of human intelligence in all their vacant mugs. If there was one gleam of human intelligence in all their vacant mugs, it was in the gleam of the eye. Men who had spoken to me so lately upon the outside about things aloof from the theatre, I could hear raving about the hero's yellow shoes. They were not, an empty, unthinking, overdrunk, pitiable outfit, slaking their cheap theatrical emotions at a fount of pink theatrical platitude. Mr. Buchanan had shed his hero in shoes more normal than they would have known what he was driving at. He knew his first New York audience would be imbecile (in the theatre), and he knew he had to make them say "da-da" as he chuckled them beneath the chin, showing them how the wheels round.

So long as playwrights fix their eyes on the dubious goal of a New York first night, (and no doubt, Chicago first night) the theatre will continue to be comparatively obsolete as a place in which to discover adult entertainment. As it is now, the equipment of the successful American dramatist is a room at the Claridge and the nerve to sign his name to what he writes.

All of which is reprinted because it gives a fairly accurate picture of the average audience at a first night in New York—not, he said, the kind that comes out of hiding when Mrs. Fiske or Miss Adams come to town—but the usual gang that assembles at a first night, the average audience, which is first produced on Broadway.

Curiously enough, the much-decried newspaper scribes are almost the only representatives of wholesome, normal every-day America to be found in a house crowded to suffocation with the lowest forms of human life. It is one of the disarming things that a playwright who wants to write sweetly and delicately must needs first run the gauntlet of this curious crew.

However, we suspect it was really from intellectual indolence that Mr. Buchanan let his play lapse into the vulgar farce, but in case he does think he was writing down to a dull-witted public, let him reflect on the fact that "The Jest" and "Clarence," both rather finer pieces than his, were received by the poor boobies with even greater enthusiasm. And lest Chicagoans be misled into a sense of complacency by the plain, blunt speech of honest Percy Hammond, it should also be pointed out to them that, after the first-nighters have gone on to other plays, New York scrapes pitifully together the only intelligent public in America. It is only in New York that fine-grained theatrical wares can be exhibited with profit. They die outside. But they do say that the lowest taste in theatregoing is not reached in Chicago, as one might think. The bottom is reached in Boston. Funny, isn't it?

Watch This Space.

Thursday's issue of this news-sheet seemed wrought with less than the customary care, it is possibly because a large portion of THE TIMES staff played hooky and went to see "Clarence" at the Wednesday matinee. Only an unbroken succession of new plays has prevented our correspondent from revisiting that delightful comedy by Booth Tarkington. It should be seen at least once a week. A few rapturous columns on the subject may be expected here any Sunday.

It should be explained that our correspondent always goes out between the acts—A. W.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—See Palmer, Pat Rooney, Nonette, Lew Brice and company, in "Dances and Tunes of 1919"; Klein Brothers, Charles Irwin, Virginia Lewis and Mary White, Erford's Golden Whirl, Four Jansleys.

RIVERSIDE—Grace La Rue, Ford Sisters, Lew Brice, Harry and Anna Seymour, Mellina Ten Eyck, May Welly and company, Miller and Mack, and others.

COLONIAL—"Extra Dry," (musical comedy); Cameron Sisters, U. S. Glee Club, Lillian Fitzgerald, Brendel and Bert, Herbert and Dean, Masters and Kraft, Brown Family, and others.

THE NEW PLAYS

FOUR new plays, to say nothing of a midnight roof show, will be added to the already considerable number of plays to be seen on Broadway these nights. The edge of October finds the theatre here in a flourishing state—financially speaking—and there are already many more plays waiting in the provinces than there are Broadway theatres to receive them.

MOONLIGHT AND HONEYBUCKLE—Tomorrow night at Henry Miller's Theatre. This fragrant comedy will bring Ruth Chatterton back to these parts—Miss Chatterton of the hugely successful "Daddy Long-Legs" and the hardly less successful "Come Out of the Kitchen." Miss Chatterton of the short-lived "Perkins" from England. "Moonlight and Honeybuckle" is the work of George Scarborough, hitherto a writer who has been known largely for his vigorous and daring melodramatic compounds.

Mr. Scarborough's present work is laid in Washington. The scene is an ante-bellum mansion, but the time is the present. Miss Chatterton's role is that of a Western Senator's daughter and it is fair to assume that she finds herself caught up in the whirl of national politics before the final curtain falls.

Be that as it may, her supporting company will include James Rennie, Edward Fielding, Lawrence Eddinger, Charles Townbridge, Sydney Booth, Lucille Watson, Katherine Emmett, and Flora Sheffield.

THE GOLD DIGGERS—Tuesday night at the Lyceum.

"The Gold Diggers" is not, as the title might indicate, a hardy melodrama of the Forty-niners by Willard Mack; it is a comedy of chorus girl life by Avery Hopwood. Mr. Belasco, whose first production of the season it will be, is using it to elevate the admission. Inna Claire to stardom—the erstwhile Miss Claire of the "Follies," and for the last two seasons the leading player of "Polly with a Past."

Of "The Gold Diggers" nothing is told in advance but reports from those towns in which it has been exhibited here it is that it is a play of chorus girl life as it is popularly supposed to be, and, in most cases, it really is. In addition to Miss Claire the company will include Bruce McKee, H. Roever, Smith, Frederick, Truesdale, Horace Braham, Austin Harrison, Harold Christy, D. Lewis Clinton, Frank Lewis, Misses Jobyna Howland, Beverly West, Louise Galloway, Ruth Terry, Pauline Hall, Lillian Tushman, Isabella Geer, Gladys Feldman, Katherine Walsh, and Louise Burton.

THE DANCER—Wednesday night at the Harris Theatre.

"The Dancer" in its original form was a foreign play—the adaptation was made originally by Edward Locke and was later supplemented by a version written by Max Marcin and Louis K. Anspercher. The play, which will be repeated at the Harris on Wednesday night, is a combination of the two plays thus written.

Scenes of "The Dancer" are laid in New York, and the central figure is a Russian ballet dancer who gives up her proud position as the idol of the town to marry one Peter Quincy Hale—whose name characterizes him. The conflict of the play is the clash between her new life and the old.

Isabelle Lowe, who has not played many leading parts hitherto, will act the title role, and the company will also include John Halliday, Joe Ruben, William Morris, Eithne Pinto, Helen Sallinger, Eva Lang, Miriam Elliott, Renee Adoree, R. George Burnett, and Richard Freeman.

THE STORM—Wednesday night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

"The Storm" is a melodrama by Langdon Macdonald and has to do with the adventures of two men and a woman who are penned together in a cabin for some months—the penning influence, of course, being the storm of the title. Mrs. Lillian Trimble Bradley has contributed the scenery, which is said to be unusually elaborate.

The principal characters will be played by Helen MacKellar, seen here last season in "The Unknown Purple"; Edward Arnold and Robert Reed. There are but five in the cast, the others being Charles Henderson and Max Wilted.

Ben Ali Haggin, Gene Buck, and Josef Urban have again supplied the ingredients, and Mr. Ziegfeld, as of yore, has caused them to be molded into a diverting whole. The company will be exceptionally numerous. In addition to the chorus, who must properly be mentioned first in an entertainment of this kind, those present will include Frances White, W. C. Fields, Allyn King, Savoy and Brennan, Ted Lewis and jazz band, Evas Burrows Fontaine, Gladys James, Hal Hixon, Irene Barker, Dolores, Jessie Reed and Fannie Brice.

He who would keep pace with the theatre during the week of Oct. 6 will be required to move at a goodly pace. On Monday night of that week Mr. Botham and Miss Marlowe will play "Twelfth Night" at the Shubert Theatre; Ethel Barrymore will act "Oblivion" at the Empire, and Mr. Woods will present "The Girl in the Limousine" at the Eltinge. On Tuesday the Fritz Kreisler opera, "Apple Blossoms," will be presented at the Globe, and Mr. Maugham's "Too Many Husbands" will take the stage of the Booth. Some time during the week, also, either "Hitchy-Koo" or "A Young Man's Fancy" (probably the former) will come into the Liberty Theatre; McIntyre and Heath will begin an engagement at the Forty-fourth Street in "Hello, Alexander!"

Mr. Belasco's "Dark Rosalind" will resume at the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow night and will linger there for two weeks. Ellen Huban will continue in the leading role, and the cast for the most part will be the same as that seen at the Belasco Theatre in the Spring.

IN THE MAIL BAG.

To the Dramatic Editor:
In an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 14 the following passage occurs: "It is a commonplace that no first-rate writer of fiction is in our language has ever written a great play. Indeed none has ever written a play as well for the theatre as for the library."

How true is the saying that "even Homer nods at times!" I cannot but believe that you must have forgotten for a moment the name of Oliver Goldsmith, and when I remind you of him you will undoubtedly recall that he is the one first-rate writer of fiction who has succeeded in writing: (1) A great poem ("The Deserted Village"). (2) A great novel ("The Vicar of Wakefield"). (3) A great play ("She Stoops to Conquer"). Having refreshed your memory, do you not think it due to the many people who regard you as an authority in dramatic and literary matters to revise and correct the statement quoted? Sept. 20, 1919. JOHN J. MEAD.

BRINGING THE THEATRE TO THE FARMER

THE idea of having a theatrical exhibit at a State fair to demonstrate the possibilities of home drama and built and painted our scenery, gathered our costumes, props, lights, etc., put them on an old truck, carted them to Syracuse, where after a desperate Saturday, Sunday night, Sunday and Sunday night we put ourselves in shape to play on Monday. It was a somewhat hectic weekend, but we ended up with the most attractive and most artistic unit I happened to see at the fair—If, indeed, not the only artistic one. Our original program was to give a play at eleven o'clock and one at 2:30, but the demand was so great that we doubled our program every afternoon and Saturday morning. During the week we played to about 6,000 people, and I judge turned away that many more, and there seemed to be any quantity of folk who wanted to find us and could not locate us on the grounds. We were tucked away in a corner, away from the midway and mere entertainment crowds, and were sought out by the more substantial country folk, who really surprised me by their general interest in the plays, and by their apparent response to the suggestion that there was something in it for them.

Myself, I fancy our audiences came largely from such folk as Grangers and country church people, and those in touch with the general extension work of the College of Agriculture throughout the State, among whom there had been considerable advance publicity.

Considering the fact that we were more or less secluded, and that we started the week with no particular publicity on the grounds, and that our crowds grew so that we even cut our publicity toward the end of the week, and that to sit forty-five minutes of your own day at the fair is a considerable task, and that the trains thundered by every few minutes, and that we played our afternoon performances while the horse racing was on, and that country folk are supposed to be a suspicious breed anyway, I was rather surprised that our bare little theatre—standing only at less than 200 feet from the fair grounds—was so packed at every performance. I think it is

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26, '18
The Better 'Ole	Booth	Oct. 9
East is West	Astor	Dec. 25
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
John Ferguson	Fulton	May 12
A Lonely Romeo	Casino	June 10
Ziegfeld Follies of 1919	New Amsterdam	June 16
At 9:45	Playhouse	June 28
Gaieties of 1919	Forty-fourth Street	July 7
The Five Million	Lyric	July 8
Greenwich Village Follies	Nora Bayes	July 17
The Crimson Alibi	Broadhurst	July 17
A Voice in the Dark	Republic	July 28
Oh, What a Girl!	Shubert	July 28
The Challenge	Selwyn	Aug. 5
Chu Chin Chow (revival)	Century	Aug. 8
Happy Days	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
Up From Nowhere	Comedy	Sept. 8
Thurston (magician)	Globe	Sept. 8
Nightie Night	Princess	Sept. 9
A Regular Feller	Cort	Sept. 9
She Would and She Did	Vanderbilt	Sept. 11
Scandal	Thirtieth Street	Sept. 12
Civilian Clothes	Morosco	Sept. 12
Adam and Eva	Longacre	Sept. 18
First Is Last	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 17
The Jest (2d engagement)	Plymouth	Sept. 19
Clarence	Hudson	Sept. 20
Thunder	Criterion	Sept. 22
See-Saw	George M. Cohan	Sept. 23
Roly-Boly Eyes	Knickerbocker	Sept. 25
An Exchange of Wives	Bijou	Sept. 26

IBANEZ AND THE TARAZONAS

A NOVELIST is not expected to know a great deal about scene painters, but the fact that the Tarazona brothers of the Hippodrome came to America from Spain twelve years ago with the indorsement of Vicente Blasco Ibañez is of something more than passing interest. Blasco at the time was special correspondent in Valencia for two newspapers in Mexico City, and it was to the editor of these papers that he sent the Tarazonas. They were natives of Valencia, Ibañez's home.

To the Mexican editor the young painters carried the following letter from Ibañez:

Valencia, Spain, April 23, 1907.
Rafael Reyes Spindola,
El Imperial, Mexico City.
My Dear Friend:
The bearers of this letter are the Tarazona brothers, young painters and scenic artists of great merit and in whom I have great interest. They have been in Mexico for some time, and have been very successful in their work. They are artists of exceptional merit and capable of doing anything. They are artists of exceptional merit and capable of doing anything. They are artists of exceptional merit and capable of doing anything.

Thinking you for this favor and expressing my sincere appreciation whenever possible, I am, very sincerely,
VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ.

Spindola did much toward giving them a start. The brothers first decorated his

home in Mexico City, as they had that of Ibañez. They then they decorated the Church of St. Juan Bautista in Mexico City with more than three thousand pictures, won the first prize in a competition promoted by El Heraldo, won in competition the right to design and decorate the Arch of Triumph in Mexico City, and a successful drama, designed the scenery and costumes, executed the scenery and produced the drama, and finally painted the scenery for the "Land of Joy" production brought to the Park Theatre in New York two years ago.

They came to the United States for the first time soon after its production. Before designing and painting the Fairyland, Golden City, and Magic Grotto scenes for "Happy Days," they painted for the Victory Loan two tableaux which were exhibited in Sloan's window and which are now on exhibition in Washington with negotiations for their acquisition by the Government.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.
MAJESTIC—Louis Mann in "Friend! Enemies."
MONTAUK—Robert B. Mantell in "The Story of 'Richelleu' Monday night and Wednesday afternoon, 'Harlequin' Tuesday night, 'The Merchant of Venice' Wednesday night and Saturday afternoon, 'King Lear' Thursday night, 'Macbeth' Friday night, and 'Richard III.' Saturday night.

TELLER'S SHUBERT—"The Woman in Room 13."

and put on a play every hour up until 6 o'clock, we would have had crowds. Owing to the general nature of the fair and the crowds, we were not able to do this, with which we had to compete, one would fairly believe that they were really interested in this thing more or less.

"We, of course, got in a great many city folk and college folk who drifted there, and a great many from the locality who were interested in dramas, and from some and other, and, considering the heterogeneous nature of the discriminating in the audience, I was rather well pleased with the way in which the whole thing took and with the effectiveness of our simple but colorful staging and our amateur acting—which, of course, is in intelligence and freshness better than a good deal of professional acting I have paid \$2 a throw for."

"I am somewhat inclined to think that, if properly organized and with sufficient interest back of it, there really might be a good deal of the sort of thing done in the country, and that, whether it will be really worth doing I don't know. That would depend on whether the people engaged thought it worth doing, I suppose. Personally, I am a good deal less inclined to poke fun at the rural dramatic idea than when I went, but that does not mean that I yearn to spend my life at it."

Professor George Pierce Baker of Harvard is another who thinks that the idea of rural theatrical production is one which holds great possibilities.

"In every way," he wrote to Mr. Drummond, "the plan seems to me interesting, and likely to be copied if successful. Just how far you will succeed in developing an interest in playwriting I do not feel sure, but if you demonstrate to the people of the countryside how relatively easy it is to give plays well, and that it is just as easy, or easier, to give good plays rather than poor ones, you will have done a real service, both to your community and the bettering of the appreciation of drama in this country."

The original experiment in this line in North Dakota, previously referred to, also was made at a State fair, the work being in charge of A. J. Arnold of the North Dakota Agricultural College.



Who Came Out of the "Follies" in Act for Mr. Belasco? Two Years Ago, the Answer was "The Jest" at the Plymouth.

BEHIND THE SCENES AT "CLARENCE"

SIX years ago this coming Christmas a certain young actor who had just begun a stage career was downed by a heavy and cumbersome habit of a theatrical mien and a bad aspect, got down on his hands and knees, and crawled out on the stage of the Castle Square Theatre in Boston, to the delight, or consternation, as the case might have been, of those comprising a great audience in which children predominated. The piece was "The Gingerbread Man," an extravaganza, and he was playing the Fairy Dragon. Among his other duties he was required to manipulate pots of lacquer powder, which produced great flashes of flame which came out of the mouth of the dragon. For this arduous service he received the not altogether princely stipend of \$3 a week.

At the present writing this same young actor—Alfred Lunt by name—is playing the title role in Booth Tarkington's "Clarence" at the Hudson, and is established as a light comedian who is most assuredly destined to enjoy wide-spread popularity in the American theatre. And it is rarely that a player achieves such a position in such a comparatively short space of time.

Lunt came to Boston six years ago this month from his home in Wisconsin with two ideas in mind. One was a plan to enter Harvard University. The other was a desire to go upon the stage. He had a struggle with himself on the train and decided that the stage had it. He never even crossed the Charles River in the classic shades of Cambridge. Instead he presented a letter of introduction from a friend to John Craig and was engaged as a "general utility man" at the salary before mentioned. His first role was in "The Aviator." As he himself describes it: "I gave an awful performance of an awful Sheriff."

He had not been without stage experience up to that time. He had been the general director of the theatrical activities of the dramatic club at Carroll College in Waukesha, Wis., where he took his preparatory course. His activities there included the playing of leading roles, the stage direction, and the designing of both the scenery and the costumes.

When he was a boy of 15 he had left his native city, Milwaukee, and had gone to live in Helsingfors, Finland, with his mother, who had married a native of that country. He spent four Summers there, returning each Winter to attend Carroll College. He had been a member of an estate near the Finnish capital he had participated in numerous amateur theatrical entertainments and had played parts in several plays, among them "The Pillars of Society." These performances were given in Swedish.

After a brief tour as a "general utility" with the Craig company he was made stage manager at a salary of \$20 a week, but was still cast for "bits." The following season, despite his extreme youth—was then only 21—he was assigned to play "heavies" and "character" roles. Among the parts he played was that of the father in the original production of "Common Clay," a role afterward acted in this city by Russ Wychall.

But this sort of work did not appeal to Lunt, who felt that light comedy was his forte. Accordingly he took the Craig company. He had struck up a friendship with Livingston Platt, the scenic designer, who had been interested in the making of Shakespearean productions with Margaret Anglin. Platt gave him a letter of introduction to that actress, and so impressed was she with the young actor that she engaged him to play the leading role with her in "Beverly's Balance," a comedy which she had presented in this city with a fair measure of success.

He remained with Miss Anglin on tour for a season and a half, and was a member of the organization which presented several of the Greek tragedies at the open-air theatre at Berkeley, Cal. His most important part in these was the Messenger in "Iphigenia in Aulis." Followed a brief engagement as leading man of a stock company in Newark—a chapter which Lunt prefers to have marked "deleted by the censor"—and vaudeville engagements with Laura Hope Crews and Mrs. Langtry. Then came his only Broadway engagement up to the premiere of "Clarence." He played the role of a Greenwich Village "nut" in a comedy entitled "Romance and Arabella," which had a decidedly brief career two years ago at the Harvard.

In this piece he attracted the attention of Alexandra Carlisle, then playing in the Gaiety in "The Country Cousin." Eugene O'Brien, a present admirer of the movies, had signified his intention of retiring from the leading male role in that play upon the conclusion of the New York engagement and Miss Carlisle suggested that Lunt be engaged for the part. George C. Tyler, the producer of the play, never had heard of the actor, but Miss Carlisle's endorsement of him was so enthusiastic that he engaged him to play George Tewkesbury.

The saffron incandescents in front of Mr. Belasco's playhouse are now blazing forth two items—November and Lenore. Although no definite announcement has been made from the Belasco offices, the juxtaposition of these items upon the signboard is taken, even by the most conservative, to mean that Miss Uric will act at the Belasco Theatre in November. The play in which she will appear, according to an insistent rumor, will be a Peruvian (or perhaps Chinese) spectacle, written by Maurice V. Barnet, author of "The Wanderer." Pending its production six or seven weeks hence, no infidel hand will be permitted to place an attraction in the Belasco theatre, the present great demand for playhouses and the agonized shrieks of Mr. Belasco's business manager.

Kitty Gordon, who has not been particularly active in this vicinity recently, will presently return in a musical comedy entitled "Love for Sale." The horizon, by the way, is crowded with prospective musical shows, and it is interesting to note that most of them are being sponsored by occasional impresarios or even by producers actively new. The immense amount of money made by this brand of entertainment recently—almost regardless of the merit of the entertainments—has been during the small produce into the field in quantities. To date there have been but few casualties; the slightest turn of the theatrical tide, of course, will once more leave the field almost entirely to the veterans.

Any uncertainty as to the 1919-20 theatrical season hereabout may now consider itself allayed. Gaby Dellys will arrive from Paris next month. J. Hartley Manners, these days and nights, is hard at work in a remote corner of Long Island finishing and retouching the opus in which Laurette Taylor will presently appear. The play is to be entitled "The Temple of Fear," and in it, as has been frequently announced in these columns, Laurette Taylor will play the role of the heroine.

Reynolds, III., in the Tarkington-Street opus. He made an instantaneous hit in this part on the road and when the Boston engagement opened Tarkington dropped down from his Summer home in Kennebunkport to look over the play. He did not even know Lunt's name, and had been so satisfied with O'Brien's performance that he was rather apprehensive about the latter's successor. He came to doubt and he left the theatre in a tremendously enthusiastic frame of mind.

For a considerable time he had had a vague idea for a comedy running



Alfred Lunt in Training for "Clarence." Some Slight Ability as a Saxophonist Being Essential to the Role, Lunt Took Up the Instrument While on Tour with "The Country Cousin" Last Season.

through his mind, but he had not given it much thought because of the whimsical nature of the character he had imagined and the difficulty of finding a player capable of playing it. He became convinced that "Lunt's gorgeous style," as he wrote to Mr. Tyler, would just fit it, and he determined forthwith to write the play. Thus it was that "Clarence" came into being. Lunt was the external stimulus which caused it to be written.

Those who know Booth Tarkington well know that he is one of the most self-effacing and modest of writers. On first nights of his plays he is always hundreds of miles away from the theatre, and he is one of the few playwrights in this country who never took a curtain call. In this connection it is interesting to present the tribute to the players in "Clarence" which he sent to Mr. Tyler, and which the latter lacked up on the call board at the Hudson on Thursday night. Here it is: "Please express my gratitude to all

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

FROM the actor's standpoint one of the plums of the season will be the title role in "Abraham Lincoln," which the American Theatre Guild will produce. With the arrival of the author on these shores last week the work of casting the piece was given an added impetus, but no public announcement has as yet been made as to the identity of the player who will act the part. Broadway gossip has it that the choice now lies between two players—Walter Hampden and Frederick Burton. On the strength of his Shakespearean accomplishments Mr. Hampden would seem to be the choice. Mr. Burton, on the other hand, called attention to himself a year and a half ago by his performance in Arthur Hopkins's one-act play "Moonshine," acted at the public gambol of the Lambs. Indeed, the producer is said to favor Mr. Burton for the role.

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of the "Clarence" company, and tell them to note how nicely a play goes when the author keeps away from it. "I'd like you to note a certain important thing—even more important than the author's staying away. Viz., a cast as well fitted, well acting, and personally attractive as this one could play the Telephone Directory and make a hit with it."

"If you had got one of those people wrong you'd have lost. They have made New York dramatic critics face about—the play didn't do that, not for a minute—the cast did it. "When I wrote 'Clarence' I had a

last Spring—with two exceptions. A ten-word speech near the end of the first act, which Tarkington decided was a "dud" after seeing the comedy in Atlantic City, was rewritten by him. In the third act Stanhope transposed a speech, with the author's permission. There were no cuts or other alterations. "There has been much curiosity aroused among playing folk and dramatic writers as to the precise ages of Helen Hayes and Glenn Hunter, who impersonate the Tarkington juveniles in the comedy. Neither one of these young people has yet reached the age where hesitation about revealing the real truth would be either warranted or justifiable, so, as Al Jolson would say, "We may speak freely." Miss Hayes is exactly 18, having turned that corner last month, and Hunter will be 22 this month. Miss Hayes, of course, is generally known by this time, has already had a career of sorts despite her youth. She has been on the stage for ten years and has a round of fifty roles or more to her credit. She went on as a tiny girl with Lew Fields in "Old Dutch," and she has been playing continually ever since, being one of the juvenile prodigies who are the exception to the general rule that this type of child wonders never amount to much when they grow up. Her performance of the little "might-have-been" girl in "Beverly's Balance" last season was her last metropolitan achievement. She is under contract to Mr. Tyler for an indefinite term of years.

Hunter was a member of the Washington Square Players a few years ago, appearing in "The Cried" and later in "Bushido." He also played the part of the boy in Chesterton's "Magic" for a few weeks at the Maxine Elliott, and was with Rose Coghlan for a time in vaudeville. Two years ago he played the grown-up Jimmy Bean in "Pollyanna" with Patricia Collinge, on tour. Then he went into the army, and came out to be assigned to the role of Bobby. Mr. Tarkington, as mentioned above, at first felt him unsuited for this role because of his age, but gave in after his performance. He was when the piece was tried out in Atlantic City.

Mary Boland, who plays the excitable and ultra-emotional Mrs. Wheeler in "Clarence," is making her regular service in New York after five months' service in France as a member of the only stock company which continually presented plays for the American Army. Other important members of this organization were Mollie Dupree and Sidney Shields.

The company presented two plays—"Kick In" and "A Pair of Sixes"—and traveled from one end of France to the other in Ford ambulances. The members were billeted in French homes, and the experience was considerably more arduous and disturbing than a season of one night stands in Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

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The Theatre Guild will begin its second season at the Garrick Theatre on Oct. 13, when they will present John Massieff's Japanese play, "The Faithful." A number of the cast of "John

WHO'S WHO ON THE STAGE

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In St. Joseph, Mo., when he was 16, he joined Boston's Carnival, doing a daredevil dive from the top of the main pole, 90 feet high, into a pond something larger than a bathtub. He made this leap twice a day for more than a year before he missed his aim by inches one day and cracked his head. He lay in the hospital three weeks without moving, but then came around and eventually rejoined the circus—not as a performer this time, but as a ticket and show seller. But there was no future for him in this kind of work, as he realized after a few lean Winters had taught him what hunger meant. So he drifted to Chicago, with no assets other than his personality. He knew Ted Marka, now a vaudeville agent, and the latter found him a job in a moving-picture house, a store room called Brand's Hall on Clark Street. As a favor to Marka the proprietor tried the innovation of combining vaudeville with pictures. At that time, of course, such a step was quite a concession, as nickelodeons were beneath the dignity of the music halls. This magnate, however, was willing to risk \$12 a week on Carter, who sang and danced at the end of every reel. He varied his act for his own entertainment, said changes being at the rate of twenty a day.

Two weeks of this was enough for him, for he came to realize that he was interesting the audience more than the pictures. He decided to go into the business of vaudeville and pictures. He was then 18 years old.

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LYCEUM THEATRE

Tuesday Night, 8:15 sharp.
TO ASTRONOMERS IN BROADWAY DAVID BELASCO ANNOUNCES THE FIRST VISIBILITY OF A NEW STAR, MISS INA CLAIRE, IN "THE GOLD DIGGERS," A COMEDY BY AVERY HOPWOOD. EARLIEST MATINEE APPEARANCES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

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Opening of the Season
Next Saturday Night, 8:30.
F. C. THOMPSON PRESENTS
"WHERE'S YOUR WIFE?"
Seats on Sale Thursday.

THIS PAPER SAID

HENRY W. SAVAGE'S LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY
SEE-SAW
"A sprightly and uncommonly entertaining musical comedy, which was rapidly received. Into this show Henry W. Savage has packed enough fun and music and talent and ginger to make a half dozen musical shows of the ordinary variety."

Corking Coruscating Melodious Bright
Cag Chorus Music Book

GEO. COHAN THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. POPULAR MAT. WED.
M. E.V.'s, 8:20. 250 ORCH. SEATS at \$1.50

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THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. E.V.'s, 8:10.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:15.
"Will Be on Broadway for Many Months."—Eve. Sun.
JOHN COOT OFFERS THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
ROLY-BOLY EYES
by EDGAR ALLAN WOLF, EDDIE BROWN & LOUIS GREENBERG
with EDDIE LEONARD "THE PRINCE OF MINSTRELS."
"There is a lot of pleasant harmony and some uncommonly good ensemble singing."—N. Y. Times.
"Novel attraction seen. The idea unusual. 'Roly-Boly Eyes' has qualifications for continued success."—Morning Star.
"Roly-Boly Eyes" will please the public. The features of the show will prove the chief means to its success."—World.
GREAT CAST, & 30 SIRENS OF SONG & SYNCOPATIONS.

FIRST ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

JAMES B. POND presents for an American Lecture Tour
SIR ARTHUR WHITTEN BROWN,
who will tell of the Non-Stop Transatlantic Flight of
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1st telling in America of this historic flight, in which the Atlantic was crossed in 16 hrs.
Illustrated with Slides and Motion Pictures.
CARNegie HALL, Tues. Eve., Oct. 7th.
JAMES R. HAWLEY, President Aero Club, will preside.
Boxes, \$18 & \$15. Reserved Seats, \$2.50 to 50c.
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Palace
Broadway and 47th Street.
EVERY NIGHT
\$5, \$3, 25c, 15c, 10c, 5c.
2:00 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.
Except Sat. & Sun. & Holidays.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 AND 5 P. M. BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPT. 29.
A New Star has Flashed into the Vanderbilt—B. F. Keith, Permanent Star, with Everything that Makes Music Hall Greatness. Metropolitan Vaudeville Debut.
"BEE" PALMER
At the Piano, in Songs, in Dances with her feet, and her world-famed Shoulder Dances and her own "Bee" Palmer's Success is the sensation of the Theatre World. A lovely girl with hyper-magnetic personality, highly gifted as a musician and singer and dancer, has assembled the high spots of her varied entertainment into one grand series that make her act the most complete offering since the days of Carmenita, La Lola Puler or Lottie Collins.
Do Her Shoulder, Swirl, Slinger, Sauter Shoulder, Sauter Sauter! We'll Say Say Say Do!
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
PAT ROONEY
WITH
JOS. SANTI. The Everlasting Favorites, in His Imimitable Songs and Dances.
LEW BRICE
Assisted by Adelaide Mason and Ruth Berkwith, in "Dances and Tunes of 1919."
A-KLEIN
BROS.—Jury
In "Act 1 Grand"
Four Jassies
The Fascinating Gypsy Violinist & Singer.
NONETTE
Pictureque Personality & Exquisite Technician.

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New Show Every Week.
"COLUMBIA" is the only place where you can see the best of the musical shows.
ANYWHERE.
2 Big Today 2:15, 2:30 & 8:15.
Columbia Commencing Tomorrow.
BILLY WATSON
AND HIS COMPANY
An Entirely New Show Every Week.
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B. F. KEITH'S 81st Street

THEATRE, B'way & 81st St.
E.V.'s, 8:10 & 8:30.
Joa. E. Howard & Keeler—Mason
In Their Latest
Song Spectacle, "The Golden Rule."
"Acted Songs."
FOUR HARMONY KINGS
George M. Rosner & A. Robbins & Partner
Wallace Reid
in a Picture of "The Valley of the Kings."
Low's American Roof (13 St. W. of E.V.)
BEGINNING TOMORROW
"THE BIRTHDAY PARTY" (All Seats)
Just a Topsy Turvy, Walter Fisher & Co. Fred Allen and The Others. Reserved.

MOTION PICTURES.

PLAZA HAYAKAWA

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE

131 W. 43 St.
Even. 8:30. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
TOMORROW NIGHT
HENRY MILLER Presents
Ruth Chatterton
in a new comedy
MOONLIGHT
AND
HONEY SUCKLE
By GEORGE SCARBOROUGH.

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE

Even. 8:30. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
THE BIGGEST MUSICAL PLAY EVER WRITTEN
"MERRY WIDOW"
THE ROYAL VAGABOND
BREAKING ALL RECORDS

EMPIRE THEATRE

Broadway 44th St.
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 6
CHARLES FROEMAN Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in "ZOE AKINS" New Play
DECLASSEE
Seal Sale Next Thurs. 9 A.M.

HUDSON THEATRE

West 44th St.
Met. Mrs. Henry B. Harris
Even. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Booth Tarkington's
NEW COMEDY
CLARENCE
(Direction GEORGE C. TYLER).
"To our mind 'Clarence' is the best light comedy ever written by an American."
Heywood Brown in the Tribune.

IT'S YOUR LOSS!

As the actors' strike reduced from eight weeks to four the original bookings of

A REGULAR FELLER

THE HIGH SPEED MOTOR Comedy at the COURT THEATRE, and as impossible to extend their engagement, with no other N. Y. Theatre available, remember that the comedy week offers the LAST CHANCES to enjoy it.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM

announces the
OPENING OF THE
REGULAR SEASON OF THE
GLOBE THEATRE
TUESDAY NIGHT
OCTOBER 7, at 8:30.
SUPREME MUSICAL
EVENT OF THE YEAR
"APPLE BLOSSOMS"
a new opera
Music by FRITZ KREISLER
and VICTOR JACOB
Book by Wm. LE BARON
Star Cast including:
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
WILLI BENNETT
FLORENCE SHIPLEY
PERCIVAL KNIGHT
ROY FARRAR
HARRISON BROCKBANK
RENA PARKER
JANITA FLETCHER
FRED. DELEA ASTAIRE
and the Famous
GLOBE THEATRE CHORUS
Staged by FRED. G. LATHAM
and EDWARD ROYCE
SEATS THURSDAY 9 A. M.

STANDARD

B'way & 90 St.
Evening 7:30 & 9:30.
25-50-75-1.
One Week—Starting To-morrow Night
THE SEASON'S DAINTEST, WITTIEST MUSICAL PLAY.
LA LA LUCILLE
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST
AND GLOBE CHORUS.
Week Oct. 6—ROBERT B. MANTLE
in Shakespearean Repertoire.

MOTION PICTURES.

MOTION PICTURES.

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THE MIRACLE MAN

A Paramount-Artcraft Special

George Loane Tucker's Melodramatic Sensation of Motion Pictures—The most talked of production in years because it is genuinely big, masterly and original.

Ask the man who's seen it!

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY

41st St. & B'way
Continues
Next to 11 P. M.
Popular Prices

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B'way at 40th Street
HUGO RIESENFIELD, Director
BEGINNING TODAY 1 P. M.

Maurice Tourneur's

"The Life Line"
In a Paramount-Artcraft Picture.

"Fatty" Arbuckle

In a Paramount Comedy.
"BACK STAGE"

Charles Ray

In a Paramount-Lace Picture.
"The Egg Crate Wallop"

SUNSHINE COMEDY

"Wild Wives and Women."

Have You Red Blood?

This Tom Moore picture is a real English sporting story—the best and most exciting horse racing episodes ever put on the screen—a real society fox hunt and all the settings and atmosphere that made the stage play a great success.

STRAND

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION." B'way and 47th St.
Direction JACK EATON. Commencing Today.
SAMUEL GOLDWIN Presents
TOM MOORE
In the Great English Drama
"Lord and Lady Alig"
OTHER PICTURES
HARRIS LLOYD COMEDY
STANDARD MUSICAL REVUE
STANDARD MUSICAL REVUE

Friday Morning Musicales
 May, 7-21, Dec. 5-19, Jan. 9-22, Feb. 6-20.
Georgina Bonanomi Charles Hackack
Carlyle Oso Josie Mardones
Sammy Johnson Lucille Menage
Giuseppe de Luca Lucille Orrell
Alma Kinnam Arthur Rubinstein
Anna Frieda Helen Stanley
Artistic Gull-Oord James Stanley
Maik Gaveaux Cretina Van Gordon
Ona Gabriellitch Andrew de Segurela
Maik Gaveaux Jacques Taland
Wrigley Henspel Cretina Van Gordon
Whitney Withman and others.
 Subscription Price: Reserved Seats \$20.
 Box 115 for 10 weeks. For the place
 of the week. For sale at S. E. Johnson's
 office, 1451 Broadway, Tel. 609 Bryant.
 Knabe Place.

The Commodore
Friday Evening Musicales
 Feb. 24, Dec. 13-16, Jan. 10-19, Feb. 15-17, Mar. 22
Georgina Bonanomi John McCarty
Carlyle Oso Giovanni Marinelli
Sammy Johnson Lucille Orrell
Alma Kinnam Edith Zutterman
Giuseppe de Luca Claire Lillian Felsch
Alma Kinnam Arthur Rubinstein
Artistic Gull-Oord Helen Stanley
Maik Gaveaux James Stanley
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 Subscription Price: Reserved seats, \$25.
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THE ITALIAN LYRIC FEDERATION
 Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y.
Wednesday,
 October 14th, at 8:15 P. M.
 at 8:15 P. M. **AIDA**
 With L. ZINOVIEFF, Milla Picon,
 Vercini, Ada Fagel, M. Hensel and Quilley.
Thursday,
 October 15th, at 8:15 P. M.
 at 8:15 P. M. **AIDA**
 With L. ZINOVIEFF, S. CLARETTI,
 ANTONIO, Rodin Novak, Adele Mass,
 Conductor: Carlo Rovati.
 Fondlar Prices.

HIPPODROME—TONIGHT
 VIOLIN RECITAL BY
ELMAN
 TICKETS 75c. to \$2.00 at Box Office

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 Russian School of
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 Personal instruction
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 Three beautiful ballrooms
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THE popularity of American films abroad is testified to by a recent issue of the Svenska Sydyster (Daily News) of Stockholm, which contains the advertisements of sixteen motion picture theatres, ten of which feature films made in this country. The stars whose names in English stand out on the page of Swedish printing are William S. Hart, Douglas Fairbanks, Dorothy Dalton, Constance Talmadge, Fatty Arbuckle, Harold Lockwood, George Cohan, Charlie Chaplin, Marie Dressler, Emil Bennett, and Sessue Hayakawa.

In Maurice Tourneur's screen version of "Treasure Island," Shirley Mason, who was seen with Ernest Truex in "Come On In," will appear as Jim Hawkins. Lon Chaney, the Frog of "The Miracle-Man," as Bow and Merri; Charles Ogle, last seen in "Told in the Hills" and "The Valley of the Giants," as Long John Silver; Bull Montana, the Prussian Brute in "The Unrepentant Sin," as Morgan; Wilton Taylor, the saloon keeper in "The Love Burglar," as Black Dog; Harry Holden as Captain Smollett; Sydney Dean as the pirate Trelawney; Charles Hill Malles as Dr. Livesey.

From Universal comes the news that Jacques Jaccard has completed the production of "Cassidy of the Air Lines," in which Lieutenant O. L. Locklear, the airplane performer, has the principal role, supported by Francis Hillman. Under the direction of Tod Browning, Francis Hillman has begun work on "The Virgin of Stamboul," adapted to the screen by William Parker from a story by H. H. Van Loan.

Allen Holubar is at work on his next Dorothy Phillips picture, "The Girl in the Red Velvet Gown," in which Robert Anderson, Rudolf Valentino, Emily Chichester, Gertrude Griffith, Elinor Field and William Edlingford will appear with the star.

Erich Stroheim, as scenarist and director, is making "The Woman in the Plot," from a story by Baroness de Meyer, with a cast including Sam De Grasse, Clyde Fillmore, Una Trevelyan, Maude George and Mae Busch.

Mary MacLaren, under the direction of Eddie Kull, has completed "The Fighting Finger," adapted by Violet Clark from a novel by Frank R. Adams. "The Breath of the Gods," the first Universal picture in which Tauru Aoki, the wife of Sessue Hayakawa, is to be the star, is nearing completion under the direction of Hollio Sturgeon.

Henry C. Rowland's Saturday Evening Post story, "The Peddler of Lies," will come to the screen with Frank Mayo in the leading role, directed by William C. Dowling.

Frank Mayo, Edith Roberts and Veolo Harty will appear in "Lace," an adaptation of a play by Frank Duprez, of which Norman Dawn will be the director.

Emil Chautard, whose association with the screen began years ago in the making of the once popular French farces, is quoted as advising motion-picture people to make a special study of the works of Rembrandt and Gustave Doré. Mr. Chautard is now at work on "The Mystery of the Yellow Room," an adaptation of a novel by Gaston Leroux, which will be distributed by Reelart Pictures.

George Fitzmaurice's next production will be made at the Triangle studio in Yonkers, which has been leased for him. It is "On With the Dance," and will mark Mae Murray's return to Paramount-Artcraft. In the cast are Dave Powell, Jack Mithun, Robert Schable, and Ida Waterman.

The next John Emerson-Anita Loos-Constance Talmadge photoplay, to follow "A Tempestuous Wife," has been entitled "A Virtuous Vamp." It was derived from Clyde Fitch's "The Bachelor" and the first includes Conway Tearle, who was Norma Talmadge's hero in "The Way of a Woman" and Anita Stewart's hero in "Virtuous Wives"; Jeanette Horton, Wallace McCutcheon, Margaret Linden, Jack Kane, Neil Sparks and Harla Dawie.

Marshall Neilan's first independent production, to be released via First National, will be "The Eternal Three," a screen version of Randall Parrish's "Bob Hampton of Placer." Marjorie Daw, the heroine of "The Knickerbocker Buckaroos" and other Fairbanks productions, Mahlon Hamilton, the hero of "Her Kingdom of Dreams"; Wesley Barry, whose frolicks are no unfamiliar; and Lewis Stone will be in the cast.

All five of the Selznick stars are reported busy this week. Eugene O'Brien in "The Broken Melody"; Elsie Janis in "The Imp of the Moment"; "The Girl From Out Yonder"; Elaine Hammerstein in "The Country Cousin"; and Owen Moore in "Piccadilly Jim."

The motion-picture rights to all of Robert W. Chambers's past, present, and future works, with the exception of four stories in the hands of another producer, have been obtained by Isaac Volper, it is announced. Mr. Volper plans the organization of a producing company in which Mr. Chambers will have an interest. Not more than five of the novelist's books will be pictureized each year.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter de Haven will "Sensational Novelty and Fun from beginning to end." Eve World.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM provides

Happy Days

FOR EVERYBODY

AT THE HIPPODROME

SEATS 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

MATINEE DAILY

AT THE HIPPODROME

SEATS 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

MATINEE DAILY

were transported to Bermuda and other remote points, the settings were unbelievably costly, and a complete lack of stored properties for the undersea scenes, with the result that these all had to be bought anew, made the expenses mount by leaps and bounds. Today, owing to increased stock in property rooms, coupled with a better understanding of the way to do things on the part of all concerned, the same picture could be made for considerably less.

The value of an accumulation of costumes and properties is incalculable in the making of a film. The Holubar picture, for example, was made in Universal City, Cal., where the supply of everything is so vast that practically anything can be furnished on demand. True, all of these things had to be purchased at one time, but their purchase price has already been charged to the manufacturer of earlier films, leaving the director free to use them for subsequent pictures.

So with settings. Under the hand of a skillful director Mexican homes are transformed into the huts of Russian peasantry, and vice versa, and the home of John W. Hardestad, New York millionaire in "He Owned Her Soul," can just as well be the palatial abode of Hiram Z. Weatherly, New York millionaire in "The Great Passion."

This, to be sure, is no innovation—save in the films. Legitimate producers have long been in the habit of bringing their old scenery forth from the storehouses, painting it, and using it again in a new play. Else why the storehouses?

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From the point of view of Eminent Authors, we emphasize the value of the story in pictures and the value of continuity. Every one realizes that a photoplay can rise no higher than its source, and that the source is the story. The intelligent producer and director today agree on this: that a good continuity is necessary to a good story. "On this basis the Eminent Authors are working with the best scenario writers to get material started right. The director has enough to do in creating his pictures from a script even when most skillfully prepared."

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continue to write as he is inspired for his great public, and that he should then work with continuity writers who have the motion picture angle. The public will get more artistic plays when those men and women, who adapt the stories, are equal in intelligence, mental equipment, and imagination to those who write the original stories. There are not enough good continuity writers today."

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"The Birth of a Nation" did cost a vast sum. It was Griffith's first big venture; he had no organization, and no reserve to draw from. The sets for the spectacle all had to be built; most of the costumes and properties had to be bought, and the cost was enormous.

But times have changed. It is beginning to be recognized that the excellence of a film does not necessarily increase in direct proportion to the amount of money expended upon it; that a good director can do wonders with a small amount of money, whereas a bad one is likely to do terrible things with a million. The successful director today is the man who can get the maximum effect at a minimum expenditure. Griffith, for example, has not spent on his subsequent photoplays nearly so much as "The Birth of a Nation" cost—the press agents to the contrary notwithstanding.

And now comes the management of "The Right to Happiness" with the proud boast that the director of that film, Allen Holubar, is an advanced exponent of the new school of film economy. When a director undertakes the production of a big picture he is usually given a figure within which he must keep. Holubar, so runs the tale, turned out "The Right to Happiness" for \$70,000 less than the estimates. The fact is not set down in wonder, since complete figures are not furnished, but solely as an indication of the tendency of the times in picture producing.

Picture people declare that the most expensive picture ever produced was William Fox's "The Daughter of the Gods," with Annette Kellermann as its star. It was made at the height of the money-spending days, when a lavish hand was thought to be a necessary adjunct of a good film. Money was spent recklessly. A shipload of people

were transported to Bermuda and other remote points, the settings were unbelievably costly, and a complete lack of stored properties for the undersea scenes, with the result that these all had to be bought anew, made the expenses mount by leaps and bounds. Today, owing to increased stock in property rooms, coupled with a better understanding of the way to do things on the part of all concerned, the same picture could be made for considerably less.

The value of an accumulation of costumes and properties is incalculable in the making of a film. The Holubar picture, for example, was made in Universal City, Cal., where the supply of everything is so vast that practically anything can be furnished on demand. True, all of these things had to be purchased at one time, but their purchase price has already been charged to the manufacturer of earlier films, leaving the director free to use them for subsequent pictures.

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BAUDELAIRE'S LETTERS TO HIS MOTHER

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER

WHEN a well-known man dies in England they ask: What did he do? In France: How did he do it? In the United States: How much did he leave? But the Socialist in every hand says: He didn't do it! The poetic production of Charles Baudelaire, if put to the same test questions, might easily be conceived as evoking even more variety of responses. Baudelaire has said that nations produce great men against their will. While his position in the poetic firmament of France is that of a star of the first magnitude, there are, nevertheless, dissenters, especially among foreign critics, who either cannot or will not admit what is become a truism in French criticism. And the critical literature concerning the poet grows apace. His letters to his mother, recently published, make a volume admirably calculated to illuminate the character of the man. It contains a preface and notes by Jacques Crépét, who, it may be remembered, assisted his father, Eugène Crépét, in the biographical study of Baudelaire, a definitive study, one is tempted to add, for it dispelled a lot of legends (most of them fabricated by the poet himself) and put his house of life into some sort of order. Above all, it cleared up the rather murky atmosphere of his relations with Jeanne Duval, his "Black Venus," who was in reality a young woman with hardly a mote of African blood in her veins. But she served as a peg for the poet upon which to hang some of his most acrid and lovely verse, therefore she must pass muster in any estimate of his disquieting genius.

Withal, the exegetical literature is not large. George Saintsbury introduced him to English readers, although Algernon Charles Swinburne, in practice, is not by precept, brought his "poisonous honey from France." Tennyson's phrase, "The Letters" (1841-50) were published in 1907 by the Mercure de France, which also fathered a bulky volume devoted to the posthumous works (1908). "La Plume" had in 1893 republished from the Belgian edition of the condemned pieces from "Les Fleurs du Mal" with an extraordinary frontispiece by the Belgian etcher, Armand Rassenfosse. There are some poetic numbers in this rare plaque—eagerly sought for by lovers of exotic literature—yet the majority of the pieces must be read book in one hand, the other hand tightly closing the nostrils. These suppressed poems are not the best Baudelaire. F. G. Gautier's illustrated pamphlet, "Editions de la Plume" is the most succinct account of the poet. There is also a handy little volume by Alphonse Schéa and Jules Bertaut, garnered from various sources, yet of critical merit. And in 1917, during the heat of conflict, Guillaume Apollinaire prefaced the definitive text of the poems and said some pertinent things of Baudelaire. He calls the poet the literary son of Choderlos de Laclos and Edgar Poe—a shuddering combination, indeed.

The previous collection of Letters are of more general interest, for they are addressed to his most distinguished contemporaries—painters, poets, musicians—his friend Richard Wagner among the rest—men of letters, and aristocratic ladies. But in the Letters to his mother, Mme. Aupick, the atmosphere is more dramatic, more intense. A duel is fought to his school days to the year previous to his death; the duel of a man, half crazed with alcohol and drugs, and a mother who failed to understand the queer ducking of genius she had hatched out in her first marriage. Demands for money fill the majority of these epistles. Pleas for his poetic work also loom largely, but "poetry is the leading motive throughout. We catch more than a profile portrait of the mother; it is not always winning of the mother; it is not always winning of the mother." How could it be with such a son? A half-Hamlet, he was jealous of his mother's second husband. It was one of the determining causes in his morbid growth. How has his case so long escaped the psychiatrists of the psychoanalytic school? Albert Morel, in his "Erotic Element in Literature," could have found him a better subject than Stendhal for the Oedipus complex. Notwithstanding his Flowers of Evil, his diabolic and dandiacal poses, Baudelaire was not a wicked-hearted man. Weak he was rather than depraved. And too curious of certain matters. He did explore the subcellars of the soul, dive into cesspools, and expose putrid sores. A scavenger poet, nevertheless a great poet, the greatest since Hugo. Today his successor to the purple is Gabriele d'Annunzio.

There was decay in Baudelaire's bones, a necrosis of the moral nature, yet no more fervent believer among latterday poets in God and his Mother. He penned his prayers, except Verlaine. He did lay too much stress on his admiration for Satan, an admiration well-nigh Manichean, but he argued rightly when he said that one can't believe in the Almighty and not believe in the Adversary. Theologically speaking, this is an inextinguishable position; in reality the world-experiences of the last five years have uprooted a belief that Satan is bound and sealed in some hellish solitude. Roaring about and seeking whom he may devour, would be the consensus of opinion among pious folk. Baudelaire believed in the devil because he had a personal devil. Hence his "Litanies to Satan," later imitated by Giosuè Carducci in his "Hymn to Satan." Salute, O Satan. O ribbons! O fangs of vipers, Delia! O glances! But in his Litanies the French poet is more explicit; his refrain is "O Satan, prends pitié sur ma faible misère!" And this from the pen of "Le profane et le sacré" and

the hymn, in Latin, to Saint Francis! ("Franciscus meae Laudes.")

A third person has a share in the new Letters, M. Ancelle, the advocate and guardian of the errant Charles. Alternately cajoling and bullying, the letters addressed him by his charge reveal a curious mentality. The father of Baudelaire bequeathed his son about 75,000 francs, soon dissipated by the licentious dandy on pictures, furniture, jewelry, bibelots, clothes, and light o' love; yet he seemed to think that his guardian was robbing him, that his mother hated him. In the mist and ecstasies of his wild life he saw nothing clearly—except his shining visions, and being of an obstinate nature, he pinned these visions to paper. The history of art can show few more laborious workmen than Baudelaire; his was the technical heroism of which Henry James speaks. Despite his drugs and drinks, he never ceased working, the work of an intellectual galley slave. He filed his poems. He wrote criticism—Manet, Monet, Cézanne, and Richard Wagner are specimens on his critical clairvoyance—read his Salons and his splendid tribute to the genius of Wagner in "Musée of the Future." Back seemed against him. Like Balzac, he was forever in debt. His mother came to the rescue, his friends were worn out helping him across perilous pecuniary quagmires. Then he fled to Belgium, a country he loathed, and celebrated that loathing in distasteful verse, to be stricken with general paralysis, and later to be brought back to Paris, to die cared for by the mother he believed inimical to him. The mystery is that he didn't succumb earlier in his life to the perpetual assaults on his health.

When his mother married the father of the poet, Joseph Francis Baudelaire—or Baudelaire—she was 27, her husband 62. By his first marriage, the elder Baudelaire had one son, Claude, who, like his half brother, Charles, died of paralysis. After the death of the father the widow married within a year the handsome, ambitious Aupick, then Chef de Bataillon, Lieutenant Colonel, decorated with the Legion of Honor, later General and Ambassador to Madrid, Constantinople, and London. Charles was a frail, nervous youth, but, unlike most children of genius, he was an excellent scholar and won brilliant prizes at college. In this d'Annunzio resembled him. His stepfather was proud of him. From the Royal College at Lyons Charles went to the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Paris, but was expelled in 1839. (He was born in 1821, also the birth year of Flaubert.) Troubles soon began at home. He disdained his mother and quarreled with General Aupick. She has confessed that she was partially to blame; in the flush of her second love she had forgotten her boy. He could not forget nor forgive what he called her infidelity to the memory of his father. Hamlet-like, he was inconsolable. The worthy Bishop of Montpellier, an old family friend, said that Charles was a little crazy; that second marriages usually bring woe to their train. The young poet contented himself with muttering: "When a mother has such a son she doesn't re-marry." The reverse was probably the truth.

NEW OPERAS FROM CHICAGO

THE Chicago Opera Association has issued its prospectus of five new operas, starting Jan. 26 next, when the Western stars will play their third New York engagement at that house. There will be many new operas and revivals, the French novelties including Camille Erlanger's "Abnegation," with Mary Garden, and André Messager's "Mme. Chrysanthe," in which Loti's famous heroine will be interpreted by Tamaki Miura. Also in French is the Russian Prokofiev's "Love of the Three Oranges," and in English, "The Koven," with Mary Garden, and "The Love of the Three Kings," and on the poetic side by d'Annunzio, heads the Italian novelties, with another, "Jacqueline," by Gino Marinuzzi, the company's new conductor. "Fanciulla del Tebro," "Sister Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi," produced by the Metropolitan last season. There will also be two new American ballets, "The Birthday of the Infanta," by John Alden Carpenter, and "Boudoir," by Felix Borowski, both of Chicago.

Debussy's "Pelléas and Mélisande" and Massenet's "Hérodiade," the latter with Yvonne Gall at Salome, are proposed French revivals. In Italian will be heard Haverly's "The Jewess" and perhaps Bellini's "Norma," for Rosa Raisa. A host of dozens of others, from Verdi's "Nabucco" and "Falstaff" to Leoncavallo's "Ezio." Among a score already in the repertoire is the possible return of Leroux's "Le Chemineau."

Gaill-Curci will appear in the "colored-tura opera," and Alessandro's "Season of bel canto," in a few guest performances. A new Italian lyric tenor is Tito Schipa, while Italian in name only is Edoardo di Giovanni—the Canadian, Edward Johnson. Two famous Italian baritones are Carlo Galeffi, new here, and Titta Ruffo, in a roster of forty names.

PLAN OPERA IN GERMAN.

Former German opera stars of the Metropolitan, as well as several new American singers, are announced to appear with the Star Opera Company, which plans an early revival of opera in German at the Lexington Theatre on Oct. 20. The reappearance of the Wagnerian artists will be the main feature of the proposed opening performance, which is announced to be a concert in the style of the "Bayreuth Festspielhaus."

He wrote in his journal: "My ancestors (idiots or maniacs . . . all victims of terrible passions"; which was another of his exaggerations. His father was a student, a practical man, a steady-going bourgeois. On the paternal side the grandfather of Charles was a Champenois peasant; his mother's people presumably were of Normandy, though little is known of her forebears. Charles believed himself lost from the time his half brother was stricken with paralysis, as well he might. Like Helne, Daudet, Maupassant, Thackeray, Nietzsche, Bystrom—and how many others?—Baudelaire was a victim to a malady the origins of which were little known in his day. He also believed that his own instability of temperament was the result of the disparity of years in his parents.

In the heyday of his blood he was perverse. Let us credit him with contradicting the Byronic notion that man can be best cured by evil ways; sin, Baudelaire found the saddest of diversions. Despite Théophile Gautier's stories about the hashish club, Catulle Mendès denies that the poet was addicted to the hemp habit. What the majority of mankind does not know concerning the habits of literary workers is this prime fact: that men who toll writing poetry—and there is no mental toll comparable to it, not even the higher mathematics—cannot indulge in drink or opium without speedy collapse. The old-fashioned ideas of "inspiration," spontaneity, cap improvisation, of the sudden bolt from heaven, are delusions still hugged by the world. To be told that Chopin filed at his music for years, that in his smit by Beethoven forged his thunderbolts in the sweat of his sooty brows, that Manet slaved like a dock laborer, that Baudelaire was a mechanic in his devotion to work, may be a disillusion for the sentimental. Yet such is the case. Minerva springing, fulfilled from Jupiter's skull is a pretty fancy, but Balzac and Flaubert did not encourage that fancy. Work literally killed them, as it killed Poe and Jules de Goncourt. Maupassant went insane because he would work and he would play the same day. Baudelaire worked and worried. His debts haunted him. His constitution was undoubtedly flawed, but that his life was one prolonged debauch is a nightmare of the moral police in some white cotton night-cap country. These letters to his mother are the most human of documents and they prove the contrary. Charles Baudelaire is the saddest and the profoundest poet in modern literature.

Speaking of Nietzsche, I am reminded of the study by William M. Salter, "Nietzsche the Thinker," which happened to be published here at an inopportune time. (1917.) It is the most satisfactory exposition of the ideas of the great poet-philosopher, who, even if he did not create an inclosed system, has given birth to original and suggestive ideas. Mr. Salter has, of course, exploded the erroneous notion that Nietzsche was persona grata with the Prussians. A letter in my possession, though not addressed to me—alas! I have but one written to me—begins thus: "Woe to the victors, for they shall be vanquished! A veritable prophecy. This was dated 1875, and alluded to the Franco-Prussian war, the consequences of which narrowed the soul of Nietzsche. The Salter book is testimony to American scholarship; cogent, bold, brilliant, and conclusive.

We are on the threshold of the nascent musical season. The reason is dead; long live the season! Enter Captain Richard A. Aldrich, U. S. A. Also a critic of music. Hall and Farewell! (Boston papers please copy.)

The reverse was probably the truth.

CONCERT HALLS TO OPEN

STARTING with two concerts of the New Symphony Orchestra, under Artur Bodansky, on Oct. 9 and 10, Carnegie Hall will be continuously occupied until next May, a longer season than ever before in recent years. Among individual recitals in October are those of Max Rosen, Thelma Olven, Rachmaninoff, Idelle Patterson, Heifetz, and Kreisler. The Philharmonic, the People's Liberty Chorus, and the French American Association have special concerts late in the month, while the New Symphony will reappear Oct. 23 and 24 and Nov. 5 and 7.

November concerts in Carnegie Hall will include John O'Sullivan, Baklanoff, Bond, Raoul Rials, Mayo Wadler, Helen Kanders, and Levitzki. The New York Symphony and the Boston Symphony open their series there on Nov. 6, the Philadelphia Orchestra on Nov. 11, and the Philharmonic, starting Nov. 13, will have five concerts in the following ten days.

PLAN OCTOBER DEBUTS.

Twice and thrice daily Aeolian Hall will shelter a record number of recitals in October, surpassing by 25 per cent any season in its seven years before.

The house has been redecorated and seated. With many well-known artists, the early events show at least a dozen debuts. Some of those to appear are Cyrena Van Gordon, Bernardo O'Hanley, Richard Buhlig, Samuel Gardner, Magdelaine Brard, Serge Prokofiev, Farish Williams, Rudolph Polk, and Margaret Jamieson.

For the latter half of October there are Frederick Gunster, Emil Rousseau, Aurora La Croix, Leo Ornstein, Louis Gruenberg, Flora Mora, Rudolph Ganz, Vahrah Hanbury, Cecil Fanning, Hans Hess, Helen Jeffrey, Aubrey Yates, Lester Donahue, Cecil Burieligh, Harry Cumpson, the Sves Singing Society, Odette Schilling, Lotta Madden, Rebecca Davidson, Jules Falk, Anis Fulehan, Hans Barth, Maurice Freedman, Rudolph Reuter, and Alexander Gunn.

TO RESTORE BEETHOVEN.

Following a month of preliminary rehearsals, Mr. Bodansky and the hundred players of the New Symphony Orchestra will attempt something like a restoration of the concert repertory of other days in the first weeks of October.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSING.

The Philharmonic Society is starting rehearsals a full month previous to its first New York appearance, as Mr. Strazinsky plans to offer more important revivals and novelties this season than have ever appeared on previous Philharmonic programs. The seventy-eighth year of the veteran organization will include forty-four concerts in Carnegie Hall, besides others on special occasions, and the usual five Brooklyn matinees.

DAMROSCH MEN TO TOUR.

Ninety-three men of the New York Symphony Society's orchestra, led by Walter Damrosch, are to sail for Europe next April 20 as official guests of the French, Italian and Belgian Governments and of committees of musicians in England and other countries. The tour is generously financed by H. H. Flagler. A long season meanwhile will include twenty concerts each in Carnegie and Aeolian Halls and five Saturday afternoons in Brooklyn.

GIVE GALA OPERA TONIGHT.

Grand opera on a scale of magnitude measured by the great Madison Square Garden will be attempted for the first time in that amphitheatre this evening when "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be performed by star casts, orchestra and chorus from the Metropolitan, Chicago and San Carlo companies. The principal roles will be taken by Rosa Ponselle, Anna Fitisi, Riccardo Stracciari, Manuel Salazar, Stella de Motta, Mario Vaila, and on the stage, under the musical direction of Gaetano Cappola, with Fortune Gallo as artistic director.

ELMAN PLAYS THIS EVENING.

Mitscha Elman will give his first recital of the season at the Hippodrome this evening, assisted by Josef Boume, accompanist. The violinist's program will include a sonata of D minor, by Handel; concerto in F major, by Ernst; the unaccompanied "Chaconne" of Bach; a paraphrase on Rubinstein's "The Dew is Sparkling" by Elman himself, and pieces by Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, and Sarasate.

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For the Course in Sewing and Dressmaking to be given in the Bamberger Auditorium, beginning Oct. 6.

By

MISS EDITH M. TRATTLES, Recently from the style centres of Paris and London.

The course will consist of twelve lectures and lessons, extending over a period of four weeks. There will be two classes in operation. As the enrollment is limited to the capacity of the Auditorium, it is advisable to secure reservations NOW.

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Silk duvetyn—peachbloom—cypress bolivia—tinseltone—Argonne—and others, in models adapted from originals by Jenny, Martial et Armand, Rolande, Doucet, Callot Soeurs. Fur trimmings include beaver, brock opossum, taupe nutria, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), French seal (dyed coney) and natural squirrel. 99.50 to 495.00.

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Scores of individual models in this collection.

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Vast assortments of these highly desirable pieces for table service are now to be obtained at Bamberger's.

The pieces are the most beautiful we have ever shown. They are of clear crystal glassware, decorated with gold-encrusted bands, three-quarters of an inch wide. The prices aren't as high as one would expect. The prices range from \$3.25 to \$27.25. Bamberger's—Basement.

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—including special designs for evening gowns.

The glory of the Orient is embodied in vivid metallic ribbons that are used to form wide panels or crushed girdles on gowns of net and lace.

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"These are really little girls' coats," said a woman, inspecting the many dainty, simple models.

17.95 for two to six-year coats of very good velveteen in brown, navy, green—made with round yoke with drop shoulders, and collar, which may be worn high or low. Finished with slit pockets and separate cuffs. Nicely lined and warmly interlined.

6.00 for charming little hats to match.

9.75 to 15.00 for tailored velvet hats, smart and becoming.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

BACK OF THE FIUME TROUBLE

By STEPHEN P. DUGGAN,
Director of the Institute of International
Education.

THE detached observer Italy has made great gains from the war. Her inveterate enemy, to which she was tied by the Triple Alliance through fear, Austria-Hungary, has passed away. Her boundaries have been arranged to give her almost absolute military security. The Adriatic has become an Italian lake. Practically all the terra incerta has been secured. But, however great these gains look to the Italians they appear relatively small when compared to the rewards of Great Britain and France. The Italians have not secured great territorial gains as has the former, nor are they to have a favored position in the division of the German indemnity as has the latter. They resent the fact that they have no "mandates" in the former German colonies. With the loss of control by the Orlando-Sonnino combination, the decadent imperialism that characterized Italian foreign policy has been modified, but it has by no means disappeared.

I found criticism of the allied Governments very frank, particularly of France. It was claimed by some with whom I talked that France could not brook the existence of another great State on the Mediterranean and was really responsible for the obstinate attitude of the Jugoslavs on the Adriatic question. It was certainly significant that while I was in Italy some of the most influential newspapers were arguing that with the disappearance of Austria-Hungary there was no reason

for delaying a rapprochement with Germany. Coming to Fiume, as I did, from Belgrade, I was fully acquainted with the intensity of Jugoslav desire for a fair settlement of the question. I am convinced that, although the Jugoslavs hope for possession of the city, they would be content with its internationalization—with almost anything but Italian possession. I had considerable difficulty in getting permission from the Italian commandant at Trieste to go to Fiume, but obtained it by presenting a letter from the Foreign Office at Rome. The commandant kindly allowed me to go in a military automobile which whizzed through the country back of the Istrian peninsula at the rate of fifty miles an hour—a country where the valleys are thoroughly tilted but the hills and mountain sides are barren and forbidding. When the sea finally bursts upon one's view it is a truly beautiful sight, with the pretty town of Abbazia at the foot of the hills, from which the road goes along the seacoast till one arrives at Fiume.

A visit to Fiume makes one readily understand why both Italy and Jugoslavia are anxious for its possession. It has a splendid harbor, upon the development of which the Hungarian Government spent millions. The docking facilities are of the most modern kind. Ships can tie up at the docks and their contents can be stored in terminals equal to the Bush Terminals at Brooklyn. Fiume has every reason to hope for a great commercial future. In fact, its possibilities seemed to me to equal those of Trieste. The city itself is well built, with fine streets and some impos-

ing public buildings. The City Hall, for example, is one of the handsomest I saw in Europe.

Fiume itself is Italian in its atmosphere. Its architecture is Italian, its mode of outdoor life is what one meets in Italy; 28,000 of its 49,000 inhabitants are Italian. Most of the stores and banks are kept by Austrian Jews, and most of the hotelkeepers and tradesmen speak German. But it is absurd to attempt to separate Fiume from Sussak for administrative purposes. The stream that divides them is nowhere wider than the Breno River. A great number of the people of Sussak simply live there and work in Fiume. In fact, Sussak bears the same relation to Fiume as Brooklyn does to Manhattan. Moreover,

the surrounding hills hem in the two communities from the hinterland as a unit. Now, of the 27,000 inhabitants of Sussak, a large majority are Croats, and if these be added to the minority of Croats in Fiume proper, they have a majority of the total population. I do not believe that, for that reason, they should have control of the city, however. On the other hand, I am convinced that many of the Italian-speaking Fiumians would not be averse to the city's being placed under international control. But they dare not freely express their opinions because of the spiritual terrorism maintained by propagandists from Italy.

Fiume was supposed to be under international control when I was there, but I saw no evidence of it. The Italian flag floated over the City Hall, the Custom House, and all the other public buildings. Italian soldiers patrolled all the streets in pairs. The British, Americans, and French had each a warship in the harbor, the Italians four. The British and French had each 1,000 soldiers, the

Americans a few marines, the Italians, I was told, 10,000 soldiers. Entrance into the town and exit from it were only possible with Italian permission. The walls were everywhere placarded with posters calling upon the citizens to yield to no solution but union with Italy. At night immense electric signs flashed the motto "Italy or Death." Everybody but adherents of union with Italy talked very guardedly. However, the fact that I was an American was usually sufficient to loosen tongues and enabled me to get much information.

I am convinced that to give the city either to Italy or Jugoslavia will only postpone trouble. The Italians consider themselves a more civilized and cultured people than the Croats, and most of them would find it unprofitable to be under Jugoslav sovereignty. Moreover, Americans must not forget the large part that history and tradition play in Europe. The Jugoslavs are convinced that the Italians want the city to stunt its growth in order to prevent competi-

tion with Trieste, and also to prevent the Jugoslavs having adequate access to the sea. This would leave them in the same condition as they were previous to the war, viz., landlocked and economically at the mercy of their seaboard neighbors. I believe that the Nitti Government was sincerely desirous of a sane solution and was moving toward an agreement for international control when d'Annunzio's coup took place. The coup makes the solution infinitely harder, and it will now be difficult to get an Italian Ministry willing to accept the solution that will accompany surrender. In fact, in the excited state of public opinion in Italy, it is a question whether d'Annunzio's coup can be considered a question of internal politics.

D'Annunzio's coup does not affect either the justice or the wisdom of internationalizing Fiume. Short of an American or British mandate, neither of which is likely to be forthcoming, international control is apparently the only solution that promises durable peace.

BEATING THE LUXURY TAX.

EVEN the most opulent woman is reluctant to pay the luxury tax on some article of apparel which, to her, is necessary even though the price may be excessive. Determined not to be fooled, the women are taking matters in their own hands in beating the tax. It is simply a question of cleverness with the needle.

Does not a bit of lace inserted in the silk stocking or bedwork thervon make it much more attractive? Does not the addition of lace on a corset give one much more satisfaction when wearing it? Does not a veil with an interesting figure or flower embroidered on it make it much more stunning than if it were perfectly plain?

So there is a "run" on the plain articles, such as veils, corsets, waists, stockings, and even hats, and milady herself does the rest. A yard and a half of ribbon, five yards of bibe ribbon, or a strip of chiffon two inches wide and two yards long, together with a yard of half-inch satin ribbon, added to one pair of the plain or garden variety of corsets, and who cares whether the Bureau of Internal Revenue decided that corsets are a luxury or one of the necessities of life?

Sew the lace across the top of the two-dollar corset and make little rosettes of the bibe ribbon, or knot the lace loosely at inch intervals and apply as a heading for the lace; then make two larger rosettes and sew on either side of the front bones. If the chiffon is used add it through the centre run the bibe ribbon knotted or rosetted as above, through the centre

run the bibe ribbon knotted or rosetted as above, through the centre

VOTING FOR JUDGES

The following article, by ex-Justice Clarence J. Shearn, is to appear in the September quarterly bulletin of the Woman's City Club, which will be issued tomorrow. Mr. Shearn was asked to write it to inform women voters about the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was appointed to that position in December, 1914, by Governor Glynn, and was subsequently elected to it by both the Democratic and Republican Parties. In 1917 Governor Witman appointed him to the Appellate Division. He resigned May 1, last, to resume practice of his profession.

WE conduct Government by three general agencies, which though intimately related are by our Constitution vested with independent and distinct powers—executive, legislative, and judicial. The judicial powers of the State are mainly vested in the Supreme Court. Its Justices are State officers, but, as their functions touch so intimately the liberties and property rights of the people, they are elected not by all the voters of the State but by the voters of the locality in which their duties are to be performed. For this purpose, and doubtless out of deference to the principle of home rule, the State is divided into judicial districts, to each of which are assigned a number of Justices, supposed to be proportioned to the volume of business to be handled by the courts. Each district elects its own Justices. The First Judicial District comprises the counties of New York and the Bronx; New Jersey comprises the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau and Suffolk. There are thirty-two Justices in the First and twenty Justices in the Second. Each Justice is elected for a term of fourteen years. This year two Justices are to be elected in the First District and one in the Second.

If the women voters realized the extent to which our lives and liberties, our reputations and property, are committed to the safe-keeping of the courts, they would exercise the utmost care and discrimination in voting for Judges—especially this Fall when so many of the candidates have no proper place in selecting a Judge. They tell you nothing of the candidate's character, his sense of justice, his ability, his experience or his untiring industry and these are the essential qualities of a good Judge.

Some of the duties of a Judge emphasize the importance of the office and the qualifications for it. The Legislature enacts prohibition of night work by women; it passes a child welfare bill; it decides to regulate the distribution and sale of milk; it adopts a minimum wage for women; it provides for insurance against occupational diseases. In each supposed case, powerful interests are immediately and adversely affected, and in each case public sentiment sharply divides. The legislation is inevitably attacked as contrary to the provisions or scheme of our Constitution. The decision is committed to the Supreme Court.

The Public Service Commission is asked for authority to raise the rate of fare. The selfish interests of millions of fare-payers conflict with the selfish interests of invested millions. If the power is exercised and challenged, the Supreme Court must decide the issue. An election is contested for fraud in the count. Upon the result may depend the Governorship or control of the Legislature. Party spirit runs high. Yet to

Judges is committed a summary investigation of the charges and counter-charges and a final counting of contested ballots.

In these, or in the dozens of similar matters of vital interest, what good citizen would tolerate partisanship? Who would not demand, rather, character, sense of justice, ability, experience? Take some of the innumerable matters more personal in their nature, that fall to a Judge to decide. In domestic relations, the right to a divorce or separation, custody of children and allowance for support, commitment to or release from insane asylums and appointment of suitable persons to care for the estates of incompetents; appointment of a trustee under a will, where the trustee selected by the deceased testator has died; selection of a receiver for the business, where you and your partner have disagreed; enjoining the use by another of a trademark or trade name which you have after years of work built up; setting aside fraudulent transfers of property by some cheating debtor who has imposed upon you; following and impounding for you, in spite of disguise and artifice, the proceeds of an investment you have been induced to make by fraud—in all these, and countless kindred cases of vital personal import, the decision is committed to a Judge. Here, the power of attorney which by your ballot you grant to act for you and your adversary in matters of such intimate importance!

A large part of the work of a Judge is to preside over trials by jury. Each Justice tries several hundred of such cases a year. He has to deal with the time of busy men who constitute the juries; he has to guide and hold in check contending lawyers pressing for advantage; he has to deal with shifty witnesses and assist the jury in arriving at the truth; he has to rule quickly on often difficult and controlling questions of law; and he has to charge the jury on the legal principles at stake. It is for him to decide whether a case has been made out, and after the Judge's verdict has been rendered, it is the duty of the trial Justice to set it aside if he deems it to be against the weight of the evidence, or if it is too high or too low in amount. In all these things the Judge must act with due regard to established law, as made known by precedent and statute. A mistake means a new trial and years of litigation. Indecision means confusion and delay. Unfairness means a denial of justice, for most litigants cannot afford to appeal.

Picture yourself, therefore, suing for a grievous slander upon your reputation, for an unlawful arrest or malicious prosecution, for an unwarranted breach of contract, for any serious injury to person or property; or picture yourself sued for huge damages for some trifling injury, or for the misconduct of another, or being made the target of blackmail. When your day in court comes, the ultimate result, which may mean everything to you, will largely turn upon the character, the sense of justice, the ability and experience of the trial Justice—perhaps one of the very two you will vote for in November.

How to find out who possesses these qualities is the difficult thing in a big city like New York. If any of the candidates have served for many years in the same office the task is simple. Ask their fellow-Judges, their Jurymen, or any good lawyer. As for the others, one should read the reports of the bar associations, consider the candidates' records, their sponsors, and the opinion of independent men and women and independent newspapers. Bearing in mind the importance of the office and that the term is for fourteen years, every serious woman voter should make her vote count by disregarding party affiliations and taking the trouble to ascertain that the men of her choice for Justices of the Supreme Court are men of character, sense of justice, ability, experience and industry.

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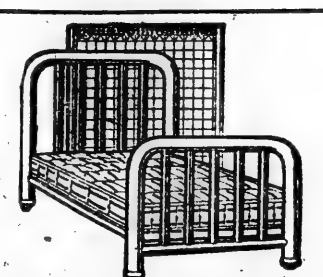
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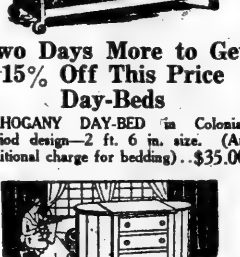
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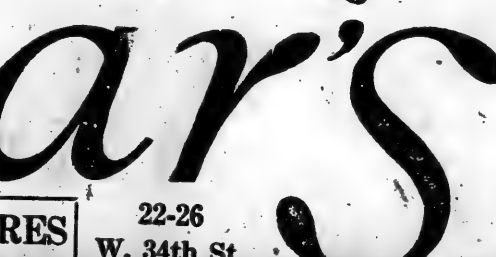
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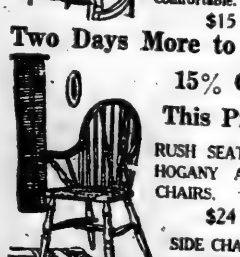
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STRAIGHT LINES IN FALL FASHIONS

Glimpses Into the Season's Prospects, Both of Paris Models and American Adaptations

JUST as the winter fashions are standing on the threshold, as it were, there is evident a large uncertainty as to what they really will be. The silhouette is the thing—the crux of the matter—and about it hang all of the controversies and the arguments pro and con. For so many seasons past we have indulged in a straight and untruncated line that we find ourselves utterly sunk into the habit and quite unwilling to make any decided change without some very good reason for so doing.

It has become an established fact, whether or not every one who is interested cares to recognize it, that the American woman has a mind of her own with regard to fashion. No longer will she allow a new style to be foisted upon her just because it is new and regardless of whether it suits the exigencies of her figure and her needs.

She has not always been an independent in the matter of dress, however. She may have been her husband's willing slave. For many years she followed blindly what the Parisian couturier said she must do in the way of radical changes from season to season. She enlarged her sleeves or she stiffened her skirts or she consented to be holed up and down the street with the greatest alacrity, if only she were told that it was the latest thing to do. But since the war, and because of the interruptions in transportation, not only of clothes, but of ideas, she has boded out in a distinct character of her own. Because it is characteristic and her own, it is wholly charming and delightful.

For this season the panner and the hoop skirt have been suggested to us. We are looking them over. As a mass we women are considering whether we will decide to adopt them as a regular thing in our lives or whether we will leave them waiting coldly on the curb unnoticed in the light of our daily wearing apparel. And for those of varying tastes there are varying styles of apparel, for in New York can be found just now everything from the latest Parisian creation to the latest freak costume made for the adornment only of the Greenwich Village maiden. In between are vast gradations of style—something to suit every taste and every pocketbook, though as yet it is almost too early to say just exactly what the prevailing style will be. It takes a month or two for the new ideas to take root or to be rejected, and for a normal relation to be established between the woman and her new winter attire.

As for the American fashions, those which have appeared and have been shown as picked favorites are still on the straight and simple lines. The chemise dress is "the thing" among the most fashionable houses showing

their new Fall things. It is a long chemise frock, usually, and because of this it has an underkirt used to break the monotony of the line.

A chemise dress, to look its best, should be worn very short, because it is only in this way that the proportion can be gracefully cared for. This the



Dress of Blue Serge With White Waistcoat.

French women do to perfection. They put on a dress of scant proportions and simple lines, they wear it very short, it has no sleeves to speak of—and the effect of the whole is so near perfection that it cannot help but be charming. After then, our chemise dresses with their underskirts added and their sleeves properly lengthened look just a bit heavy and overdone. They make one feel as though a bit of slicing here and there would not damage their souls in the

least. In other words, they look like adaptations—which they are—and adaptations are never as good as are originals. It is just a little lesson to the effect that if the American women do not like Paris fashions as they come and without changes then they really should have distinct fashions of their own which, after all, will be better suited to their figures.

In Paris the dressmakers think American women are pining away for Parisian fashions, because the American soldiers were so enchanted with the French women. In one of their papers they printed an article to this effect saying that the soldiers had gone home raving



One of the New Draped Shapes Made Without Trimming.

over the beautifully dressed French women to such an extent that, from now on, American women would accept nothing but Paris fashions. The case does not seem to be as bad as that. As a matter of fact the French women are beautifully groomed, but they dress according to their type, which is short and rounded and plump, whereas an American woman is rather more tall and thin when she is taken as a type.

As the models passed by at the openings in Paris, they were lovely to behold. One could not imagine greater appropriateness of dress than theirs. Now, since those same gowns have been imported and one sees them on the models in New York, somehow they have lost a little of their flavor. They are beautiful, but the girls who wear them are better suited to another type of garment if the truth is looked squarely in the face. They are Americans after all, and that as a type is far different from the French.

The first thing that a woman thinks about wearing during these present coolish days is the one-piece dress, and never before has this garment been de-

veloped to such a remarkable degree of simplicity and beauty. There are no extra bits of gingerbread anywhere to be seen. All of the lines are pure—calculated to make the wearers look their best.

One of the best of the blue serge or wool velour street models had but the slightest trimming, all of the attention being given to the fit and the cut. Worn with tight turbans and interesting looking veils, these dresses are the smartest things seen just now at the smart gathering places of women. And usually the hat is dark, also. The color, if there is any, is in plaques or bits of embroidery on the dress.

A blue serge dress from Paris has everything to recommend it for the wear of the American woman, with little or no adaptation. It is cut on the chemise line for a foundation. Then, just at the hips below the low waisted belt, there is the slightest sort of a puff made by running three little tucks for about six inches across either hip. The front of the dress is cut to an inch or two below the belt, and the sides left the cut are turned back and faced with the same material to make revers. With this is worn a frill of handkerchief linen pleated and hem-stitched in the daintiest way, and this in its turn is attached to a little hand-sewn vest which shows only the ghost of itself between the revers and the frill.

Another frock for Fall street wear is made of a light weight of silk duvetyn. There is no material lovelier when it comes to the weighty consideration of lines. It has a way of assuming the most graceful line possible to the figure with which it is concerned, positively transforming any tendency to heaviness or overweight. This frock has for its waistcoat a square pleated



garment running up into a high wired collar of lace and showing a little lace bow directly under the chin. This is one of the new ideas for Fall—the high collar. Somehow the high collar has a very dressed-up look about it. It is not nearly so negligible a thing as the low neck under a suit, and it has the advantage also of setting off a certain type of tailored hat in the best possible way.

Many of the new street frocks are made with low, long waists, which are pressed down to the very last possible inch, or they drop several inches below this point, all according to the size and proportions of the figure wearing them. This is also true of evening dresses; the older they grow the more they show new models, the longer the waists seem to become. Many of the bodices are low waisted and quite straight in cut, so that, if the figure is well corseted, the effect is a perfectly flat front—something which seems much to be desired in this nation that loves the long, straight line.

The new evening dresses are showing a good deal of draping, and with the heavier materials are combined exquisite shades of silk net and chiffon, the former material being perhaps the most popular. Silk net can be done into ruffles and bouffant puffs to the last limit of pannier and hip effects. In Paris some of the designers are positively partial to the hoop skirt with layers of maline and lace falling over it. For young girls' party and dance dresses these are the bits of the season, though for older women no doubt the draped gowns will be more in favor.

Along with all the picturesqueness to which the season's clothes are tending, the hats hold their own. Of course, these are always room for the picture effect in hats. Drooping plumes twist around huge brims and fall over the shoulders, regardless of the fact that they cost enough to scare a millionaire. From out of the closet and moth balls come all of the plumes of bygone days, stored away to hide the hour of their revival.

When the hats are not rolling and plumed they are apt to verge to the other extreme and be made with the utmost simplicity of line or actually with no trimming at all.

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COLLECTORS OF QUEER DEBTS

Women's Organization Has to Deal with a Combination of Lack of Scruple and Simple-Mindedness

HAS there been an epidemic of mid-Summer madness among the women of the city this year which has made them lend their hard-earned dollars to amiable—and otherwise—gentlemen who don't pay back? Is a question that is being asked by the Working Women's Protective Union, which for over half a century has been looking after the interests of women and getting their money back from people who have been trying to defraud them.

The actual work for which the W. W. P. U. was organized was to get salaries for wage earning women from people who refused to pay them, but to its new office, 289 Fourth Avenue, all sorts of queer cases come in. In this year many of them have been cases of the amiable women who lend their money without the slightest security. They are not large sums, as such things go, but \$30 in these hard times means a great deal to a woman who is supporting herself, and perhaps her family as well, and this is the kind that the silly season has been sending to the union recently.

One of those women, in uniform, who spends the greater part of her days in the depths of the subway, shopping tickets for the company, came to the union not long ago to see if it could recover some money that she had lent to such a "pleasant gentleman" who passed through the gate where she chopped tickets a number of times and had finally passed through for good-taking with him \$2 of the ticket-chopper lady's dollars.

She was a big, middle-aged, healthy Irishwoman, with respectability and common sense written large upon her, and even with a sense of humor. She showed as she made her appearance in the office and remarked, sheepishly: "You'll tell me for being such a fool when I tell you what I've done."

Then she told the story about the "pleasant gentleman" who had gone through the gate many times, and always with a pleasant word. They had become so well acquainted that one day he called at her house and incidentally remarked upon a casual need of \$30, which had been immediately given him. After that having left the \$30 at home in his pocket pocket, he had needed \$3, which the ticket chopper had handed over to him at the gate. That was the last time for he returned no more.

Had the ticket chopper, for instance, been out anywhere with the pleasant gentleman, the lawyer of the union asked, and being told of a few visits to the movies he queried respectfully: "Now why should a sensible, respectable woman like you go off anywhere with a man she knew no more than that?"

"Well, I suppose I was a little loose some," said the ticket chopper. "Of course she knew the man's name—he had told her, a very respectable one—and his place of business, with a railway. At the railway office, however, they had never heard of him."

Another case is that of a man who has a revered and not M. D. to his name, though he is running some kind of a hospital which is still going on in spite of some complaints against him. The woman, who was a nurse in this case, a real professional one, is working to support herself and an invalid son who was at the man's hospital somewhere.

down on Long Island. The reverend gentleman planned, it seemed, to take another place, much better located, somewhere up the river, above New York, but he lacked money to fix up a suitable apartment for the son. The mother handed over \$60 for the purpose, having before that paid \$18 advance in board. Then her troubles began.

The establishment was moved, but the woman's son did not move with it, and it was some time before she found him in another Long Island town where there are hospitals for the insane. In one of which, a small place, he had been put for \$8 a week, though she was paying \$12. This complaint was turned over by the woman to another society, which could better handle the case, and in the meantime two different aunts came to the union to complain of wages due from the same man, and reported the worst of conditions at the establishment, all the dealers supplying the place, among them those furnishing butter, eggs, and milk, the greatest need of the patients, unpaid and discontinuing their services. The place, however, is going on and advertising in the most respectable New York papers, attracting attention because the prices of board are reasonable.

Another woman wants \$70 and 6 per cent interest for the money she lent a man for the funeral expenses of his wife, who was her friend. At the time he was short of money, and could a good friend do less? But the widower forgot the debt, and it was not until the lawyer of the union called upon him that his memory was quickened. He has paid a good part of the money already. "But I'll pay no interest," he says.

Business men do queer things sometimes. There is one in an office building downtown who engages one of the charwomen in the building to sweep out his office every day. It was little additional work, and she agreed to do it for \$3 a month. This was another polite gentleman. He wasn't around at the hour the cleaner was, and, the cleaning woman being amiable herself, the little affair ran on for about three years until the man owed \$78.50, quite a tidy little sum to pay and to receive. He has now handed over to the union's lawyer \$30, and the rest will probably come in time. It would not be a pleasant case for which to be haled into court.

Men are not the only ones who do not pay their debts. The union calls the dressmakers the worst culprits of all. Whether it is because their women customers do not pay them or not, there is always one or more of them on the union's books in debt to high-salaried employees, the cutters and fitters especially. Sometimes they pay a little at a time. Sometimes "Madame" closes the place and leaves the State, and sometimes the place is closed for her, her financial difficulties being many.

any length of time comes in that time to feel that keeping is owing. Nine times out of ten it never gets back to the original owner. So it was with this mattress of the "best white eured" the keeper refused to give it up. It is hard like to have your heart strings curled around a household possession and lose it, and the union is now trying to reclaim the mattress for its owner.

Women are foolish also, it seems, about taking positions with no regular guarantee of payment or any understanding that can be taken hold of in an effort to get pay for them. One woman was placed by a church in a private home where she was called a companion, but was actually a working housekeeper. There was no regular agreement about wages, and off and on 50 cents was handed to her until she had been working two years and nine months and she had received altogether only a few dollars. Then she came to ask the union what there was to do about it. The members of the family have since offered to settle for \$100, but in these days, when every one is receiving high pay, the worker thinks \$3 a month is too little.

Another "nice respectable" woman, Canadian, New England trained, took service for part of a year with a woman worker who forgot to pay her. The war worker later appeared at the union's office and wept copiously and said that the money for her cook was at a certain judge's office. In his waiting for her, but she discovered that the cook was a Bolshevik and had been telling tales about her, the war worker, and if she would retract all would be well. Investigation showed that the cook had a good record of three years' past service in a big establishment where she went every Summer for \$50 a month. In the meantime the war worker has left town.

Sometimes the women do not understand like the women workers from a big arms factory who thought they were to be cheated out of certain bonuses they expected. One of them was a good patriot, had gladly sent two boys to the front, wouldn't take a cent from the Red Cross while she had her own "two husky hands" to support herself, but she did want all the money coming to her.

Reasoned out, it was only a matter of waiting until her name was reached in the alphabetical order of payment on the arms company's payroll.

Demonstrators who show how foods and cooking arrangements can be used are among those who frequently get into trouble. That is one of the lines of business in which "no previous experience is needed"; the women are not business women and sometimes they expect more money than they have earned. Six girls who had been employed for some new kind of art work came together to the union. One, an expert wood worker, had been engaged at \$30 a week and the others at \$15, and they had not received the money. There it was said that an officer who was in charge had kept the money and the heads were glad to make good immediately.

There are any number of people ready to cheat women out of money due them if they can. The union finds, but also, that the women are themselves very often in an old-fashioned trap, but the union, which is an old conservative agency, keeps anything but their own case for



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PENROSE, SPOKESMAN OF REFORM

Pennsylvania Boss and Senator Talks of Clean City Government in Philadelphia

By CHARLES R. MICHAEL.

AND now Boies Penrose, Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, talks like a reformer. His text, the defeat of the contractor bosses in the recent primary election in Philadelphia, the change from sordid political domination to progressive methods in municipal and State affairs.

Senator Penrose stands out nationally as a typical political boss. He rose to power through the machinations of the Cameron-Quay machine, of which his family had been factors for more than three-quarters of a century. His rise to prominence and power was accomplished while Pennsylvania was under the control of corporations and one of the worst machines in the history of the country, a machine that demanded contracts and sustenance from the people.

Today, after the longest uninterrupted career of any man in national life at the Capitol, at the apex of his Senatorial services, the Chairman of the powerful Finance Committee, Mr. Penrose says that through the defeat of the Vares and the election of his candidate, J. Hampton Moore, in the Mayoralty contest in Philadelphia, just closed, the last vestige of contractor regime has been routed and the Government turned over to the people. In his opinion Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania, will become the best governed city in the union through the new city charter under which the city begins operations next year.

Penrose is Gratiified.

In an interview, given after his return from the Philadelphia campaign against the contractor leaders, Senator Penrose expressed great gratification over the overthrow of the machine, assured the country that Pennsylvania and Philadelphia would become models for state and municipal governments, and added that he wanted to devote himself to important problems affecting the welfare of the people—to be known as a statesman rather than a political boss. "That Mr. Penrose can take front place in the Senate if he devotes himself to legislation as assiduously as he has to Pennsylvania politics, is the belief of his associates, who look upon him as one of the ablest and strongest men in the Senate. So after one of the longest and most varied careers Penrose, honor man at Harvard, during the college days of President Roosevelt, is striving to make for himself a record as a statesman.

"I am personally much gratified with the result of the primary election in Philadelphia," he said to his interviewer. "It restores the Government of the city to the people. My only desire in connection with the new Mayor's administration is that he will be able to life the municipal government out of the sordid political conditions it has been in for many years, and elevate it to high standards of efficiency. I hope to see the expectations entertained for the new city charter largely fulfilled. Philadelphia, instead of being a reproach throughout the country, ought to become in a short time a subject of general commendation for municipal improvement and development upon modern progressive lines.

"It is generally conceded that Governor Sproul's administration has attained a very high standard of efficiency. In fact, while I do not feel like being in a position of boasting about home affairs, I venture the assertion that the personnel and standards in the State Government of Pennsylvania will bear comparison with any other State in the union, and probably, taken as a whole, surpass any other State.

Time for National Affairs.

"I am glad to feel, because of changed conditions in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, that I can in the future remain in Washington devotedly engaged without interruption to the many important questions pressing in Congress in this great crisis in the world's history. I want to be able to study these great questions and give my undivided time to writing legislation."

Senator Penrose in 1887, as a member of the State Senate, aided in writing and passing what is known as the Bullitt charter, under which Philadelphia has operated ever since. This charter is modeled after the Brooklyn plan, made famous by the late Seth Low. It concentrates all the power in the Mayor. The new charter for Philadelphia, under which the next administration will operate, abolishes the two Chamber Councils of 144 members and creates a body of 21 members upon the basis of one Councilman for each 20,000 assessed voters. Each Councilman receives a salary of \$5,000 a year. The new charter provides also for a modern fire department, and for the city to do its street cleaning and collect garbage, unless the new Council and the new Mayor decide to let contracts for the work, in

which case the contracts may be let for a period of five years. Other reforms place important duties on the paid Council, the theory being that power should not be concentrated in the Mayor, as under the present charter.

"Problems of municipal government are second to none in importance in public affairs in the United States," said Mr. Penrose. "Tremendous increases in urban populations since the civil war period, and especially during the last two or three decades, which have witnessed remarkable industrial development throughout the country, have brought questions of municipal administration acutely to the fore.

"It may well be doubted whether any formula of municipal organization and administration has yet been found which would successfully apply to cities in general. Local conditions and populations differ widely in different sections, and there is great divergence even among cities existing under the same State rule. Ready-made garments for American municipalities have not yet been devised; of necessity, the cloth must be cut to fit each particular case.

Doves with Partisan Politics.

"Nevertheless, one general principle has clearly established itself; that municipal government increases in efficiency in the exact ratio in which it is divorced from partisan politics. This conclusion might also be stated, in my judgment, party efficiency and capacity for general public service increases in the ratio in which it disentangles itself from municipal politics. For instance, party principles are not even a secondary consideration in the Democratic 'Tammany' machine in New York or the Republican contractors' machine in Philadelphia. Each of them exists solely to promote selfish interests, and each of them is an incubus and a liability to the party with which it is aligned.

"No system of municipal government which serves for administrative efficiency—commission rule, city business management, or any of the forms which the gamut from experiment to success can function properly or completely by along party lines. Non-partisan nomination and election of municipal officers, and their responsibility direct to the people without the confusing intervention of the party titles of national or State political organizations, is an essential for efficiency in city administration. It is an absurdity to mix protection or free trade with highway paving or garbage disposal; to mix the League of Nations or the Monroe Doctrine with trolley fares or street cleaning.

"Evolution is better than revolution, however, which explains, and to many minds still justifies, the lingering hold which party politics retains upon many, even a large majority of American municipalities. At least it explains what is the principal shortcoming of the new municipal charter which the Legislature of Pennsylvania has given to Philadelphia. This instrument falls short in that it does not definitely and at once cut away the influence of partisan nomination, election and responsibility for municipal rule—what ultimately must follow if Philadelphia is to enjoy the full benefits of efficient self-government.

The New Charter's Merits.

"But nevertheless Philadelphia, most conservative, most glorious, and most American of American cities, has in its new charter an instrument and opportunity for advancement such as has never been presented in its municipal history. Given full and free expression of public will at the polls, it will take a tremendous forward step among its sister cities and forever repudiate the brand of 'corrupt and contented.'

"With the framing of the charter I had absolutely nothing to do. It was the work of a committee of public-spirited citizens, who had devoted unselfish study and attention to the subject of municipal reform for many years. With their objects and purposes I was in entire and hearty sympathy, and gave my unreserved pledge to aid, to the best of my ability, the passing of the legislation they projected. To avoid even the appearance of partisan or factional interest, I refrained from making any suggestions as to policy or form of the proposed legislation, believing that both should be left absolutely to the judgment of their fellow citizens' committee having the new charter project in charge.

"The Charter Committee took the Bullitt bill, under which Philadelphia has been governed for thirty-two years, as the basis for the new charter. The cardinal and outstanding feature of the Bullitt bill, hailed in its day as a wonderful piece of reform legislation, was the concentration of municipal authority in the hands of the Mayor. From the consolidation act of 1854, which merged in one city government a large number of districts and boroughs that had previously held independent existence within the county boundaries, down to the passage of the Bullitt bill, the city suffered greatly from the loose, heterogeneous and unco-ordinated system that was inherited from pre-consolidation days.

and responsibility in the Mayor, under the Bullitt bill, was the opposite swing of the pendulum. Arbitrary political misuse of the Mayor's power gave rise to the contractor oligarchy which has been in the saddle virtually ever since the Bullitt charter went into effect. The contractors became more powerful than the source from which they drew their strength. Corrupt or go-ahead Mayors became political puppets in their hands; reform or personally independent Mayors have been impotent to make headway against them.

"The new charter, while adhering to the fundamental theory of the responsibility of the Mayor, devises a system of checks and balances to overcome the abuses heretofore lodged in the municipal system. Most important is the substitution of a single-chambered City Council of twenty-one members for the unwieldy two-chambered Select and Common Councils of 148 members—cumbersome bodies heretofore entirely under contractor control.

"Strict civil-service provisions to remove police and firemen from politics; inauguration of a business-like budget system for city departments; provision for the city to do its own street cleaning, garbage collection, and other public works, which have heretofore been sources of contract favoritism, corruption, and scandal; and numerous other provisions to cover weak and dangerous spots in the present city charter, are embodied in the new piece of legislation. The framers and sponsors may take justifiable pride in producing one of the most important and comprehensive municipal charters laws ever enacted in this country.

"It has been my observation in public affairs that many laws sincerely designed and ardently urged for the betterment of conditions have been, as the case with the personal registration law in its application to Philadelphia, converted into engines of oppression and fraud upon the public interest. While this fact is not at all an argument against remedial and correct legislation of this character, it at least illustrates the necessity of care and far-sightedness in the framing of such laws, and public discrimination in the selection of agents to enforce them.

Non-Voting Citizens.

"Philadelphia would have overwhelmingly thrown off the contractors' yoke two years ago had not a scandal-laden registration board throttled a municipal election by depriving thousands of citizens of their votes, either through intimidation or high-handed methods in misadministering the law. Nevertheless ultimate responsibility for municipal misrule falls heavily upon the citizens

themselves for their lack of exercise of the fundamental duty of citizenship—voting. For instance, to take the most recent figures, last Spring the registration of voters in Philadelphia was only 241,000 out of 418,800 assessed voters—more than 175,000 citizens having failed to register. Allowing for fraud in the contractor-padded assessor lists, removals and all other disqualifications, it is safe to say that there were at least 100,000 citizens in the city who did not take the trouble to qualify for expressing their will at the polls.

"The people alone can remedy this condition," concluded Mr. Penrose, "and this they did in the primary last week. They showed, what is always the case, that the people are supreme over any machine when they make up their minds to assert their rights.

Philadelphia broke the bonds of contractor rule, and in doing so set an example to other cities suffering under a like ill. Under an honest Mayor, operating under the most modern charter, Philadelphia gives promise of having an efficient administration and resuming its place in the van of American municipalities.

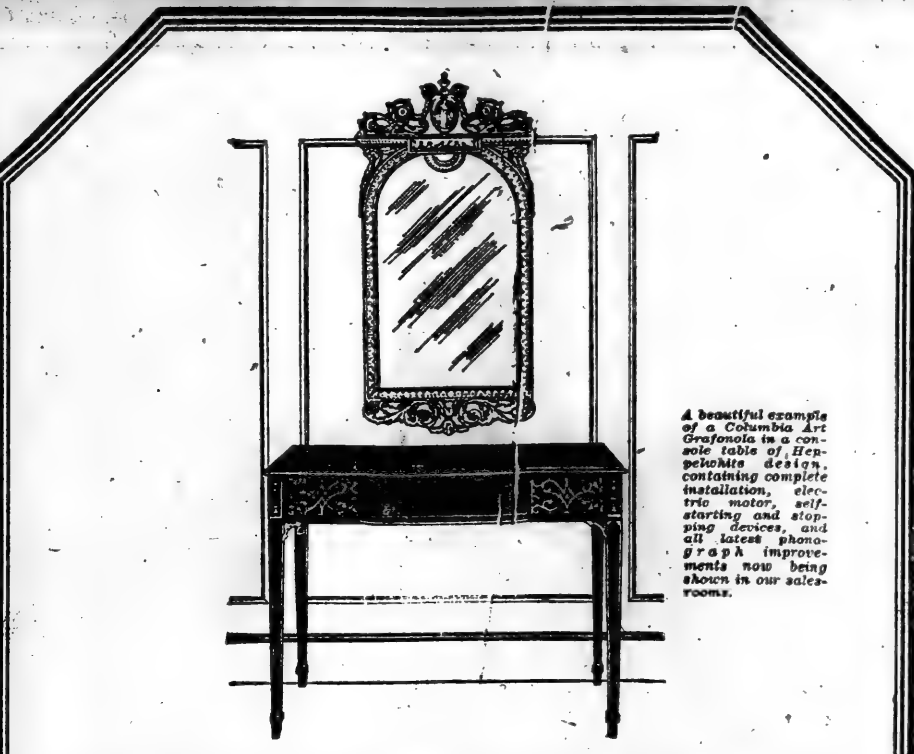
Philadelphia for years dominated the destinies of Pennsylvania politics and big majorities have always been given to the Republican ticket through the control of contractor leaders, Durham, McNichol, and finally the Vares. The first two are dead, but the system inherited by the Vares, street cleaning and utility company contractors, was still powerful until their away was slightly weakened with the election of Governor Sproul.

In the last primary in Philadelphia which nominated Representative J. Hampton Moore, supported by Senator Penrose and reformers, they went down to defeat and with them the machine built upon municipal contracts, the control of office holders and assessment of police and firemen.

The power of the contractors was obtained from controlling the Mayor, in whom, as has been said, the old charter concentrated all municipal power. The Mayor was supposed to be directly responsible to the people. He became under the old system directly responsible to the contractors who elected and controlled him.

Under this system one or more contractors set about to elect or control the Mayor, who practically abdicated his functions in their favor. These contractors were thus able to create a political machine impregnable in character, except when the people were aroused to the highest pitch, which seldom occurred, or in case of bitter factional strife inside the machine, which likewise was infrequent.

Under the late Mayor Ashbridge the machine was developed. Durham and McNichol were then the contractor leaders. Under the present Mayor the Vares, State Senator Edwin H. Vares and Representative William B. Vares, are the contractor leaders and were the real powers until the recent primaries eliminated them. The operation of the gunmen in the election two years ago, in which a policeman and several others were killed, for which eleven men are now serving jail sentences brought the terrible political condition to a climax.



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First

In August The New York Times published more advertising and showed a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

Morning Newspapers.	August, 1919.	Gain over August, 1918.
The New York Times	1,460,544	594,841
Second newspaper	1,377,806	280,954
Third newspaper	871,312	301,012
Fourth newspaper	567,918	349,319
Fifth newspaper	464,618	273,968
Sixth newspaper	443,790	33,656

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U. S. Government Public Auction Sale

ORDNANCE DISTRICT SALVAGE BOARD
MAJOR W. J. GRINDEN, Chairman,

Will Sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1919, at 11 A. M. at the Plant of the INTERNATIONAL ARMS & FUZE COMPANY, Grove St. & Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. MATERIAL & EQUIPMENT AS FOLLOWS:

Aluminum, dismantled & grain.	2,800 gals.	100 LAYERS	
Aluminum, dismantled & grain.	2,800 gals.	Gibbs, Ryerson, Stetson, Fletcher, Bore & Turner, Bridgford, Scott, Latham, Williams.	
Aluminum, dismantled & grain.	2,800 gals.	10 ELKOT MOTORS & GEN.	
Aluminum, dismantled & grain.	2,800 gals.	Ward, General Electric, Fairbanks, Morse, General Wheeler, Allen Chalmers, Messager & Van Winkle.	
Aluminum, dismantled & grain.	2,800 gals.	10 GRINDERS	
Aluminum, dismantled & grain.	2,800 gals.	Gibbs, Gardner, Wilmouth & Rodan, Woodward, Planers, Oil Furnaces, Hurns & Rivers, Electric Trucks, Jack Lift and Hand Trucks, J. H. Hand Air Com., Hyatt Roller Bearings, 10 Tons, 20 Tons, 40 Tons, 60 Tons, 80 Tons, 100 Tons, 120 Tons, 140 Tons, 160 Tons, 180 Tons, 200 Tons, 220 Tons, 240 Tons, 260 Tons, 280 Tons, 300 Tons, 320 Tons, 340 Tons, 360 Tons, 380 Tons, 400 Tons, 420 Tons, 440 Tons, 460 Tons, 480 Tons, 500 Tons, 520 Tons, 540 Tons, 560 Tons, 580 Tons, 600 Tons, 620 Tons, 640 Tons, 660 Tons, 680 Tons, 700 Tons, 720 Tons, 740 Tons, 760 Tons, 780 Tons, 800 Tons, 820 Tons, 840 Tons, 860 Tons, 880 Tons, 900 Tons, 920 Tons, 940 Tons, 960 Tons, 980 Tons, 1,000 Tons, 1,020 Tons, 1,040 Tons, 1,060 Tons, 1,080 Tons, 1,100 Tons, 1,120 Tons, 1,140 Tons, 1,160 Tons, 1,180 Tons, 1,200 Tons, 1,220 Tons, 1,240 Tons, 1,260 Tons, 1,280 Tons, 1,300 Tons, 1,320 Tons, 1,340 Tons, 1,360 Tons, 1,380 Tons, 1,400 Tons, 1,420 Tons, 1,440 Tons, 1,460 Tons, 1,480 Tons, 1,500 Tons, 1,520 Tons, 1,540 Tons, 1,560 Tons, 1,580 Tons, 1,600 Tons, 1,620 Tons, 1,640 Tons, 1,660 Tons, 1,680 Tons, 1,700 Tons, 1,720 Tons, 1,740 Tons, 1,760 Tons, 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BOYS are hard on clothes! Mothers know boys will play ball and leap frog, slide down cellar doors and banisters, vault fences and run foot races—and every jump and slide and strain tears and wears the fabrics, pulls apart the seams, rips off buttons. Heretofore, boys' suits quickly went to pieces. You'll find the remedy in such clothes as

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Two-Style Knickerbocker Suit. Can be worn as belt all around-model or the new waist seam style. Coat lined with good quality mohair. Pants are full lined. Sizes, 7 to 18 years. State size. Shipping weight, 3½ lbs. Your choice of four patterns.

- 40A1—14-ounce wool cassimere. Color, gray. Price, \$12.85
- 40A2—14-ounce wool cassimere. Color, brown. Price, \$12.85
- 40A3—14-ounce wool cassimere. Olive green. Price, \$12.85
- 40A4—14-ounce wool cassimere. Blue with stripes. Price, \$12.85

Boyville Full Lined Pants to Match—Price, \$3.85

Priced especially low. Order an extra pair of pants with the suit. Sizes, 7 to 18 years. State size. Shipping weight, 1½ pounds.

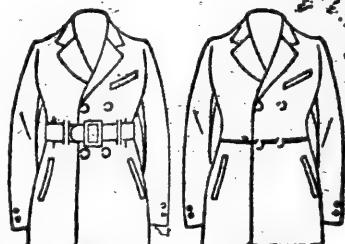
- 40A5—Pants to match Suit 40A1. Price, \$3.85
- 40A6—Pants to match Suit 40A2. Price, \$3.85
- 40A7—Pants to match Suit 40A3. Price, \$3.85
- 40A8—Pants to match Suit 40A4. Price, \$3.85

Boyville Cap to Match—Price, 98c

One-Piece Top Winter Golf Style Cap made of same material as suit. Full lined. Stitched band. Long visor. Cloth lined inside pull-down band. Sizes, 6½, 6¾, 6½, 6¾ and 7. State size. Average shipping weight, 9 ounces.

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- 40A10—Cap to match Suit 40A2. Price, 98c
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- 40A12—Cap to match Suit 40A4. Price, 98c

If by parcel, post add amount of postage according to weight and zone



"Boyville" Suit can be worn in two ways—with belt or in the new waist seam style.

Boyville Stockings

Boys' Fine Ribbed, Medium Weight Stockings. Made from two threads of fine quality cotton yarn, with an extra thread knit into the knees and tops. Toes and heels of three-thread yarn. Sizes, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. State size. Shipping weight, each pair, 4 ounces.

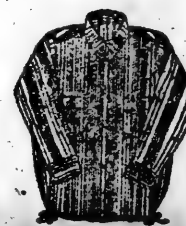
77A26250—Black. Price, 3 pairs for...\$1.00



Boyville Shoes

Foot form shape, gunmetal finish side leather lace shoe with dull leather top. All leather low heel, leather inner-sole and counter. Full vamp, not cut off under the tip. Medium heavy sole, Goodyear welt. State size. Shipping weight, 1½ to 2 pounds.

- 15A375371—Little folks' sizes, 9 to 13½. Price, \$3.45
- 15A374910—Boys' sizes, 1 to 5½. Price, 3.95
- 15A374123—Young men's sizes, 6 to 9. Price, 4.75



Boyville Blouse

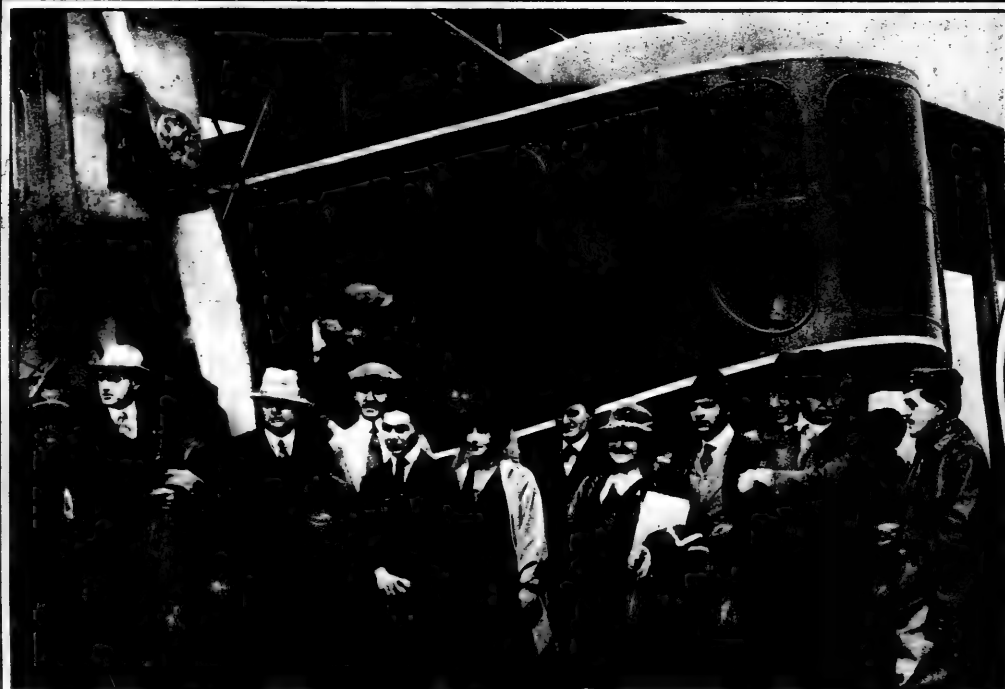
Made of mercerized cotton poplin; seams double stitched. Attached collar has buttonholes on points and pearl links. Two breast pockets. Three-ply open style cuffs with button and buttonhole. Size, 6 to 15 years. State size. Shipping weight, 6 ounces.

40A13—Price.....\$1.00



THE LAWSON AIR LINER, WITH SIXTEEN PASSENGERS ON BOARD, PASSING OVER NEW YORK HARBOR IN FLIGHT FROM MINEOLA, L. I., TO WASHINGTON, D. C., SEEN FROM A SECOND AIRPLANE WHICH WAS WITNESSED A FEW MOMENTS LATER WHILE MAKING A FORCED LANDING NEAR SOUTH BEACH, S. I., THE LAWSON PLANE, HOWEVER, REACHING WASHINGTON IN SAFETY IN 4 HOURS 20 MINUTES.

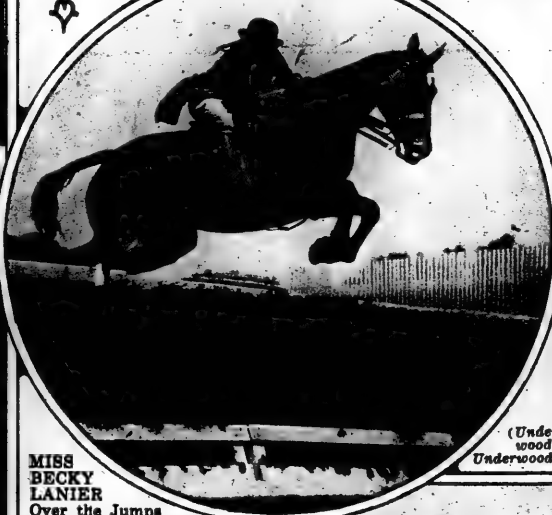
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PASSENGERS OF THE AIR LINER LAWSON IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL ON BOLLING FIELD, WASHINGTON.

HAVING COMPLETED THE FIRST LEG OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT FROM MINEOLA, L. I., TO THE PACIFIC COAST. IN THE GROUP, LEFT TO RIGHT, ARE: MISS CATHERINE BRODY, F. A. STEELE, MRS. STEELE, C. F. SCHORY, RICHARD WRIGHTMAN, FRANK SCHABER, VINCENT J. BURANELLI, CHIEF ENGINEER; MISS FELICITY BURANELLI, CHARLES FOX, PILOT; MRS. RICHARD WHITE, EVAN J. DAVID, TRACY H. LEWIS, ALBERT W. LAWSON, DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF THE AIRSHIP, AND MAJOR SCANLON, COMMANDER OF BOLLING FIELD.

(© International Film Service.)



MISS BECKY LANIER
OVER THE JUMPS
AT PIPING ROCK WITH
BOLLING, WINNER
AMONG HUNTERS AND
JUMPERS IN THE MID-
DLEWEIGHT CLASS, AND
RUNNER-UP IN THE
CORINTHIAN CLASS.

(Under-
wood &
Underwood.)

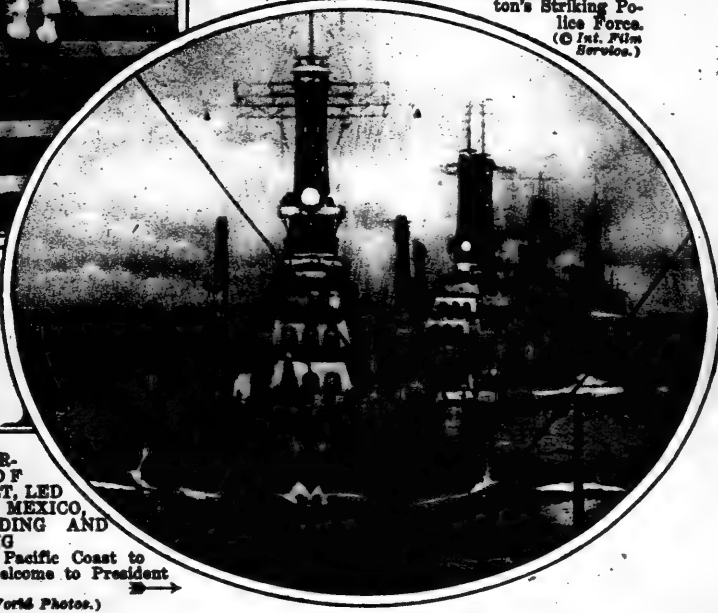


MISS HELEN CORAN,
CALLED THE COUNTRY'S FIRST WOMAN "TRAFFIC COP,"
DIRECTING THE MOVEMENT OF VEHICLES AT ONE OF BOS-
TON'S BUSIEST STREET CROSSINGS, HAVING VOLUNTEERED
FOR THIS DUTY DURING THE REORGANIZATION OF BOS-
TON'S STRIKING PO-
LICE FORCE.
(© Int. Film
Service.)

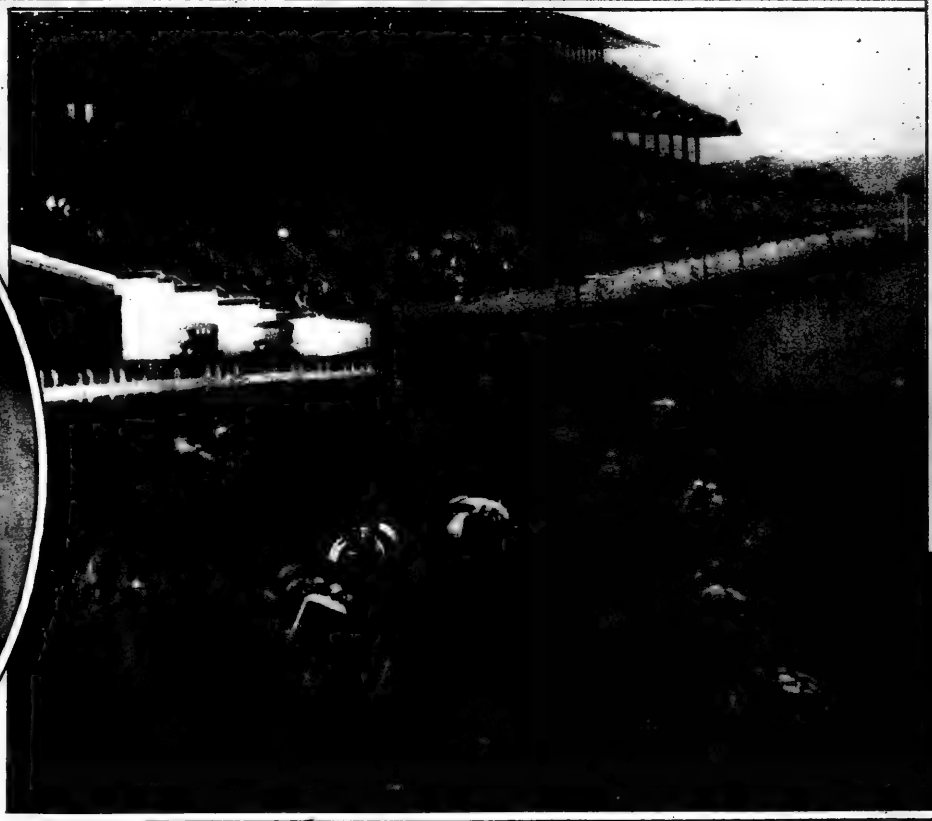


CONISTON, MISS
HELEN HITCH-
COCK UP,
WINNER AMONG
HUNTERS OF THE MID-
DLEWEIGHT CLASS,
GOING OVER THE
JUMPS AT THE PIP-
ING ROCK HORSE
SHOW.

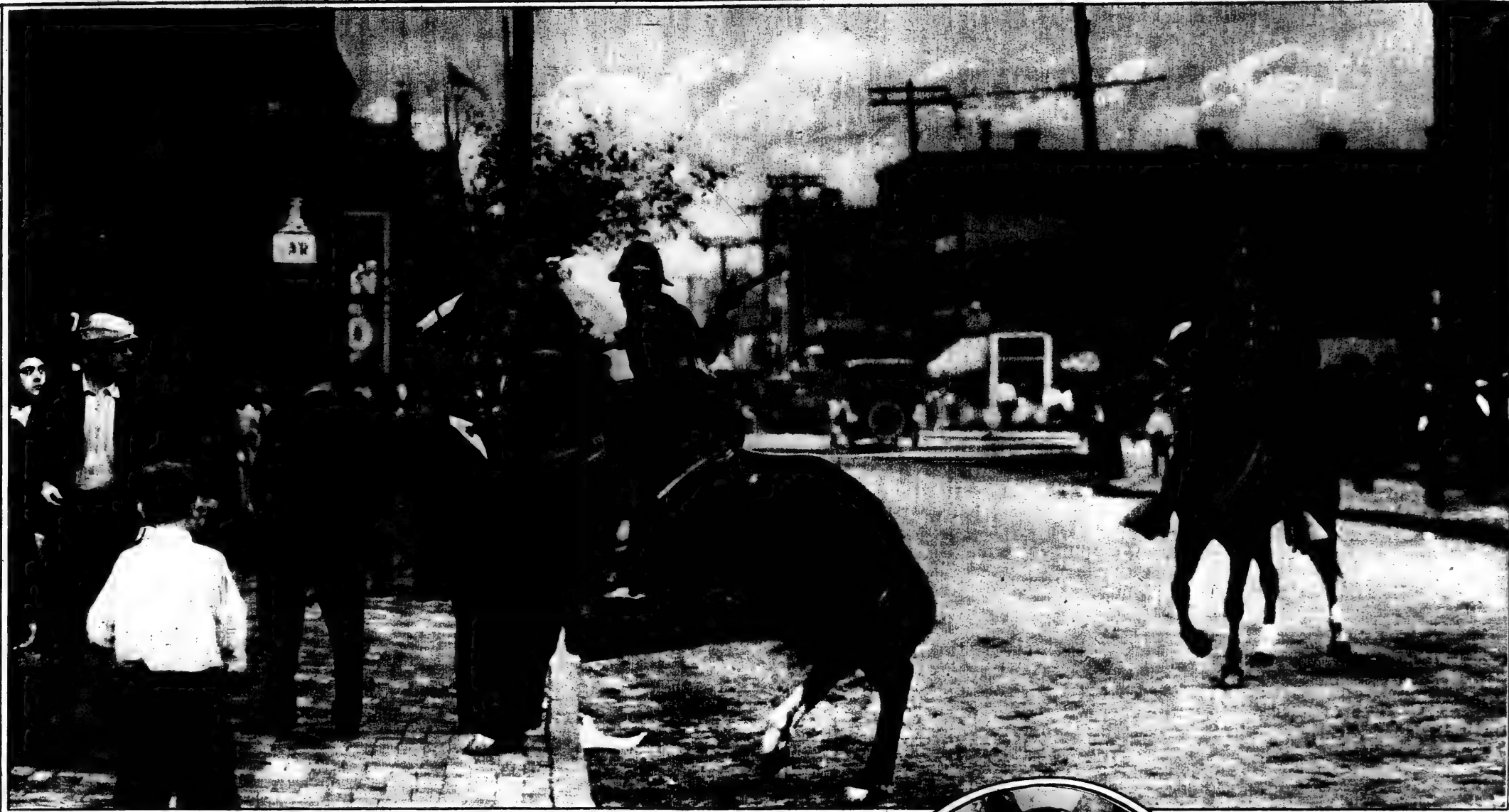
THE GREAT SUPER-
DREADNOUGHTS OF
THE PACIFIC FLEET, LED
BY THE NEW MEXICO,
FLAGSHIP, CROWDING AND
SHOULDERING
THEIR WAY UP THE PACIFIC COAST TO
TAKE PART IN THE WELCOME TO PRESIDENT
WILSON AT SEATTLE.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



GASTON CHEVROLET,
THE "FLYING FRENCHMAN," SMILING
HIS RESPONSE TO CONGRATULATIONS ON
HIS CAPTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE
SPEED CLASSIC.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE AUTO "SPEED DEMONS" ROUNDING THE CURVE PAST THE GRANDSTAND IN THE 150-MILE
NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT
OVER THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY COURSE, WON BY GASTON CHEVROLET IN 1 HOUR 22 MINUTES 34 1-5 SECONDS, A NEW
MARK BY 3 1/2 MINUTES OVER THE PREVIOUS RECORD HUNG UP BY RALPH MUIFORD.
(© Int. Film Service.)



"MOVE ON," THE ORDER OF THE DAY IN THE STRIKE SECTION OF PITTSBURGH: MOUNTED PATROLMEN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE.
Enforcing the Regulation in the Neighborhood of Second Avenue and Brady Street, Where Steel Strikers Are Wont to Congregate.
(© International Film Service.)



PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE GUARDING THE EDGAR THOMPSON MILL AT BRADFORD, PENNSYLVANIA, ONE OF THE CENTRES IN THE STEEL STRIKE DISTURBANCES.
At the Right Appear Some of the Homes of the Operators, While Loyal Men of the Mill Can Be Seen Watching the Movements of the Mounted Police from the Factory Windows.
(© International Film Service.)



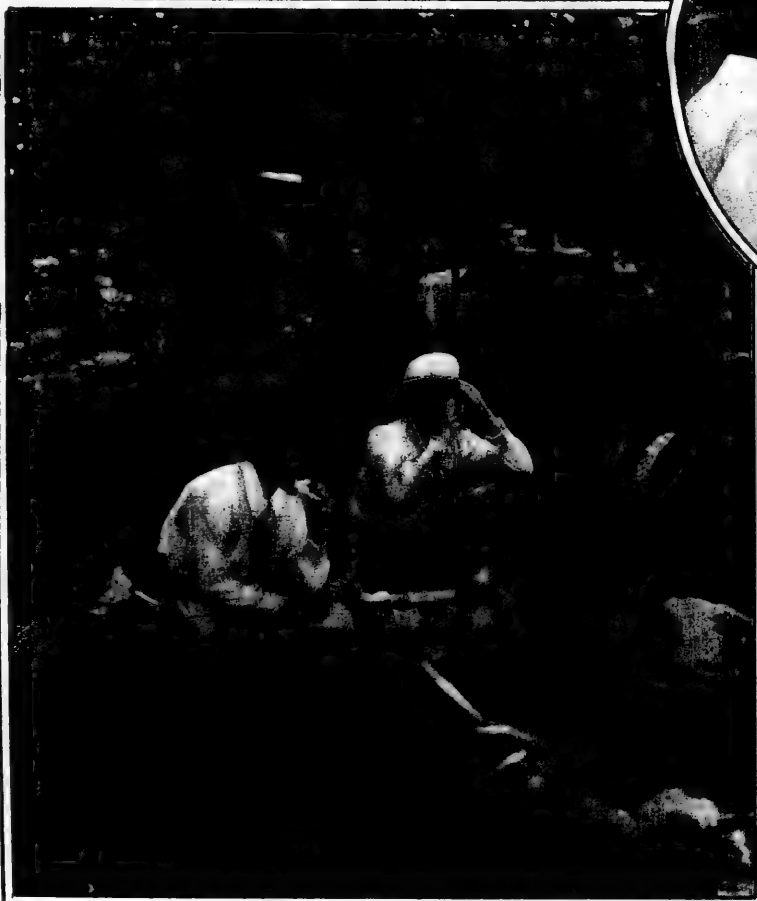
JOHN FITZPATRICK,
— UNION ORGANIZER AND LEADER,
Addressing Striking Steel Workers in a Great Open Air Mass Meeting in Chicago.
(© International Film Service.)



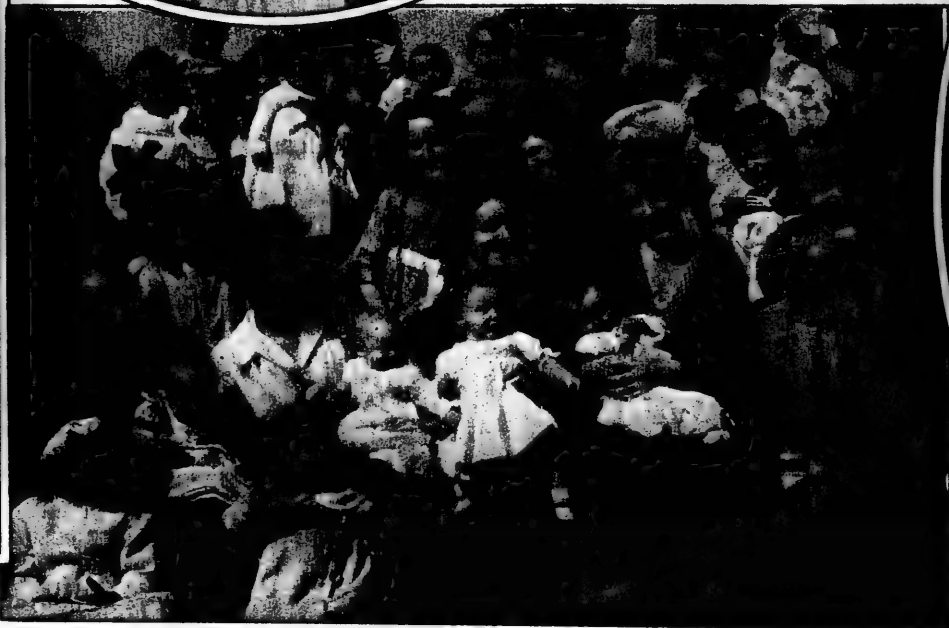
DORIS KENYON,
"The Girl in a Limousine," a New Play Coming to the Eltinge Theatre Early in October.
(Sarony.)



MRS. NEWTON D. BAKER,
Wife of the Secretary of War, Chatting with Alfred W. Lawson After Landing in Safety from Her First Flight in the Lawson Transcontinental Airplane, Secretary Baker Accompanying Her.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



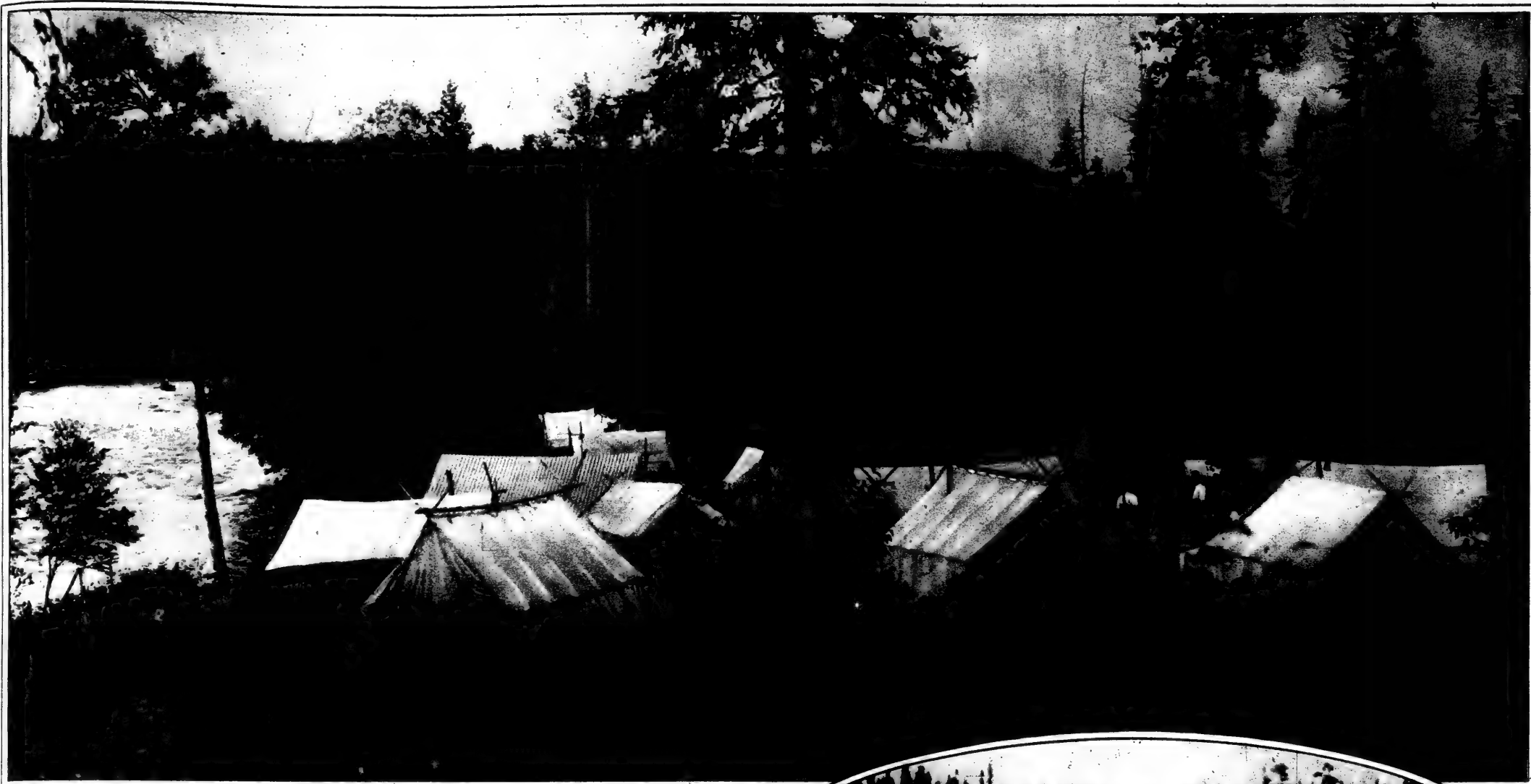
SOCIETY FOLK AT LUNCH IN THE WOODS DURING A RECESS OF THE RECENT PIPING ROCK HORSE SHOW.
In the Foreground Are Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Miss Marion Hollins, and Miss Helen Hitchcock.
(© Central News Service.)



ENGLISH WAR BRIDES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR YOUTHFUL PROGENY SEE AMERICA FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE DECK OF THE HOMECOMING TRANSPORT, PRESIDENT GRANT.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

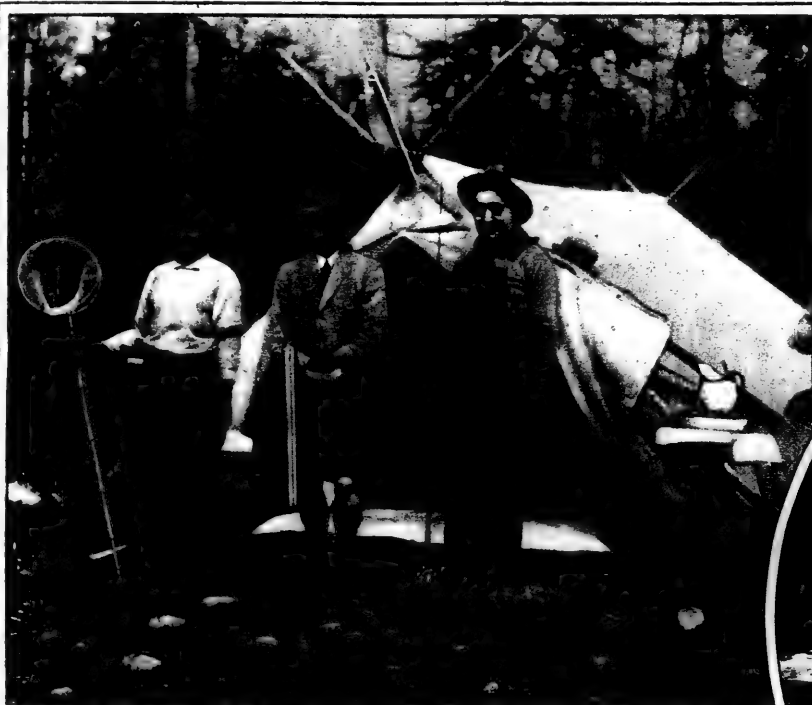


JULIA MARLOWE
Returns to the Stage with E. H. Sothern Early in October in "Hamlet," "The Twelfth Night," and the "Taming of the Shrew."
(Arnold Genthe.)



THE CAMP OF THE NEW INDIAN CHIEF "MORNING STAR," KNOWN TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD AS THE PRINCE OF WALES

Beside the Nipigon River in the Wilds of Ontario, Where the Heir to the British Throne is Indulging His Love for Hunting, Fishing, and Life Under the Open Sky. He Can Be Seen Between the Tents at the Right, in His Shirt Sleeves, in the Midst of His Morning Toilet.



THE PRINCE OF WALES BEFORE HIS TENT IN THE WILDS OF ONTARIO WITH TWO OF HIS INDIAN GUIDES.



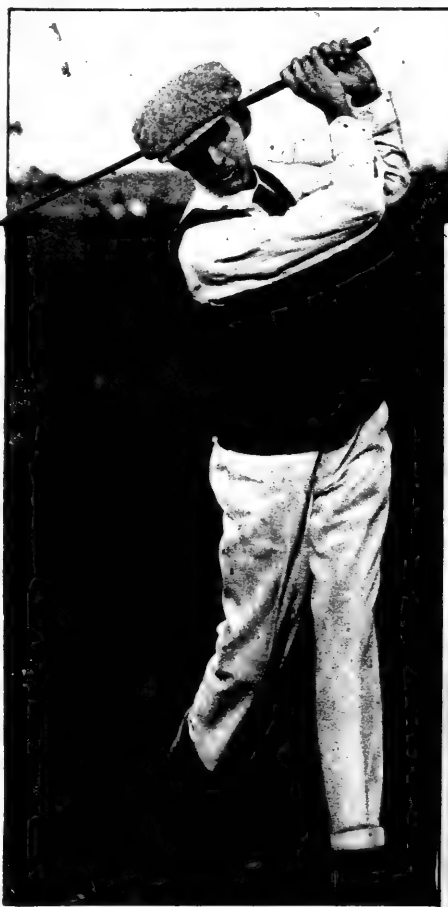
PAD-
DLING HIS
OWN CANOE:
THE PRINCE OF WALES

RELIEVING A GUIDE WHILE CROSSING NIPIGON LAKE.



DOWN STREAM ON THE NIPIGON:
THE PRINCE HAD FAIR LUCK,
SHOOTING QUITE A NUMBER OF
WATER FOWL.

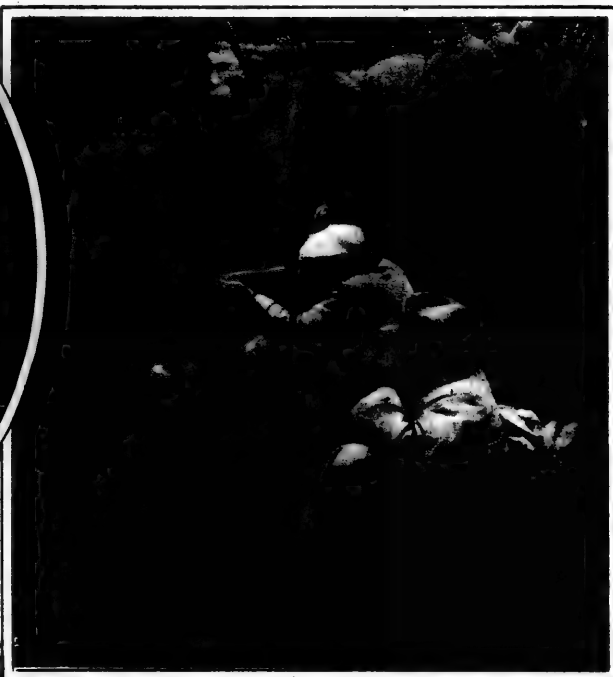
(Photo. © Central News Service.)



"LONG JIM" BARNES,
of the Sunset Hill Club, St. Louis, Who Retains
His Title as Professional Golf Champion of the
United States, Having Defeated All Comers on
the Engineers' Club Course, Roslyn, L. I.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



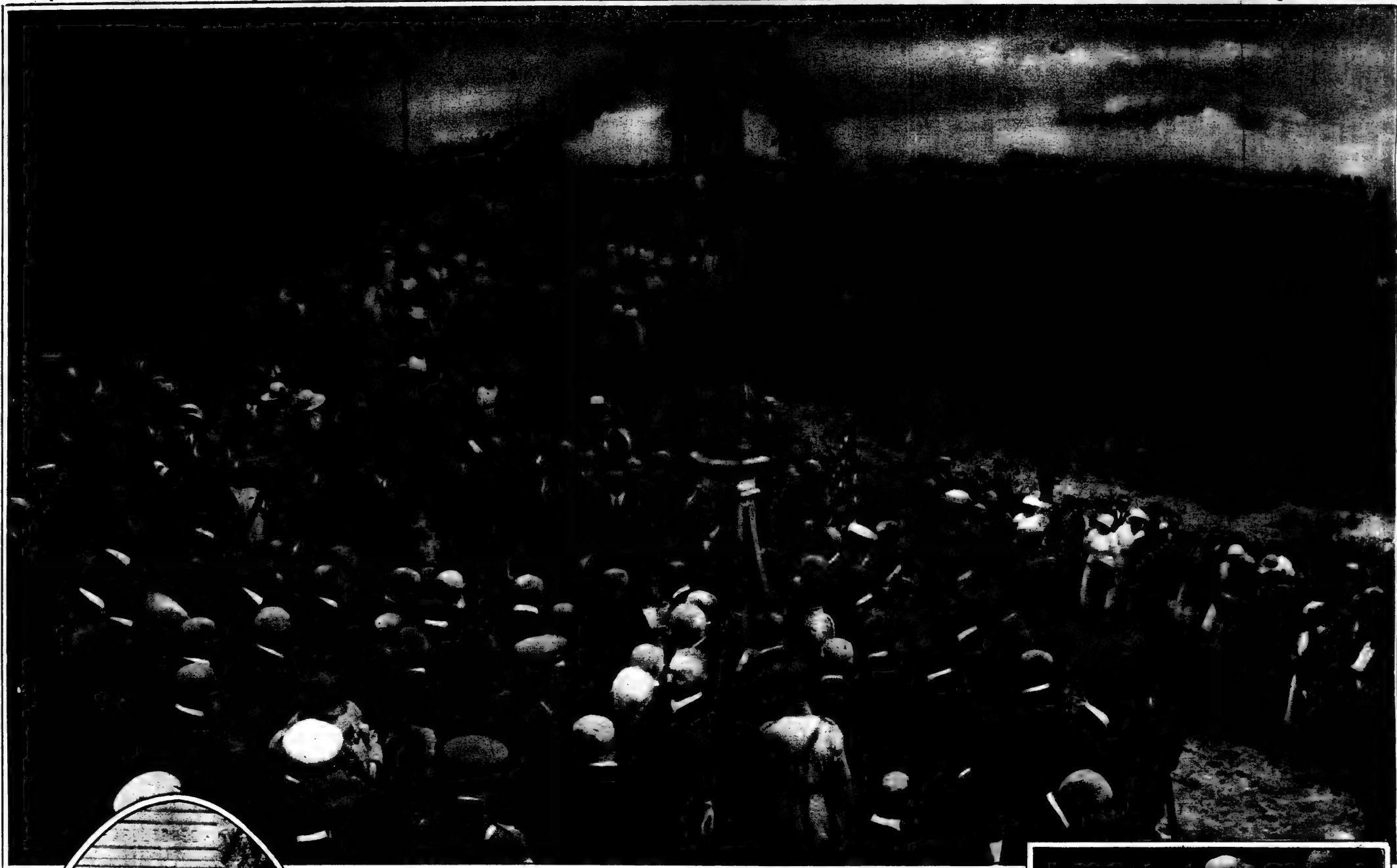
"JIM" BARNES TWICE CROWNED PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPION.
Getting Out of the Rough Amidst a Clump of Trees on His Way to the Sixth Green of the Engineers' Course in His Win-
ning Contest With Fred McLeod. (Times Wide World Photos.)



FOR A CHANCE SHOT FAR OUT ON NIPIGON LAKE: THE
PRINCE OF WALES PUTS HIS MARKSMANSHIP TO THE
TEST FROM THE DOOR OF HIS TENT, WITH MEMBERS
OF HIS PARTY
LOOKING ON.



S. HARRI-
SON THOMP-
SON OF PRINCE-
TON. Winner of the
National A. A. U. All-Around Championship in the Annual Test on
Pershing Field, Jersey City, N. J., Over the Bar at 5 feet 10 1/2 inches.
(Paul Thompson.)



PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, ASSISTED BY HUGH C. WALLACE, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

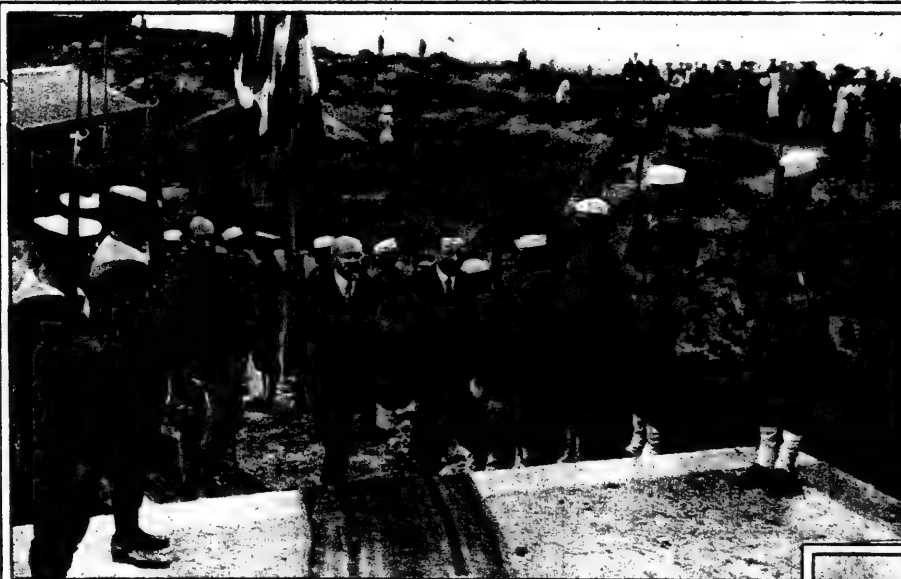
Laying the Cornerstone of the Monument to be Erected at Pointe de Grave, Near Bordeaux, to Commemorate the Landing of the First American Troops Sent to the Aid of France in the World War. President Poincare Can Be Seen Leaning Over the Reading Table Near the Central Foreground; at His Left, Ambassador Wallace, and Behind Them Appear the Profiles of General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., and Frank L. Polk, American Under Secretary of State.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



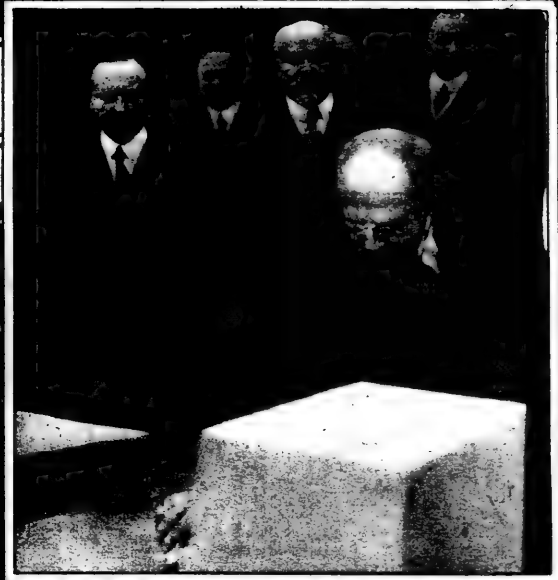
PRESIDENT CARRANZA OF MEXICO JOURNEYS TO CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE to Place a Wreath at the Base of the Monument Erected to the Memory of the Mexican Cadets Who Fell in 1847 in the War with the United States.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



PRESIDENT POINCARE, ON HIS ARRIVAL AT POINTE DE GRAVE For the Cornerstone Ceremony, Passing Between Lines of French and American Sailors.

(Photos International Film Service.)



AMBASSADOR WALLACE in the Act of Laying the Cornerstone at Pointe de Grave for the Monument Marking the Coming of American Troops. Behind Him May Be Seen President Poincare, Under Secretary of State Polk, and Several French Statesmen.



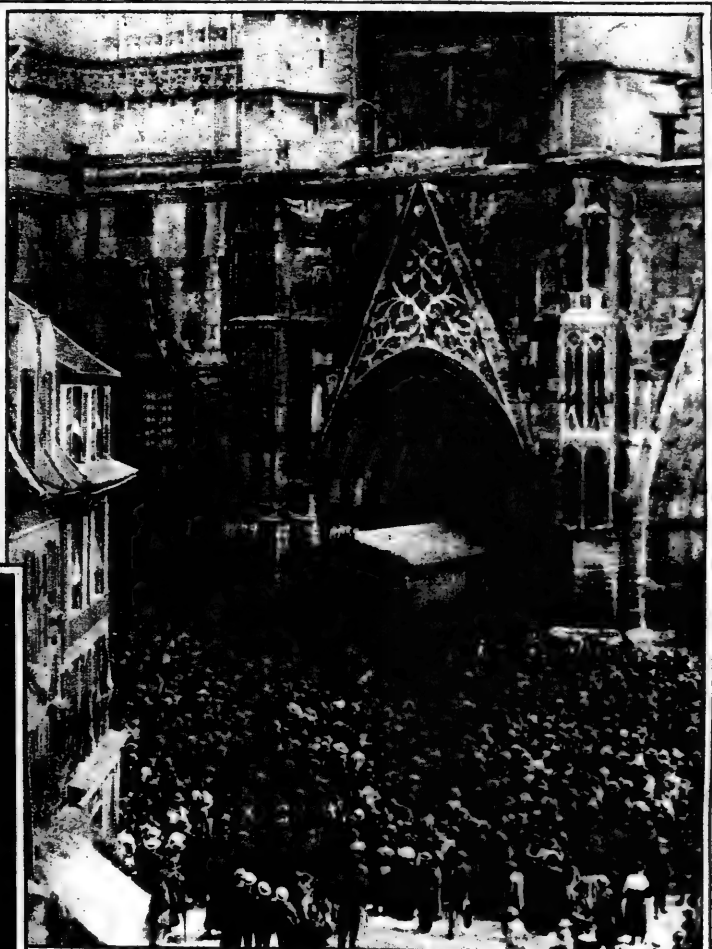
Mlle. Suzanne Wurtz, Champion Woman Swimmer of France, Making a High Dive in the Seine in the Suburbs of Paris. (International Film Service.)



WAR ORPHANS OF SALZBERG, AUSTRIA, BEING FED BY THE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION Under the Direction of Captain Edwin H. Robnett, U. S. A., Representative in Austria of Herbert Hoover. Captain Robnett and Members of the Innsbruck Committee Can Be Seen in the Background.



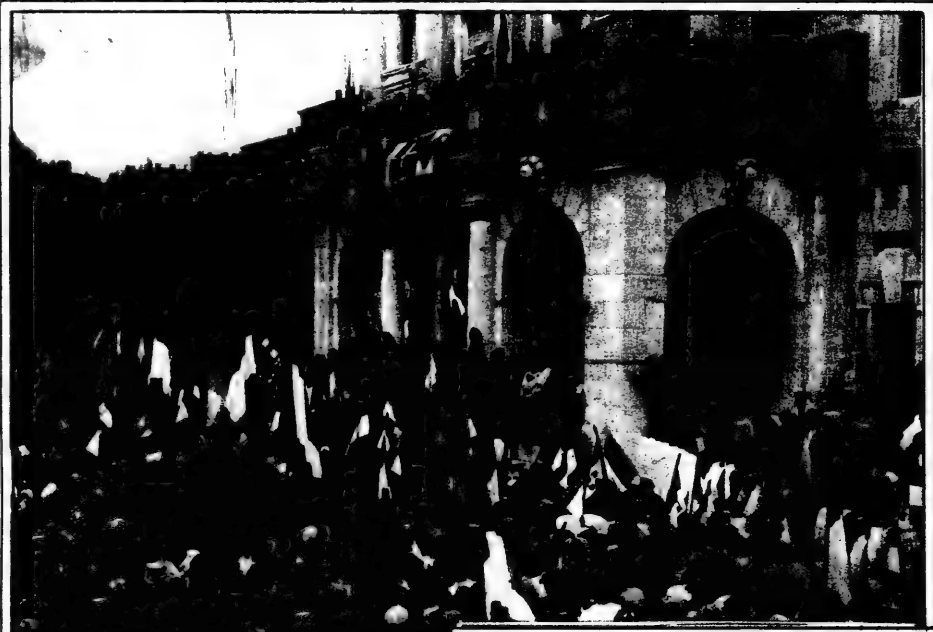
WAR ORPHANS OF SALZBERG, AUSTRIA, PASSING DOWN THE BREAD LINE ESTABLISHED THERE BY THE AMERICAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION Under the Direction of Captain Robnett as the Representative of Mr. Hoover, International Food Administrator.



MGR. MARBEAUX, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE, BLESSING THE ASSEMBLAGE OF PEOPLE AT THE DOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT MEAUX. (International Film Service.)



ACRES OF AMERICAN MOTOR CARS, NUMBERING MANY THOUSANDS, BROUGHT TOGETHER AT LE MANS, FRANCE, to be Sold by the United States to the French Government—a Panoramic View Taken from an American Army Airplane.



MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN POPULATION OF FIUME, Adriatic Port Recently Seized by Gabriele d'Annunzio, Warrior Poet, Called the Italian d'Artagnan, Making an Enthusiastic Demonstration in Front of the Fiume City Hall for Union with Italy. (© International Film Service.)



PRESIDENT WILSON, His Automobile Fairly Covered with Floral Tributes from Admiring Californians, Responding to the Enthusiastic Reception Given Him in San Francisco. (Underwood & Underwood.)



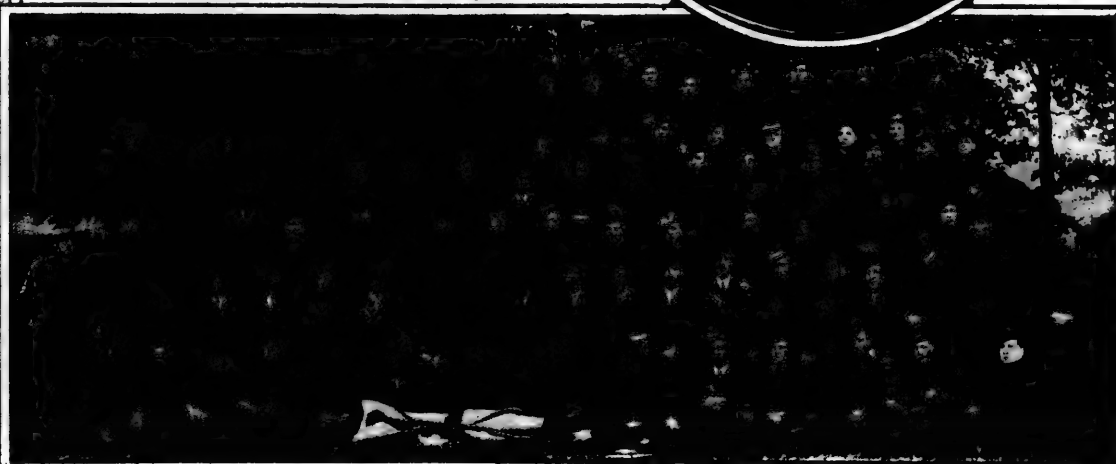
PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIGHTING FACE TURNED TO THE FOES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. From a Close-Up Camera Study of the President Made at San Francisco During His Invasion of the Home State of Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Arch Foe of the Nations' League. (© International Film Service.)



MRS. THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Wife of the Vice President, and Their Adopted Son, Marcia, at Atlantic City. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE APPEAL OF THE RED CROSS TO ALL AMERICA: A POSTER to be Distributed Throughout the United States for the Third Annual Red Cross Roll Call Campaign of Nov. 2-11.



AUSTRALIAN VETERANS WHO FOUGHT BEFORE JERUSALEM, IN EGYPT, GALLIPOLI, FRANCE, AND BELGIUM, AND WHO HAVE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT TO STUDY THE LATEST FARMING METHODS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES. Just Arrived in This Country, They Include One Major, Four Captains, Sixteen Lieutenants, Five Warrant Officers, and Forty Non-Commissioned Officers. Among the Decorated Men Are: Captain Yates, D. S. O.; Captain Laver, Military Cross; Lieutenant Gordon, D. S. M.; Lieutenant Wiston, M. C.; Lieutenant Williams, M. C.; Lieutenant Wiggins, Military Medal; Sergeant Gilmore, M. M.; Corporal Patten, M. M.; Corporal McKay, M. M.; Company Sergeant Major Bull, M. M. (From Times Wide World Photos.)

Many people spoil their nails by the wrong kind of care

What causes rough cuticle and hangnails

How to have smooth, even cuticle, perfect nails

ONLY a bit of cuticle one-twelfth of an inch wide covers each delicate nail root. You can see from the diagram what a tiny protection this is.

Yet the nail root is very sensitive. When it is injured, the nail which grows from it and the cuticle which covers it are spoiled.

Some people actually cut the fine rim of cuticle which protects the nail root! Sometime, see for yourself the injury cuticle cutting does—Look through a magnifying glass at a cuticle that has been manicured with scissors or knife.

What the magnifying glass reveals

You will see that there are many little raw places where more than the dead skin has been cut. The live cuticle itself, the real protection of the nail root, has been actually cut away.

In the little places where it has been cut, this live skin grows especially fast. It grows up much faster than the rest of the cuticle. In this way an uneven edge is formed. This ragged edge splits and forms rough places and hangnails. When cuticle is neglected, it sticks tight to the nail. The growing nail pulls it up unevenly to form an ugly line. The cuticle dies, dries up and becomes a horny white rim. Then it splits in places and forms rough edges and hangnails that catch on things.

A smooth oval margin to each nail

It is easy to keep your nails always in exquisite condition without cutting or over-rough pushing back. It is only a matter of a few minutes' care.



The delicate nail root is only one-twelfth inch below the cuticle. People injure it by cutting the cuticle.

the end of the orange stick, dip it into the bottle and work it around the base of your nails. The surplus cuticle is softened, removed. Then carefully wash the hands with soap and water, pushing the cuticle back when drying them.

By this method, in only a few minutes you can keep your nails in perfect condition. Give your hands this care regularly and you will never again blush for their ragged, uncouth appearance.

A complete manicure set for only 20c

For only two dimes you can get a complete manicure set containing the Cutex Cuticle Remover, Nail White, Paste Polish, Cake Polish, and emery board, orange stick and absorbent cotton. There is enough of each product to give you six complete manicures. Send for it today. It will give you a new idea of how lovely your hands can look. Address Northam Warren, Dept. 119, 114 West 17th Street, New York City.

If you live in Canada, address Northam Warren, Dept. 119, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, Canada.



Well-kept nails depend on faithful, gentle care. Easily you can keep your nails so charming that your friends consider them one of your special beauties.

In the Cutex package you will find an orange stick and a quantity of absorbent cotton. Wrap some of the cotton around

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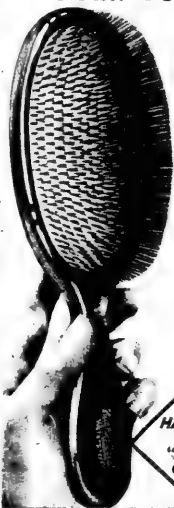
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1104—An exquisite little lamp and
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tricity; the shield is brown tone
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ors and gold, together with the
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in blue tones with garlands of
brightly colored fruits and flow-
ers, makes this a table lamp of
great beauty. Standard 33 inches
high, shade 22 inches across,
hexagonal shape. Price of stand-
ard, \$25.00; price of shade,
\$41.50; standard and shade,
\$66.50.

1170—This wrought iron standard
and shade, 66 inches high, is in
polychrome. The shade, 24 inches
in dia., is made of eight panels of
vellum-like parchment, handsomely
colored and separated by pleated
rose silk which covers the top.
Standard, \$35.50; shade, \$44.50;
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1175—As an attractive lighting or-
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ing quick popularity. Of hand
wrought iron with bracket holder
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inches high and is finished in poly-
chrome. The shield is handsomely
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water. Add cold water till lukewarm. Dip
your things through the foamy lather many
times—squeeze the suds through them—do
not rub. Rinse in three waters the same tem-
perature as the water in which you washed
them. Squeeze the water out—do not wring.
Roll in a towel. When nearly dry, press with
a warm iron—never a hot one. Glove silk
should be gently shaped as you iron.

LUX

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE LUX
FOR DELICATE FABRICS!

THE difference in cost between a cheap
imitation and a genuine water tight

Bestyette

RAIN COATS

wouldn't pay one-half the
doctor's first call if your
child caught cold from
damp clothes. It pays
to buy **Bestyette**.

The only rain-
garment made
and sold with
this liberal
guarantee of
absolute
service.

The N. Y.
Mackintosh Co.
(Wholesale only)
20-41 W. 32nd St.
N. Y. City

Bestyette Guarantee

TO THE WEARER OF THIS GARMENT:
We, the manufacturers, guarantee the
garment to give you absolute satisfaction
in every way. If it should fail to do so,
we urge that you return it by Parcel Post
to the address below, giving us name of
dealer with date garment was purchased,
and let us remedy the defect—or send you
a new raincoat free! In the event of ac-
cident our organization of expert workmen
also stand ready to assist you in repairing
the damage.

NEW YORK MACKINTOSH CO.
MANUFACTURERS, NEW YORK

AT ALL
GOOD STORES

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

Be careful where
you keep the baby's
milk—it makes a
big difference.

Bohn Refrigerator Shop
53 W. 42nd St., N. Y.
913 Broad St., Newark

For All
Cooking
Purposes

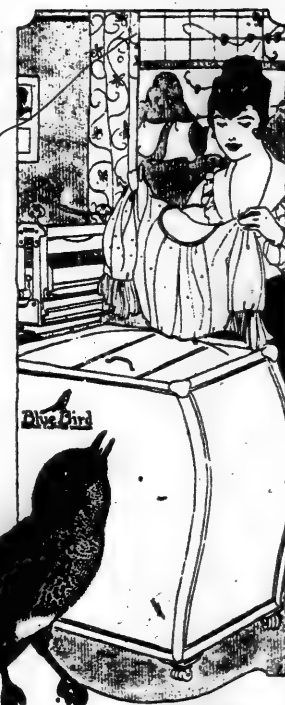
KRYSTALAK
Pure Cream Nourishing Skimmed Milk in
Crystal Form—50c at your grocer's.
Dry Milk Company, 15 Park Row, N. Y. City

Washes daintiest things harmlessly

Here is a clothes washer
that takes the charming
feminine things—things
you never trust to a
rub-board—and washes
them without the slightest
wear or tear.

Clothes last five times
as long when washed in
this wonderful machine,
the price of which is \$150;
deferred payments if
desired.

See it demonstrated
tomorrow at our shops.



The United Electric Shops

OF THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO

130 EAST 15th ST.—89th ST. & B'WAY—146th ST. & B'WAY

Visit our exhibit at the New York Electrical Exposition, Sept. 24th to Oct. 4th.



Against Any Background—
the Harrington Small
Grand stands with distinc-
tion, materializing the
quality of its beautiful tone.
The culmination of room-
decoration—in the small
home as in the palatial
residence.

Represented in All Cities

HARDMAN, PECK & CO
433 Fifth Ave., New York City
BROOKLYN, 47-51 PLAZA ST. AVE.



A hundred women tried them first

Slender—short—stout—tall—each had a chance to tell what had always been her underwear complaint



Tall and stout
—had never been able to get under-suits to stay closed

"As I am a rather large woman, it seemed nearly impossible to get a knit union suit which would stay closed. The Kayser union suit you sent me is the first one I have ever worn which is made with a seat that stays closed."

Very slight—
—shoulder ribbons always slipped down

"I am very small and every knit union suit or vest I wore slipped right off my shoulders. I even tried tying the shoulder ribbons together to make them stay up. What a relief and comfort it was to find that the Kayser vest seems to have the shoulders made in such a way that they stay up beautifully."

Full shoulders
—arms require a roomy arm size—had never been able to get it

"My shoulders are rather plump and every knit under-suit I bought I would have to cut a bit out of the arm. That suit you sent me is the first one I ever had with a sufficiently large arm size; and oh, how nice it felt!"

Tall and slender
—exceptionally hard to fit

"I am size 34 and had never before been able to get a knit under-suit which fitted me. If it was long enough, it would be too wide—if narrow enough, it would be too short. How delighted I am to know that now, at last, I can get under-suits cut so that they fit perfectly."

SOME women had always had trouble in getting a knit under-suit roomy enough at the hips—some never could get the shoulder bands to stay up—some had never been able to get a knit suit that stayed closed—there were other complaints—a hundred of them!

Could so many wrong things ever be remedied?

Determinedly Julius Kayser set to work. Started at the very beginning. Tested, ripped, and worked, again and again, to get knit underwear just right for women.

For just as Kayser SILK Underwear, Kayser Silk Hosiery and Kayser Silk Gloves are the best that can be made, so should Kayser

KNIT Underwear be the best knit underthings a woman could get.

And eventually a hundred knit union suits and vests were ready for their final test!

They were sent to a hundred women—slender women, stout women, women large at the hips, women narrow at the shoulders.

Out of the enthusiastic letters that came to us, we have selected these letters from five women. Read what their particular difficulty was and how it was overcome in a Kayser Knit garment.

Then go to your favorite department store and look at a Kayser Knit union or vest. Wear it! See how your underwear difficulty is solved. Julius Kayser & Co., New York City.

Short and Stout
—could never get a union suit large enough at the hips

"My pet underwear complaint has always been that I never could get knit garments which did not bind me at the hips. I quite expected Kayser's to do the same. Imagine my surprise and delight when I found that it was shaped so as to be extremely comfortable in this respect. Hereafter you may be sure I'll always wear a Kayser Knit garment."

Kayser

KNIT UNDERWEAR

Marvelfit

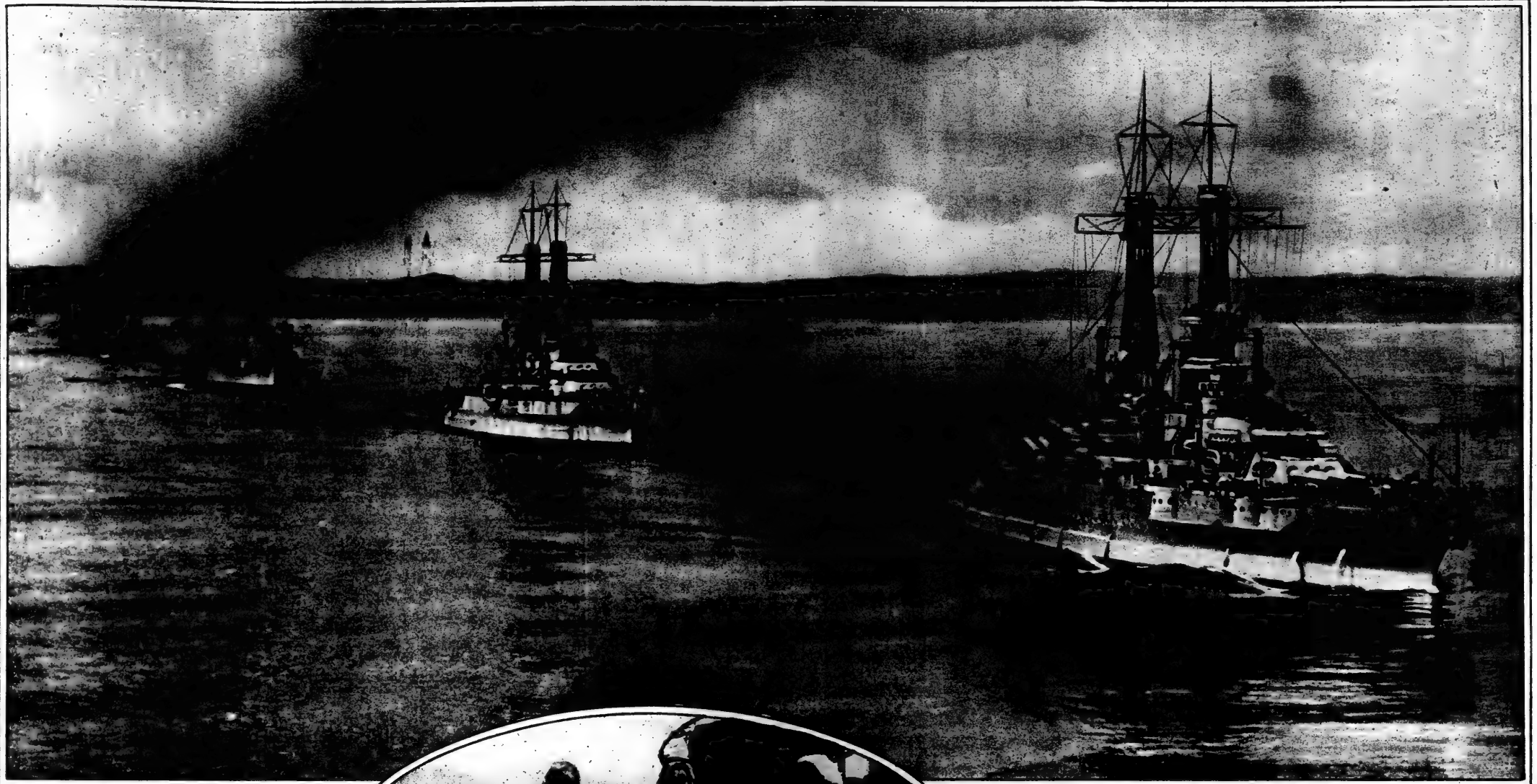
Registered and Patented.



Sunday,
September 28, 1919

The New York Times

Photographs
Picture Section 6
In Two Parts



THE NEW AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET, FIRST GREAT DREADNOUGHT SQUADRON ON THE PACIFIC COAST, MAKING ITS HISTORIC ENTRY INTO SEATTLE HARBOR FOR ITS FIRST REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRESIDENT WILSON, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS, and Others of the Reviewing Party Stand with Bared Heads While the Superdreadnought New Mexico, Flagship of the Pacific Fleet, Steamed Past with the Band Playing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON, the Mayor of Seattle, and Distinguished State and City Officials on the Bridge of the Battleship Oregon While the Pacific Fleet Steamed Past Them.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



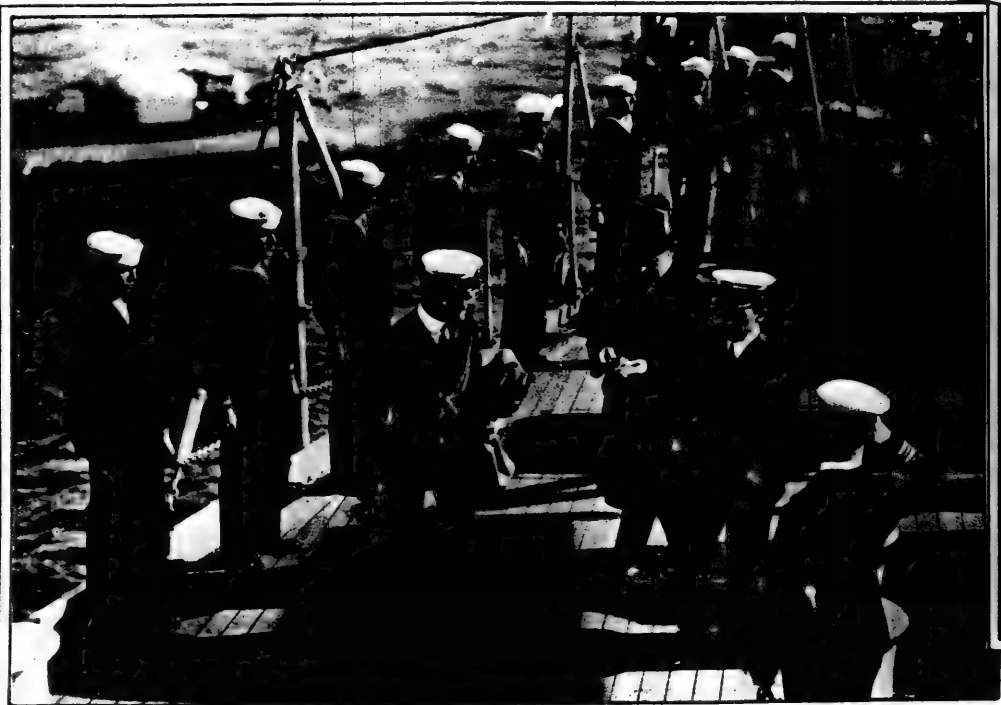
A "GOB" OF THE PACIFIC FLEET DIPLOMATICALLY ARRANGING TO SEE AGAIN A YOUNG SEATTLE VISITOR TO HIS SHIP.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



MRS. WILSON CAUTIOUSLY DESCENDING A DECK STAIRWAY ON THE BATTLESHIP OREGON, THE PRESIDENT ASSISTING.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRESIDENT WILSON, ACCOMPANIED BY REAR ADMIRAL GRAYSON, Arriving on the Battleship Oregon in Seattle Harbor, from Which He Reviewed the Pacific Fleet.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



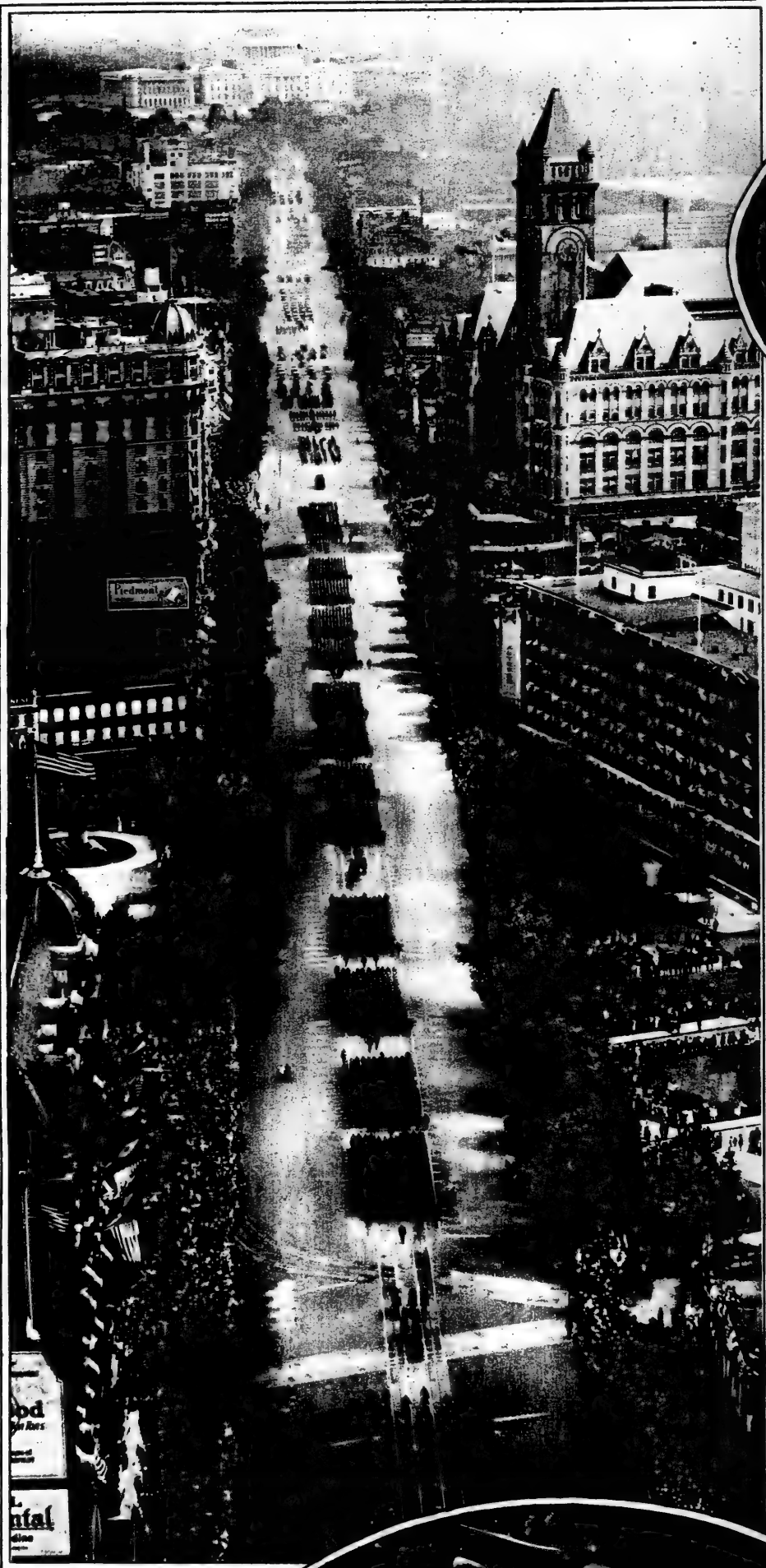
MRS. WILSON ARRIVING AT SEATTLE, Where She and the President Were Greeted with One of the Greatest Ovations Received by Them in the Whole Transcontinental Tour.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



INHERITED FIGHTING BLOOD: SERGEANT MAJOR ANDREW JACKSON, 103d Infantry, Whose Grandfather Was a First Cousin of "Old Hickory," Whom Sergeant Major Jackson Strongly Resembles, Decorated with the French War Cross at the State House, Concord, N. H., by Governor John H. Bartlett, for Heroism at Chateau-Thierry.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE LAST GREAT AMERICAN PARADE OF THE WORLD WAR, AS SEEN FROM AN AIRPLANE: THE FIRST DIVISION, U. S. REGULAR ARMY, LED BY GENERAL PERSHING, A. E. F.'s Commander in Chief, Passing Down Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, from the National Capitol to the White House.

(Photographic Section U. S. Air Service, from Times Wide World Photos.)

GENERAL PERSHING, BEFORE THE START OF THE WASHINGTON PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION, STOOPS TO GREET YOUNG AMERICA.

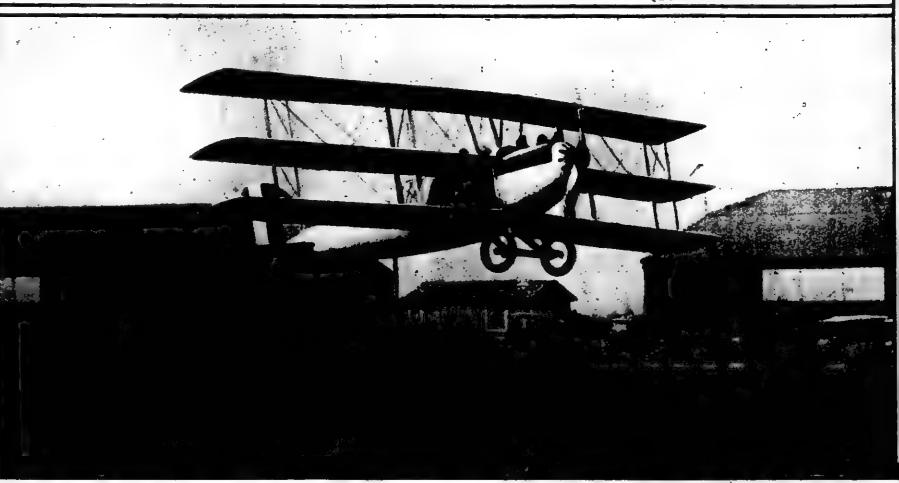
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FROM WHICH GENERAL GRANT AND THE HEADS OF THE NATION SAW THE UNION ARMY SWING PAST AFTER APPOINTMENT.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, General Pershing, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, and Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson.



U. S. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, BOTH MEN AND GIRLS, So Jamming the Float of Washington's Great Swimming Pool at the Tidal Basin in the Potomac, that Sometimes the Presence of the Traffic Squad Seems Necessary to Regulate the Plunging.
(© Underwood & Underwood, Washington Photo Service.)



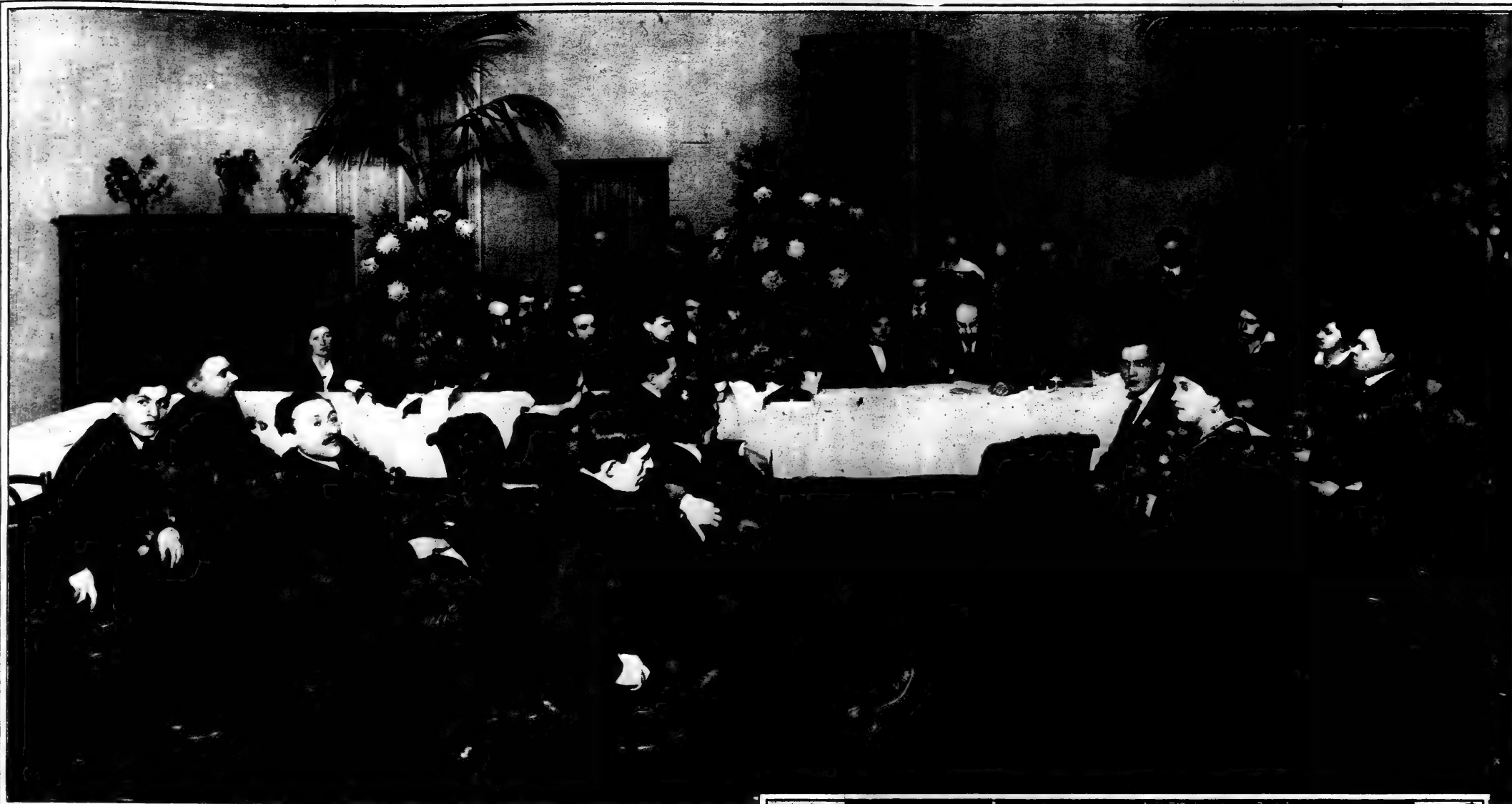
ROLAND ROHLFS, TEST PILOT FOR THE CURTISS COMPANY, LEAVING ROOSEVELT FIELD IN THE CURTISS "WASP" TRIPLANE On His Altitude Flight in Which He Broke All World Records for Upward Soaring, Reaching a Height of 34,610 Feet.
(© International Film Service.)



MRS. ROLAND ROHLFS, First to Greet Her Husband on His Safe Return from Breaking All Altitude Records.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



OFFICIALS OF THE AERO CLUB OF AMERICA AND OF THE U. S. ARMY RECEIVING FROM ROLAND ROHLFS THE BAROGRAPH, Having Broken the Seal, Examining the Instrument. With Mr. Post Are Sydney B. Veit and Professor C. L. Foote of the Department of Celestial Mechanics, Columbia University.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



"LITERARY MAN LUNATCHARSKY," AS A COMMISSARY OF EDUCATION IN THE CABINET OF PREMIER LENIN, HEAD OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA, IS OFFICIALLY CALLED, Engaged in Reconstructing and Rewriting All Textbooks Used in the Soviet Schools, Is Here Shown Reading to His Official Staff His Version of Goethe's "Faust" for Their Approval Before Its Release for Study by Russia's Young Generation. (International Film Service.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS OPERATING WITH ARMORED MOTOR CARS IN BOGUTSCHUETZ, A VILLAGE OF SILESIAN PRUSSIA.

(From Underwood & Underwood.)



PRESIDENT POINCARÉ, ON HIS RECENT VISIT OF STATE TO THE "LOST PROVINCES," NOW REDEEMED, a Veritable Target for Flowers Thrown by the Little Children of Thionville, Lorraine, Now No Longer the German Diedenhofen. (International Film Service.)



GERMAN TROOPS, IN SILESIA, HERDING AND DRIVING TO THE LOCK-UPS NATIVES WHOM THEY HAVE ARRESTED, the Prisoners Being Required to Hold Their Hands Clasped Behind Their Heads. (Times Wide World Photos.)

SCENE IN FRONT OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE AT WEIMAR, GERMANY, During the Recent Inauguration of President Friedrich Ebert, a Military Band Playing National Airs for the Entertainment of Those Unable to Find Seats in the Building. (Times Wide World Photos.)



KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN INSPECTING THE CRUISER EXTREMADINA OF THE SPANISH FLEET ASSEMBLED IN THE OUTER HARBOR OF SANTANDER. (Times Wide World Photos.)



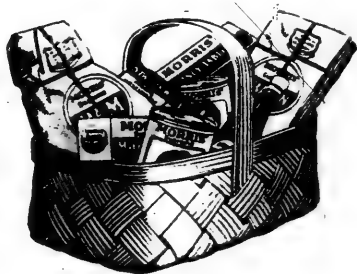
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

QUEEN VICTORIA EUGENIA OF SPAIN Dipping Up Crabs from the Deck of the Spanish Royal Yacht, Cruising in the Waters of Santander, Where the King and Queen, with Their Children, Are Spending the Early Fall Days.

MORRIS



Supreme
Canned Meats,
Fruits and Vegetables

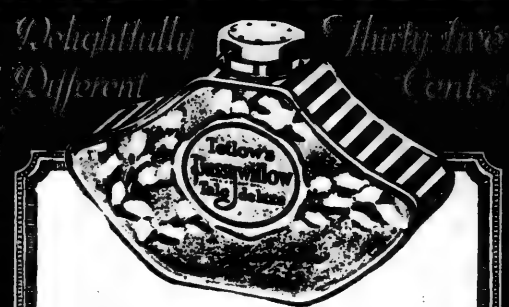


Good things to eat is the thought
you'll connect with the Morris Supreme
yellow and black label.

Under this label we pack a large variety of
good foods. When you have tried a few
of these you'll quickly see why they're
so popular. It's because they're so good.

There are Morris Supreme canned fruits in
great variety; canned meats and vegetables;
and condiments. They're all delicious.

MORRIS & COMPANY



BE patient, please, some dealers haven't yet
received their supply of Pussywillow Talc
de luxe because we didn't realize in time how
great a demand you Pussywillow enthusiasts
could stir up.

We knew we had in this new Henry Tetlow
Talc de luxe a toilet powder of superior quality,
and now you, too, know we have.

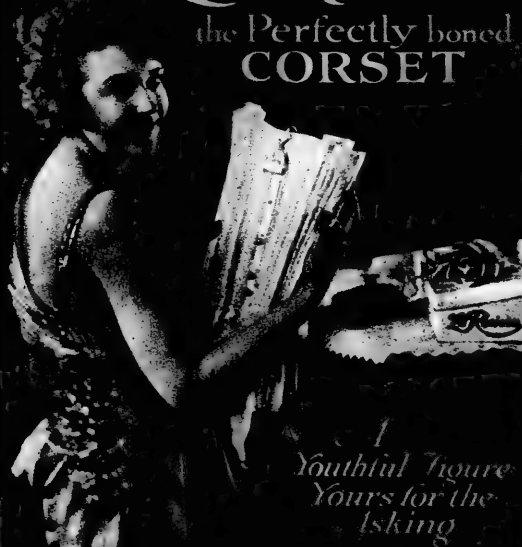
If your dealer hasn't been supplied yet, try another
store in the meantime.

Delightfully
Different
Thirty Five
Cents
Tallow's Pussywillow
Talc de luxe

Pussywillow Talc de luxe in white
only, is 35 cents. Pussywillow Face
Powder, five shades, is 50 cents.

HENRY TETLOW CO., Established 1849
Philadelphia, Pa.

La Resist
the Perfectly boned
CORSET



WEAR LA RESISTA CORSETS and keep your
figure young. SPIRABONE stays placed at
the hips, combined with LA RESISTA designing,
mold the figure and create, as well as preserve, ex-
quisite lines of Youth and Style.

Adaptable to any type of Figure
Back Lace—Front Lace \$5.00 to \$25.00
La Resist Figure-Molding Brassieres \$1.00 to \$3.00
Spirabone obtainable only in La Resist
Fitted personally without charge by expert corsetiers in our Salon
"Also Sold by Quality Stores Everywhere"

Old Fashioned?
Yes, and so toothsome!

Ever taste a wild red strawberry out in a breezy
sunlit meadow where yellow bees were humming
over clover—just that warm, fragrant sip of ex-
quisite deliciousness? Wasn't it good? Nothing
can compare with Nature's own flavors, and that's
why Belle Mead uses them in Belle Mead Sweets.

Try the Belle Mead Old-Fashioned Assort-
ment. Taste and enjoy these old-time flavors,
sweet as grandmother's lips beneath the ruffle of
her sunbonnet when grandfather courted her down
there in the old garden where the purple lilacs
bloomed.

Belle Mead Sweets are made in the sunniest,
cleanest candy factory in America. Belle Mead
flavors surpass your expectation.

Look today for the dealer in your neighbor-
hood who sells Belle Mead Sweets. If you cannot
find him, ask us to send you his name and address
from Trenton, New Jersey.

Belle Mead
Sweets
BON BONS & CHOCOLATES

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
(Direct from the Factory)

Queen
Anne
Beds

Mahogany or
Alder, Walnut
SPECIAL AT
\$55
REG. \$110

Also odd Dressers, Bureaus,
Chests of Drawers and Chiffoniers.

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS

at 50% of Regular Prices
Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppel-
white, Chippendale, Colonial, etc.,
Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, \$185
to \$600, regularly \$300 to \$1,200.
Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI.,
Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Ma-
hogany and Walnut, \$90 to \$450, regu-
larly \$200 to \$1,300. Assortment of
living room & upholstered furniture.

ODD PERIOD PIECES, \$4 up
Est. 1882 MANGES BROS. M'f'rs.
668 to 672 Sixth Ave., cor. 39th St.



ILLINOIS
SELF-WATERING
WINDOW BOX

Will successfully grow flowers and
ferns in your home. Requires no
care—simply fill reservoir every
ten days and the roots will receive
the correct quantity of moisture
through sponges. Made in eleven
sizes, ranging in price from \$2.00
to \$4.30. Write for Booklet.

Miller & Doing
62 York St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



PURO TALKS

Thousands of Families
in New York

have the PURO System
in their homes. They
have an unlimited supply
of drinking water and

The Coil Cools

Send for Information to

Dept. 9D.

Centadrik Filters Co.,
1440 B'way, N. Y. C.

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TROUT'S
JEWELRY
SHOP

Wedding Rings
Hand Carved Orange Blossom De-
sign Platinum, \$31.25; White Gold,
\$9.50; Yellow Gold, \$9.50; Green
Gold, \$9.50.

Wedding Gifts
Write for Catalog of Wedding,
Groom and Bridesmaid's Gifts. At
wholesale prices you save one-third.
No middlemen. Buy from the fac-
tory. Silverware, Watches, Dia-
monds, Jewelry, Ivory, Ebony. Ask
for free Catalog and compare prices.
Charles L. Trout Co., Second Floor
170 B'way, 2 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES
BANISH THAT BUNION
ACFIELD'S
Perfection Toe-Spring.
Worn nights; with free
day appliance. Removes
actual cause of Bunions
and enlarged joints.
Send outline of foot.

For weak Arch and
Flat Foot use my
Improved Nickel
Silver Arch
Supporters.
C. R. ACFIELD, Foot Specialist,
MARRIAGE BUILDING,
Dept. 373, 1,328 B'way (at 25th), N. Y.

A MIGEL SILK
"MOON-GLO"

Makes Any Hat Fit
Any Head—Comfortably
Pullastic
ADJUSTABLE HAT LINING
In all Good Hats—In all Good Stores
Or put one in your Hat Yourself



UNICUM
Real
Human
HAIR NETS

Theo. H. Gary Co.
all good
shops

High Grade Seed
For Your
Vegetable Garden
Flower Garden
Lawn or Farm
Call at our store, or
write to us

Stump & Walker Co.
30-32 Barclay Street, New York City

DRESSES
Parisian Adaptations
of Original Fabrics
CROWN EMBROIDERY
WORKS
105 Madison Ave., N. Y.
MAISON HAAS, PARIS

"1000 Wise Men"
Decorated
TEA SET
6 Cups & Saucers,
Teapot, Creamer,
& Sugar \$12.50
Bowl....
Other Tea Sets, \$4.50 to \$95.00
Hundreds of Useful and Ornamental
Objects from the East.
KWONG, YUEN & CO., Inc.,
285-287 Fifth Avenue
N. E. Corner 30th St.
Importers of China and Japanese Em-
broderies, Kimonos, China, etc.



CRYSTAL Knit Fabrics
CRYSTAL MILLS, INC.

It used to be silk Jersey or Tricot. Today it is CRYSTAL. For CRYSTAL Knit Fabrics are all that the old name Jersey Knit implied—plus the elements of Novelty, Exceptional Lustre, Beauty and Style.

DAVE FASHION—ever alert to the worthy and beautiful, gives knitted fabrics a permanent place in her wardrobe. And when we say knitted fabrics, we naturally have but one name in mind—CRYSTAL.

CRYSTAL is the sponsor—and leader—the most beautiful conception in lustrous knitted fabrics. To say it's CRYSTAL KNIT is to say it's the mode.

Shown in the most alluring array of shades and designs by Gown Shops the country over.

THE CRYSTAL MILLS, INC.
THE TOMPKINS COMPANY, INC.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

CRYSTAL MILLS, INC.
THE TOMPKINS COMPANY, INC.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Under Searching Eyes— Do you ever wince inwardly?



An unexpected meeting—a battery of eyes focused upon your face—Can you meet it with composure? Is your skin flawless? Clear, lovely in coloring?

Or is there some blemish that stands out mercilessly in your own consciousness? Some fault in your complexion that you know observant eyes must take notice of?

There is nothing that so destroys a man's or woman's poise and self-confidence as the consciousness of a complexion at fault. Even a little blemish in some conspicuous place makes you miserably embarrassed. You want to shrink into the background. You lose your confidence, your gaiety. Your very personality is dimmed just when you are most anxious to appear at your best.

Yet this suffering is entirely needless. You need never be miserable and tongue-tied from such self-consciousness. Almost anyone, by simple, regular hygienic care of the skin, can free her complexion of the defects that so commonly mar an otherwise lovely face.

Blackheads are such a disfigurement. Enlarged nose pores, a skin that will get shiny—These things can be corrected.

Take care of the new skin that is forming every day as old skin dies. Give it every night the right treatment for your particular trouble, and within a week or ten days you will notice a marked improvement.

Take one of the most common skin troubles. Perhaps your skin is constantly being marred by unsightly little blemishes. No doubt you attribute them to something wrong in your blood—but authorities on the

skin now agree that in the great majority of cases these blemishes are caused by bacteria and parasites that are carried into the pores from outside, through dust and fine particles in the air.

How to remove skin blemishes

By using the Woodbury method of cleansing your skin, you can free it from such blemishes.

Just before retiring, wash in your usual way with warm water and Woodbury's Facial Soap, finishing with a dash of cold water. Then dip the tips of your fingers in warm water and rub them on the cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy cream-like lather. Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this and leave it on for ten minutes. Then rinse very carefully with clear hot water, then with cold.

Use this treatment regularly and the blemishes will gradually disappear.

The famous treatment for conspicuous nose pores

Do you know what it is that causes conspicuous nose pores?

The pores of the face are not as fine as on other parts of the body. On the nose, especially, there are more fat glands than elsewhere, and there is more activity of the pores.

These pores, if not properly stimulated and kept free from dirt, lose their power to contract properly; they clog up and become enlarged.

Try using this special treatment for conspicuous nose pores, and supplement it with the steady, general use of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

Wring a soft cloth from very hot

water, lather it with Woodbury's Facial Soap, then hold it to your face. When the heat has expanded the pores, rub in very gently a fresh lather of Woodbury's. Repeat this hot water and lather application several times, stopping at once if your nose feels sensitive. Then finish by rubbing the nose with a piece of ice. Always dry your skin carefully.

Use this treatment every night before retiring, and before long you will notice how this gradually reduces the enlarged pores until they become inconspicuous. But do not expect to change completely in a week a condition resulting from long-continued exposure and neglect.

You will find Woodbury's Facial Soap on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. The booklet containing full directions for all the famous Woodbury treatments is wrapped around each cake.

Get a cake today and begin using it tonight. A 25 cent cake lasts for a month or six weeks of any one of these treatments.

Would you like to have a trial size cake?

For 6 cents we will send you the trial size cake (enough for a week of any Woodbury facial treatment) together with the booklet of treatments. Or for 15 cents we will send you the treatment booklet and samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream. Address: The Andrew Jergens Co., 9907 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 9907 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.

CRÈME MÉALYS
JARS \$1.35 TUBES \$1.25



REMEMBER THAT SOMETIMES JUST AS GOOD FOR LESS MONEY MEANS A RUINED COMPLEXION

Crème Méaly's is the Highest Quality and is made only by VIOLET THE GAY PARIS

REWARD OF SUBSTITUTION Sold in the best shops all over the world

DEAF?

Hear clearly and distinctly with a Little Gem Ear Phone

Simplest and smallest hearing device.

Awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Our latest improvement, the Gem Sound Perfecter, insures clear, positive hearing in any assemblage, at any distance.

Try our Auto Ear Manager; used to stop head noises and improve hearing. Call at our office for a free, private demonstration. Expert advice without charge. Ask or write for booklet.

GEM EAR PHONE CO., Inc.
806-BM Marbridge Bldg., 47 W. 34th St.
1st Floor, N. Y. C. Phone Greeley 3744
Canadian Office—Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto

WALKING DOLL

Walks with natural, graceful stride when led by hand. Can bow, kneel, etc. Boundless joy for children and grown-ups. Sensational entertainment for parties. Is 28 inches tall, dressed beautifully, including stockings, shoes and underwear.

Doll, complete without wig, \$8.75
With long human hair curls, 10.00
With exquisite silk dress, 18.00
Add 50 cents for postage or express.
Also life-like baby doll, looks, acts, feels like real baby.
With bald head, \$6.50; with hair, \$7.50.

MANHATTAN DOLL CO., Inc.
741 5th Ave., New York.

MASTER MECHANIC
for FLAT FEET
and any other serious FOOT TROUBLE.

Also for the Maimed. No sufferer should fail to get acquainted with or get particulars from MAX ENGLER, 2134 THIRD AVE., (bet. 116 and 117 Sts.) New York City. A visit to his workshop will be a revelation for anybody Ruptured or Crippled, who has been disappointed everywhere. Save Money and Endless Pain and Discomfort.

IMPERIAL GRANUM
Food for the Nursing Mother

Increases the quantity and quality of her milk and gives strength to bear the strain of nursing.

For the BABY
Imperial Granum is the Food that gives hard, firm flesh, good bone and rich, red blood.

Sold by All Druggists.

BASCH'S GRIPFAST
SHIRT BELTING

Keeps the shirt from twisting around. Also holds the waist down. Can be washed and boiled. For sale at Department Stores.

DAVID BASCH
23 East 21st Street, N. Y.
Maker of the Gripfast Shirtwaist Belt

Permanent Wave \$20

All Over the Head or \$1.00 per Curl. Six Months Guarantee. Large or Small Wave. Our Method is Always Successful. From a photograph taken five months after Waved, by Mr. Emil.

Ideal Transformations, \$18.00.
Covers entire head, beautiful styles, first quality hair.

E. T. Emil, Permanent Wave Specialist,
34 West 38th St. Phone Greeley 6009.

Delicious Corrective
Special Pills—bury recipes on the package make delicious muffins, bread, cookies, etc.

At all our Piller's Pills Co. Minneapolis

BERTHE MAY'S Maternity
Corset, Belt & Braces

Comfort, abdominal support, protection for mother and child. Dress as usual—normal appearance. Call at my parlors or write for Booklet 21, free in plain sealed envelope. Can be worn by Stout Women and Invalids.

BERTHE MAY, 10 E. 48 St., N.Y.

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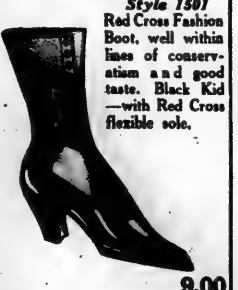
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TO enumerate some of the many good points of this "Binner" corset (illustration at left) designed for average or full figures, there is sufficient fulness at the bust providing comfort for the shoulders—the closely set boning is soft and firm—and the hips and back are long and straight. Made of orchid Brocade, in sizes 24 to 32.

THE low, top, unboned sections—lower hips and elastic gores bespeak comfort for this new "Binner" corset (illustration at right) adaptable to the medium full figure while the long straight boning at back produces the slender flat lines in—sided with Fashion's decree. Made of pink mercerized Coutil, in sizes 23 to 32.

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27A. Same model with vamps of silk cloth in black satin and buckram backs.

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29A. Same model in patent leather with black kid tops.

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31. Low French Heel Pumps of black patent or dill leather with hand-sewed turned soles.

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35A. Same model in all brown or black kidskin, also black patent kid with soft black kid vamps.

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NO matter how you like the gelatine you are using, we are sure the *real* fruit flavor of Rich's Tryphosa will make you say, as have thousands of others: "That's the best jelly I ever tasted."

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RICH'S TRYPHOSA is not a new product, but one that has pleased hundreds of thousands of discriminating housewives everywhere for the last thirty years. It is the purest of gelatine with a *real* fruit flavor that is different.

Send us the coupon *now*, so you can try Tryphosa tomorrow. Save the advertisement and try the recipes. They have been tested in our own scientific kitchen and we know you will say they are delicious.

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You can get Rich's Tryphosa in ten *REAL* fruit flavors at your Grocer's. But insist upon Rich's Tryphosa.

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341 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK



Tryphosa Raspberry

To one package Rich's Tryphosa Raspberry add one pint boiling water. Slice two bananas and arrange in mold. Pour in Tryphosa when it has cooled. Place in ice box to harden.

Pineapple Tryphosa

Dissolve one package of Rich's Tryphosa Pineapple in half pint boiling water; add the liquid from one small can pineapple. When cool add pieces of canned pineapple, chopped fine.

Peach Glace

Dissolve one package of Rich's Tryphosa Peach in boiling water. Pour one-third into mold or dish and allow to thicken. Lay in sliced peaches and then pour in another third. Whip balance of jelly and set in mold.

Tryphosa Orange

Dissolve a package of Rich's Orange Tryphosa in one pint boiling water. When cool pour in a mold and lay in half slices of orange. Slice the oranges crosswise. Place in ice box to harden.

E. C. RICH, INC., 341 West 14th St., N. Y. For the enclosed 4 cents, please send me a full-sized package of RICH'S TRYPHOSA. I want to make the test you suggest.

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How Long is Your Nose?

How Walter Adams used Napoleon's Secret to win friends, money and happiness

YOU and I probably have as many virtues as Walter Adams had—and as many faults. But he succeeded in spite of them all. If you're interested in knowing how a man who formerly struggled along from hand to mouth on an inadequate salary won success, I'll tell you about Walter's interesting discovery. You may be able to make as much of his secret as he did.

When I met Walter not long ago in the lobby of the Blackstone, I was astounded. The last time I had seen him, he was sitting on a high chair at his clerk's desk and looking rather sadly at me as I left the old place to take up my new job as salesman. But now! What a transformation! As he swung thru the lobby with a strong, easy stride, I noticed how well his clothes hung, what an imposing appearance he made. His face fairly shone with confidence. He was the picture of a prosperous man of affairs. I could hardly believe my eyes.

As a combination bookkeeper and clerk, Walter had had his troubles. He had a wife and baby. He was underpaid. His job was a long, colorless grind. And he never seemed to get anyone's special attention. The boss had come to think of him as merely a cog in the wheel and it had been two years since he had had a promotion or a raise. He seemed never to be free from worry of some kind. And he hated the day after day, year after year, monotony of his miserable job. But he knew of no other line he could tackle that would pay enough to keep body and soul together.

As Walter's keen eyes fell on me, his face broke into a broad smile. "For Heaven's sake, if it isn't dear old Bob Hammond." And then noting the expression that must have betrayed my surprise, and remembering his position the last time I saw him, he said, "Yep, it's the same old Walter, only renovated. Come on up to my room and I'll tell you all about it."

Settled comfortably in a big chair, and puffing one of Walter's perfectos, I listened to the unusual story of his success.

"BOB," he said, "I know how surprised you must have felt when you saw me. And it is only when I meet some of my old friends that I realize what a tremendous change has taken place in my life. If you remember, as you doubtless do; when we worked together I was continually reading books containing the advice given by men on how to succeed. Some of them said, 'Honesty. Others prescribed hard work. Persistence and stick-to-it-iveness was one of their favorite bits of advice. But I discovered that they were all wrong and all right. If anyone should ask me how they might become a big success, before answering them I would ask, 'How long is your nose?' For

strange as it may seem the length of your nose has a great deal to do with your success.

"I was reading one day about Napoleon. And I discovered that he never picked any man for a responsible, executive position unless he had a long nose. His ability to pick the right man for the right job was one of his greatest characteristics.

Of course, if your nose is short it does not necessarily mean that you are lacking in qualities of leadership; it merely shows that you can probably think more quickly and clearly along one line than another—that while you might fail in some business, your brain would act more rapidly and carry you to the top in others.

"In addition to that, every man under Napoleon loved him, worked, fought, and died for him. He knew the secret of making people like him. It was just these two things that I learned that put me where I am today.

"YOU probably have heard of Dr. Blackford. Dr. Blackford is a master character analyst,—can tell at a glance what line of work any man seems best fitted for and can tell what to do and say to gain confidence, friendship, or love. Because there were so many demands for that service, Dr. Blackford put all the knowledge gained thru thirty years of research into a course called 'Reading Character at Sight.' The course explains this wonderful science so clearly that persons can learn the principles of the power of making people like them in a few hours of study.

"I got hold of this Course thru an advertisement, and the very first night I discovered that the reason I was not making good was because I was in the wrong line of business. I believed I saw that my natural abilities followed along an entirely different line. And staking everything on Dr. Blackford's wonderful science, and upon my own analysis of myself, I jumped to another job.

"As soon as I started to work there I used the other power that Napoleon had. I endeavored to train myself how to tell what to do and say to make people like me, and I made Dr. Blackford's Course work for me night and day. As a result, I had four promotions in one year, and I am now Vice-President and General Manager of the entire plant at a salary, Bob, that would surprise you."

You can be sure that I lost no time in getting hold of Dr. Blackford's Course. I found that Walter had spoken the truth. I began to use it myself in everyday business. The first thing I did was to try it out on one of my toughest prospects, and it worked like a charm. I sold him a bigger order than had ever been shipped to his house before.

In four months I was cleaning up my territory in such a way that I attracted the attention of the President. Our sales manager was leaving, and I got a wire on the road calling me back and telling me I had been promoted to sales manager.

THESE are only two of the cases in which Dr. Blackford's Course has helped men to big successes.

Here is a letter from the Prosecuting Attorney of Allen County, Ohio. What he says would indicate that he had learned the secret of saying the things that influence people to think his way and do the things he wanted done.

"I purchased this set of books about six months ago, and since that date have won every law suit."

Here is another letter from a business leader, John R. Logan, who has used his ability to make people like him to get the co-operation of his men; securing greater production and a happy, well-knit organization.

"It is hard to tell the value of the Course in dollars and cents, but I give it credit for turning a steady loss in a branch warehouse to a profit, and for raising the standard of our organization, and, thru this, our service to our customers."

And C. Louis Allen, general sales manager of a million-dollar corporation, has evidently found Dr. Blackford's Course invaluable both in knowing himself and in knowing at a glance the most intimate characteristics of the people he meets. He writes:

"Your presentation of the Science of Character Analysis is so graphic, so personal, and, what, so workable, that I have found myself putting its teachings into immediate use among my friends and business associates."

"Blessed is the man who has found his work, and when more people understand themselves, as well as those with whom they do business, there will be fewer misfits, greater efficiency, and more perfect harmony throughout the business world."

A certain woman who had this ability moved with her family to another town. As is often the case, it is a very difficult thing for any woman to break into the chill circle of society in this town, if she was not known. But her ability to make people like her soon won for her the close friendship of many of the "best families" in the town. Some people wonder how she did it. It was simply the secret at work—the ability to judge people's character and influence them to like you.

YOU realize, of course, that just knowing the meaning attached to a long nose could not accomplish all these wonderful things. There are other things to be taken into account. But here is the whole secret.

You know that everyone does not think alike. What one likes another dislikes. And what offends one pleases another. Well, there is your cue. You can make a "hit" with anyone if you say the things they want you to say and act the way they want you to act. Do this and they will surely like you and believe in you and will go out of their way to PLEASE YOU.

You can do this by knowing certain simple signs. In addition to the difference in noses, every man, woman, and child has written on them signs as distinct as though they were in letters a foot high. Knowing these simple signs is one of the secrets of getting what you want out of life—of making friends, of business and social advantage. Every great leader utilizes this method consciously or unconsciously. That is why he IS a leader. Use it yourself and you may become a leader.

SUCH confidence have the publishers in Dr. Blackford's Course, "Reading Character at Sight," that they will gladly send it to you on approval, all charges prepaid. Look it over thoroughly. See if it lives up to all the claims made for it. If you do not want to keep it, then return it and the transaction is closed. And if you decide to keep it—as you surely will—then merely remit five dollars in full payment.

Remember, you take no risk, you assume no obligation. The entire course goes to you on approval. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose. So mail the coupon NOW, and learn the method of making people like you, while this remarkable offer is still open.

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Publishers of The Independent Weekly
Dept. B-179, 119 West 40th Street, New York

You may send me Dr. Blackford's Course of seven lessons entitled "Reading Character at Sight." I will either remit the Course to you within five days after its receipt, or send you \$5 in full payment of the course.

Name
Address
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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1919.

SIXTEEN PAGES

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7

OUR ROYAL BELGIAN VISITORS.

King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, and Young Crown Prince Leopold as

They Seem to Those Who Know Them Well

By ROBERT J. COLE.

AN American who reads the sign "Crowns for Sale" over a European shop door is amazed at its aptness in this moment—not the less, perhaps, when he discovers that these advertised emblems of royalty are for the dead. And not alone for those born Kings. In the democracy of death the lowliest are crowned. Europe has few crowns left for the living. First of these is the man America welcomes—because he is a man first—the Belgian King Albert.

John de Courcey MacDonnell, in his book, "Albert, King of the Belgians," relates a story of the royal nursery. When Leopold died, one of the children asked who would be the next King.

"The best and kindest man in the kingdom," answered his mother.

"If that is so," said Prince Charles, "it will be M. Peeters." That royally favored personage was the steward of the children's grandmother, who kept them supplied with cakes and candy. Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to suppose that the King was not popular at home. For when the coronation pageant passed the window of her grandmother's palace, the Princess Marie José, too young to be in the procession herself, was seen to wave a huge slice of bread—supplied no doubt by the worthy Peeters—from which she had taken the bite that gave a personal character to the tribute.

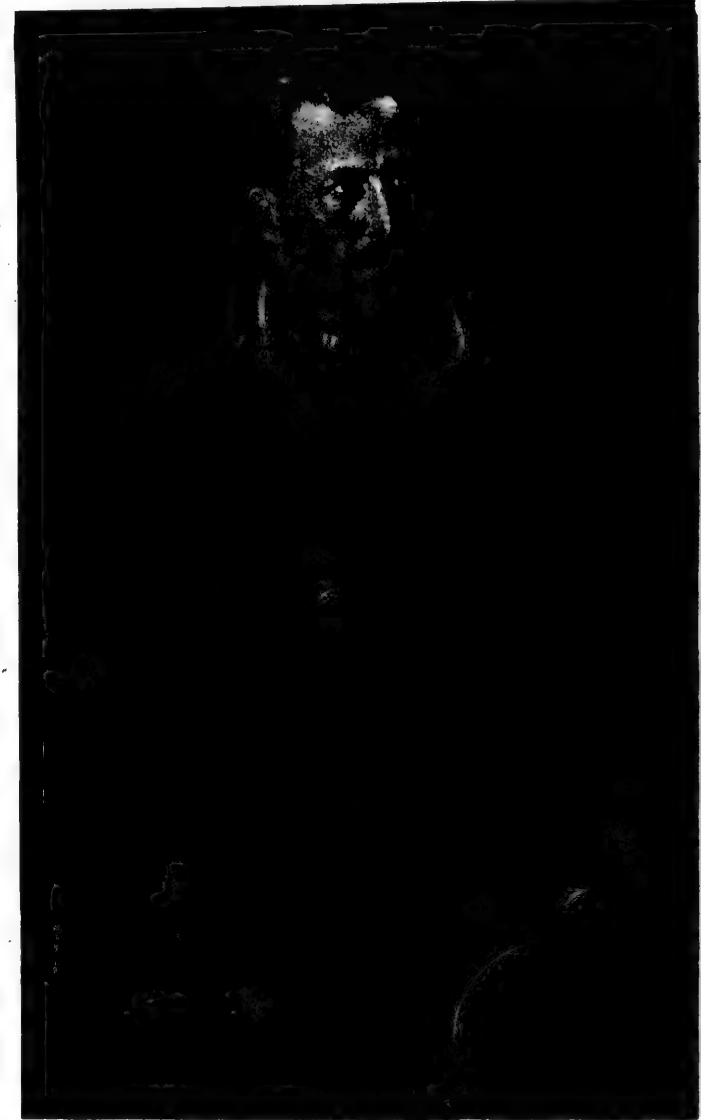
If his grown-up subjects don't wave bread, they find other ways to show their affection for their King. Ruling Belgium isn't all glory. Yet once when the Socialists were making a row in Parliament that sounded like an opera version of the French Revolution, one of their leaders rushed up as near as possible to where the King was sitting and shouted above the din:

"It isn't you personally that we are fighting, your Majesty; it's only the Government!"

Which might suggest that Belgian royalty had little to do with the Government. And that would be the greatest possible error. A member of Belgium's Parliament, back in the days of Leopold, was quoted to this effect:

"Conservatives and Liberals alike, we all believe that our constitutional monarchy is the very best form of a republic. No President of a republic, however extended may be his powers, could have achieved for Belgium what King Leopold II. has accomplished during his reign, and this in every department of human activity, at home and abroad. You may object that we run the risk of having an undesirable sovereign some day; to this I will answer that the Belgian people would not stand such a monarch for twenty-four hours."

"Albert of Belgium," as he signed



Albert, King of the Belgians.

himself in the visitors' book at Harvard in 1898, is coming back to America with the added titles of husband, father, and King. Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold are with him. Little Marie José is left out of this affair, just as she missed the fun of marching in the coronation parade. Let us hope she will marry a King or a Lord Mayor of London or somebody gorgeous enough to give her a pageant of her own. Prince Charles is also left behind.

What a pity that James J. Hill of our ancient railroad royalty is not still here to welcome Albert, as he did on the first visit. At least Dr. Eliot may recall the day when, as President of Harvard, he took the Prince through library, chapel, and memorial hall. He led him even into the lair of the young cubs of the dormitory. This is the story of the visit, related by a student of that day:

"There came a knock on the door, and President Eliot pushed it open and en-

tered. 'Young gentlemen, this is the Crown Prince of Belgium,' he remarked as he stepped into the middle of the room. The Prince, a tall, pale-faced, angular, and rather awkward youth—he was only about 23 then—followed him in. An army officer in uniform and a Court physician trailed along behind. The Prince held his silk hat stiffly in one hand and stepped forward with the other outstretched. His handshake was hearty and vigorous. 'I am glad to meet you,' he said. 'It is a pleasure to see your quarters, and it is very good of you to admit us.'

"He spoke perfect English with scarcely a trace of accent. Then he spied a Wisconsin banner over the chimney-piece—that was my native State. 'Oh, Wisconsin is a long way from here, is it not? Do you live there?' he asked. We explained that we were both from the West, and President Eliot took the opportunity to deliver a little talk on the strongly national character of Harvard and the broad field from which it drew its students.

"Then the Prince spied a group picture of some college girls, and examined it carefully. 'You have very beautiful women in America,' he remarked with a smile. 'I have often heard them praised, and now I am learning that it is all justified.'"

At Harvard, too, the Prince showed keen interest in the work of the crew. A'bert of Belgium is not what one would ordinarily call an enthusiast; at least he does not show it in gesture or speech. But he delights in athletic exercise. When he was yet only Prince, a Belgian crew went over to England and brought back from Henley a silver trophy. The Count de Senteillaine, now in New York, rowed in the crew. He remembers well the unusual pitch of excitement to which Albert was roused over the triumph.

"King Leopold was displeased," declares the Count, "and it was generally believed that he gave Albert instructions to be more careful to observe the dignity suitable to a royal heir."

This incident sounds a trifle strange today, when the testimony of all witnesses lays emphasis upon the King's dignity—a dignity which does not degenerate, however, into any wooden stiffness.

Albert lacks less than an inch of being as tall as Abraham Lincoln, in whose centenary year he was crowned. But he likes brevity. When our Minister, Brand Whitlock, handed the King his biography of our war President, the King remarked that he liked small, compact books, adding that he had found a good deal of meat in school textbooks.

Albert's blue eyes and light hair astonish those who are familiar only with his photographs. The portraits, however, give him a look of strength borne



(From a Portrait Owned by Count de Sallins.)
King Albert Before His Accession to the Throne.



Underwood & Underwood.
Queen Elizabeth of Belgium.



Underwood & Underwood.
Crown Prince Leopold, Who Is Now 18 Years Old.

out by the facts. He can bend an inch bar of iron in his hands, and the brakes of his automobile have to be reinforced to save them from being jammed by his powerful muscles. He can lift—or could when they were younger—one of his children in each hand. Much has been said of his airplane flights. These are never made for show, but because he likes that sort of thing. And it may be noted that as soon as the strain of war was lifted he went for a climb in the Alps—up beyond the clouds, where the observers of Barbusse's masterpiece, "Under Fire," contemplated the remote beginnings of the conflict that was to come.

A word should be said here of Queen Elizabeth, who deserves a volume. Mary Roberts Rinehart has drawn a picture of her in "Kings, Queens, and Pawns." She tells how the Queen pawned her jewels to buy comforts for wounded soldiers. Her photograph was often seen tacked up in barracks or in soldiers' huts. In a conversation held during the early phase of the war the Queen said:

"I am a Bavarian. I have always from my childhood heard this talk that Germany must grow, must get on the sea. I thought it was just talk."

Like Ruth, she gave herself wholly to the nation of her husband. His people became her people. Whoever attacked him was an alien to her. "Any one who knows the King," she cried, "knows that he cannot do a wrong thing. It is impossible for him. He cannot go any way but straight." Speaking of German atrocities, she said:

"The Belgian Army would never have behaved so, nor the English, nor the French. Never!"

Albert met Elizabeth at the clinic of her father, Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria. The Duke was a famous oculist, and his daughter's natural kindness was reinforced and developed as she worked with him in the free service of the poor. She healed with her hands the wounds of the flesh and with her music the deeper griefs of the soul, playing often upon her violin in such places as most needed the medicine of melody. She is not unlike Albert's mother, the Countess of Flanders, who often ministered to the sick of Brussels. But she was no less at home in the company of the famous. The Countess of Flanders has entertained in her salon personages of such distinction as Robert Browning, Carmen Sylva, King Oscar of Sweden, and Du-

mas fils. The French dramatist explained at one of these gatherings his method of making a play, whereupon King Oscar proceeded to write one according to the rules laid down. It isn't recorded that the royal drama ever became a serious rival of "Camille."

To the young Princes and to the little Marie José however, the highest title of the Countess is "Grandma."

Albert is of the house of Coburg. The first Prince Leopold was called to the throne of Belgium from England, where he had married Princess Charlotte, then heir to the throne. Because of her death, Leopold's niece, Victoria, became Queen. A close relation was maintained between the English and the Belgian Courts.

Leopold II, having no heir, the succession pointed to Baudouin, the oldest son of his brother, Philip, Count of Flanders, who had married Marie of the house of Hohenzollern. Until Albert was 17 years old he had no thought of being King. Then Baudouin died.

It is likely that the ideals of a simple,

affectionate family life were fixed in the boy Albert's mind during those happy years when a great tribe of relatives—grandmothers, uncles, cousins—gathered every Summer at Les Amerois, the Count of Flanders's Ardennes château. There is a farm nearby, and all about the place the children played, and sometimes the village children were asked to join them. The present King continued the family tradition, taking his own little ones there every year till war turned him out of Eden, along with the poorest of his people.

The world has not yet founded any schools for Kings or Presidents. They have to take their chances with the rest of us, or else stay at home and study with tutors. But young Albert went to the Belgium Military School and took his medicine—from teachers and pupils. For he soon made it plain that he wanted no special favors. As an officer he had no favorites.

Shakespeare makes Henry V. of England turn suddenly from his wild ways under Falstaff's guidance to the serious

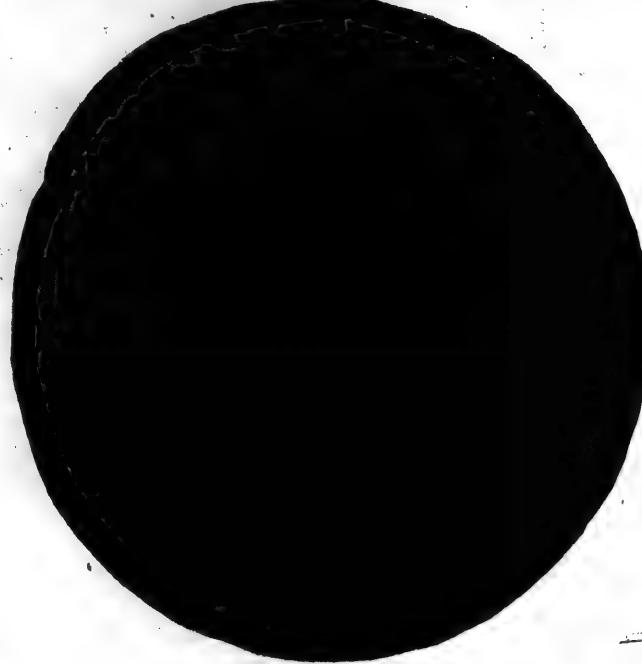
exercise of kingly power. Writing of Henry's earlier period the poet says:

And so the Prince obscured his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
Grew like the Summer grass, fastest by night.

Prince Albert had no such change. Action and adventure he had, but always with an end in view. His development was more like that of Roosevelt than like that of a traditional European Prince. After his visit to America he went to the Congo, where he is said to have walked 1,500 miles in three months.

In the early period of the war, pro-Germans used to make a good deal of "Congo atrocities" to offset those perpetrated by the Kaiser's men. Along with a certain amount of truth, a good deal of actual misrepresentation and much confused, half-true statement was put forward at one time. In any case, the Prince went to Africa and got his view of the case at first hand, and his colonial policy as King has been based on that personal knowledge.

One of the fairest statements of the Congo situation, as it relates to King Albert, was made by an unprejudiced scholar, Professor William T. Foster of Bowdoin College, who visited Brussels and had a talk with the King in 1909. He calls attention to the fact that Albert draws no personal profit from the exploitation of the natives by rubber companies. Some of the evils so much decried were commercial rather than Governmental, and a large part of such blame as may fairly be laid at Leopold's door is based on his consent to share in profits that involved cruelty. There is plenty of testimony to the effect that in his direct dealings with natives the much-accused monarch had more to his credit than to his discredit. He found the Congo in a savage state. No scruples deterred the inhabitants from killing or enslaving each other. The Belgian ruler greatly improved this situation, but as soon as he entered Africa he began to receive the blame for such remnants of savagery as were not yet stamped out. He took no more pains to justify his acts there than he did to justify his personal behavior. But more than once when some wandering tribe from the north raided the Congo, carried off captives or left those whom they had maimed as proof of prowess—a bit of African



Princess Marie José, Portrait in Lace Made in the Schools of Which Queen Elizabeth is Patroness.

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D'Annunzio, Heir of David, Poet-Warrior

(Continued from Page 7)

prose writer that Hugo and d'Annunzio were, but the poignancy of his wit was dipped in vitriol. He was a poet-soldier. In the great army of Human Freedom. His battle for Calas and Sirven was the Dreyfus case of his time. With a goose quill he smashed the rack and wheel. He is the soul of France, as d'Annunzio today is the soul of Italy.

Let us not forget our own Thomas Paine. Although not a poet, he was, in a sense, the Voltaire and d'Annunzio of America. "Where liberty is not, there is my country," he proclaimed. He wrote his celebrated pamphlet, "The Crisis," by the light of the camp fire while serving in Washington's army of liberation. The morale of our soldiers was at low ebb. "The Crisis" was read to the army by order of Washington. It electrified the shoeless, underfed host. It restored confidence and will. "These are the times that try men's souls" became the battle cry of the Colonial doughboy—who fought without dough.

In France he escaped the guillotine by a trick. He was a man of the Byron-d'Annunzio stature. But his homecoming to America was something quite different from the return of Voltaire and Hugo to France—to our undying shame. Joyce Kilmer, Alan Seeger, Rupert Brooke, and Charles Peguy, were they alive today, would hail d'Annunzio. The question of international ethics involved is waived in the consciousness of poets when they see a sublime and heroic gesture. Not international ethics but romance is what the world immortalizes. And there is Cyrano de Bergerac, with his cadets of Gascony drawn up in their muddy tombs to salute.

Moles will not understand him, but the eagles of history know.

Girl Parachute Diver from Airplanes

(Continued from Page 10)

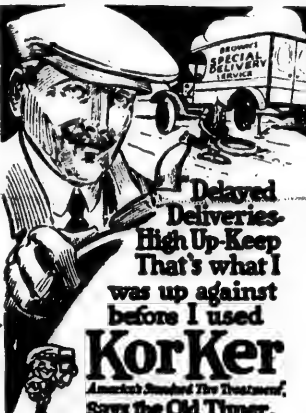
its present form, was perfected and officially tested by the British in the Fall of 1916. It was immediately pressed into service at the front, for dropping from airplanes some thirty spies into Germany. The work was done at night; black parachutes were used. The spy's first task was to bury the parachute with a small spade, so as to leave no trace of his means of transport.

It is, however, remarkable that a demonstrated life-saving appliance of this nature was never fitted to fighting planes, except by the Germans, until a week or so before the armistice. This can only be attributed to official prejudice. Meanwhile some twelve thousand American and English aviators, who had cost their country \$15,000 apiece to train, made the supreme sacrifice, and many of these men might have been saved but for the prejudice and official parsimony of their superiors.

Two hundred and fifty of these brave men, including Raoul Lufbery, were actually driven to commit suicide by jumping out of their burning machines rather than be roasted to death in midair.

Recently there has cropped up in this country a whole host of practicable parachutes. Irving, Johns, Broadwick, Floyd-Smith, Watkins, Sperry, and Folmer-Clogg. Most of these are worn on the aviator's back and are not automatic in action. This type requires to be deliberately operated by the aviator after he has jumped from the machine and while he is falling through the air. My own opinion is that I and a great many other people would not have the presence of mind to operate it. The army authorities, however, think differently, and have officially adopted one of these midair types.

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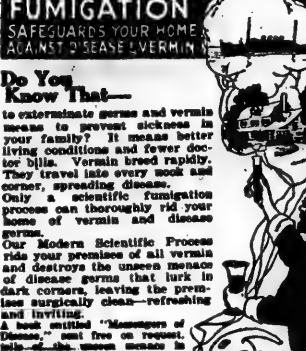


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"frightfulness"—the whole affair was laid to Leopold's door.

Professor Foster tells of seeing the original of a photograph widely reproduced as "evidence" of atrocities, which showed a group of natives with rude earthen pots upon which they had been working. In the picture used by the zealous accusers of Belgium these pots were described as skulls of natives done to death by Leopold's agents.

Professor Foster thus sums up the present King's preparation and purpose to meet his responsibilities in the Dark Continent:

"He has inspected the Government posts, the new waterways, the regulations for sanitary conditions, the plans for railroads, and in every way prepared himself for a kind of service which promises well for both the natives of the Congo and the people of Belgium. He has, moreover, satisfied himself of the actual conditions in those domains that are under the present control of private companies. And as he has no personal interests in the dividends of these companies, but great interest in the dignity and prestige of his kingdom, we may expect improved conditions in that whole vast country."

Professor Foster, speaking of the earlier visit to America, adds:

"He had a clear conception of the significance of the movement in America for industrial education, and knew of the experiments in trade schools that a few of our States have under way. In fact, he knew more about it than many of our own State Superintendents of Public Schools are likely to know for some time to come, and directed me to those schools in Belgium where I could find best illustrated the latest developments in his country in every phase of school administration."

A correspondent of The New York Tribune who had formerly criticized the Belgian régime in Africa without mincing words wrote on Albert's accession to the throne that "a great change for the better has taken place throughout Belgium's new colony, a change which coincides with the visit of King Albert to South and West Africa, and for which he is in a great measure responsible. . . . Europeans can at present travel unarmed through the country, with no more formidable weapon than a walking stick."

"Every native has access to the law courts, and if there is any leaning toward leniency or toward severity, the leniency and the benefit of the doubt are invariably given to the native, while the white officer is severely punished for the smallest slips from the paths of justice."

A year before taking the throne, Albert made an important address in the Senate which indicated his serious view of national affairs. Here, as always, he said a word for the toilers of the sea, advocating a legal line like the pilmsoll mark on English ships, to prevent overloading with its consequent danger to sailors' lives. He pleaded for such improvement of ports as would aid the work of fishermen. And he backed up his arguments with facts showing a wide knowledge of maritime conditions in all other countries.

The people of Belgium have always understood and appreciated Albert's character and aims. Even in voting against an increase of the Prince's allowance, a radical Socialist said:

"I oppose this vote because by passing it you will make the Prince hateful. Prince Albert does not deserve to be made odious in the eyes of the people. He is compassionate and generous-hearted." And the speaker went on to give examples of Albert's kindness for which he was already held in affection by the people.

Machiavelli, in his counsel to "The Prince," declares that if a ruler must choose between love and fear, it is far safer to be feared than to be loved.

"For of men," he goes on, "it may generally be affirmed that they are thankless, fickle, false, studious to avoid danger, greedy of gain, devoted to you while you are able to confer benefits upon them, and ready, as I said before,

while danger is distant to shed their blood and sacrifice their property, their lives and their children for you; but in the hour of need they turn against you."

Against this classic conception of royalty may be set the picture drawn by our Minister, Brand Whitlock, in his "Memories of Belgium Under the German Occupation":

"The 8th of April was the fête day of King Albert. There were extra guards placed to prevent any manifestation, and the display of the national colors was, of course, forbidden; there seemed to be nothing that his people could do to testify to their love, their admiration, one might almost say their idolatry, for the most heroic figure, I suppose, in the modern world, and more heroic than most figures in the ancient world. But, while he was down there in the little corner of his kingdom that remained to him to protect, it and not only it, but both France and England and America and all others whose lives and liberty were equally involved—the dramatic anomaly of a King fighting for democracy—it was decided, no one knew how, that gentlemen were to wear high hats and walk on the boulevard that day, there being as yet no verboten to that effect. It was not a very good day for high hats; there were showers, a flash of sun one minute and rain or hail or snow, or perhaps all three, the next, but every man in Brussels who had a high hat wore it, and that honored symbol of respectability received a new consecration."

In the same book, Mr. Whitlock adds this further evidence of Albert's place in Belgian hearts:

"In Le Quotidien, one of the censored sheets, there appeared a little article that filled Brussels with amazement and delight. Freely translated, it was this:

"Him
"Spring is not yet here, despite the fatidical date of the 21st of March. Once or twice already our hopes have been disappointed. What matter? . . . Astronomy is an exact science, and it is mathematically certain."

"His return also is written on the eternal dial of time, and when he makes his triumphal entry into his good city of Brussels, after having waited so long, so impatiently, our joy will be all the greater. That will be the feast of the sun, the feast of the flowers, and the soul of the whole people will commune with him. . . ."

"What unknown writer in that meretricious inspired press had still that patriotism in his soul to write a little poem so cleverly that the stupid German censor never saw the allusion that made all

Brussels for the moment happy by its pretty conceit, and buoyed up the hopes, and reaffirmed that faith, of which there was imperative need if man was to continue to believe in justice in the universe, in the inevitable coming of that day when the King would return? Whoever he was, he had his sweet satisfaction, atoning somewhat for the treason his necessities tempted him to commit in writing for their press at all. The liberal unimaginative German censor never suspected, and when the authorities had the double meaning explained to them, the newspaper was suspended for its audacity."

In an interview reported by Henry Hall in 1915 King Albert referred to Waxweiler's "La Belgique, Neutre et Loyale," in which there is an account of the last conversation between the German Secretary of State and the Belgian Minister, Baron Beyens. Von Jagow is quoted thus:

"Germany has no reproach to make against Belgium, and the attitude of Belgium has always been perfectly correct."

"Well, then, admit," persisted Baron Beyens, according to this narrative, "that Belgium can give you no other answer than the one she gives without forfeiting her honor." And the German replied:

"I recognized it as a private individual, but as Secretary of State I have no opinion to express."

Therein lies the difference between Albert's ideas of statesmanship and the German idea. His character as a man and his character as King show that unity, which is the only possible source of greatness in high places.

Albert went on frankly to meet the German charges that neutrality had been broken by the so-called "Anglo-Belgian convention." Said the King, on this point:

"No one in Belgium ever gave the name of Anglo-Belgian convention to the letter of General Ducarne to the Minister of War detailing the entirely informal conversations with the British military attaché, but I was so desirous of avoiding even the semblance of anything that might be construed as unneutral that I had the matters of which it is now sought to make so much communicated to the German military attaché in Brussels. When the Germans went through our archives, they knew exactly what they would find, and all their present surprise and indignation is assumed."

Speaking modestly of himself, the King said:

"I get a great number of newspapers, and some of the things I read about myself are so silly that I do not know how

any sane man can print them. I have been quoted as making all kinds of bombastic statements against the German Emperor and of boasting what we will do when we get into Germany. I need not tell you that it is all imagination, pure and simple, and it annoys me quite as much as it distresses all those who wish me well."

King Albert's visit here is no doubt the result of an honest desire to show appreciation for America's aid in the war, mixed with other motives. His country needs capital to put her industries again in the way of prosperity. Moreover, Albert is always looking for light on all his governmental problems, and he learns something wherever he goes. His path will not be always over the roses that covered the stones of Brussels at his triumphal entry on Nov. 22. Even that occasion had been preceded by an anxious moment.

While the King was at Ghent, earlier in November, a deputation came from Brussels with safe conduct through the enemy's lines, and apparently with German approval of their mission. They urged upon the King a change of constitution. Their arrival gave color to the report of Socialist rioting at the capital. But according to Philip Gibbs the trouble which disturbed the peace of Brussels arose from two causes: the revolt of German soldiers against their officers and struggles between the loyal Belgians and the few so-called "Flamangards"—pro-Germans who had furthered the efforts of the invader to weaken the nation by creating a division between Flemings and Walloons. Gibbs describes a soldiers' hall in Ghent, where the dancers stopped their fun to throw one of these renegades roughly out.

It is hard to tell the simple truth about Albert and Elisabeth of Belgium without giving the effect of such high-flown eulogy as the poets of England used to chant around the very different Queen Elizabeth of the seventeenth century, or over the grave of Sir Philip Sydney. The fact is, this modest and unselfish pair, the King and Queen of the Belgians, have something of the ancient grace that now and then comforts the heart of a hopeful and often-disappointed world and pignora with a golden doubt the dark shadows of the cynic's confidence in the complete depravity of the human race.

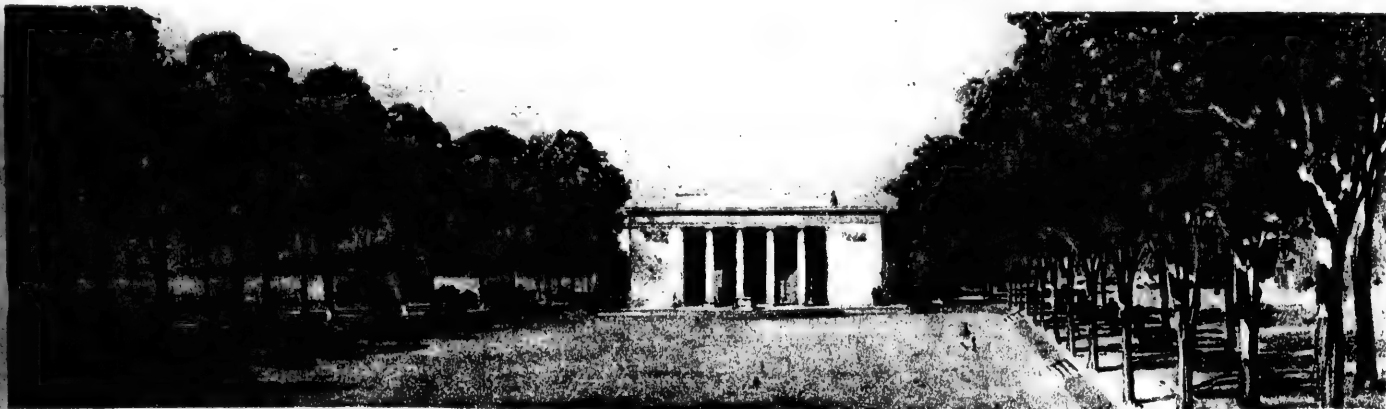
"Twenty centuries of the Sermon on the Mount," he laughs in the face of the optimist, "and then William of Hohenzollern. What is the answer?"

And for once the optimist is armed. "The answer," he replies, "is Albert of Belgium."



King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, Prince Leopold, and Princess Marie Jose at the King's Review in Liberated Brussels.

American Red Cross



Forum Where the Proposed Discussions of National Questions Would Take Place.

Plans for a Roosevelt Memorial at Oyster Bay

Half Mile of Shore with Elms and Monumental Structures Would Become a Sort of National Grove of Academus

GIVE a really ingenious architect half a chance and he will not only plan a building, but he will tell exactly what to do with it when it is finished. In the case of memorial structures, it might be well if that were the rule, for many of them are poor reminders of the men whose names they bear. Electus D. Litchfield, friend and neighbor of Theodore Roosevelt, is determined that the Oyster Bay memorial shall express the Colonel in some degree.

"There are several projects," explained Mr. Litchfield, "looking toward an expression of the desire to honor Colonel Roosevelt. The national memorial will doubtless require some time for its realization. But the committee charged with doing something at Oyster Bay has determined to push this work through as rapidly as possible. Here the man lived, and fortunately we have a suggestion which he himself made and which is both feasible and characteristic."

"One of the finest sites in Oyster Bay is the unimproved strip along the waterfront. It has been used as a dumping ground. That made the Colonel unhappy."

"I wish," he used to say, "that we could make here a breathing place for all the people of

this neighborhood, especially the less fortunate people."

"The committee has asked me to work out a realization of this expressed wish. With me are associated my partner, Mr. Rogers, and James L. Greenleaf, a leader among the landscape architects of the country and a member of the National Fine Arts Commission. We have been studying the project for months."

"We have been thoroughly impressed with the suitable character of the site. From this half mile of shore one may look upon Sagamore Hill, the Roosevelt home; upon Centre Island, and also the shores of Connecticut. The bay itself is historic, since here came first the warships of Japan and Russia on their way to Portsmouth, where President Roosevelt completed his great service in the cause of peace. It should be remembered that much of his activity at that time and in other great crises of national and world history is related to Oyster Bay as well as to Washington."

Mr. Litchfield has taken suggestions from all sources and embodied them, together with his own ideas, in a report made to the Oyster Bay Committee. The paragraphs which deal directly with the larger outlines of the project are these:

"Among the features which Mr. Loeb and other members of the committee have definitely suggested as desirable were a playground equipped with swings and other ap-

paratus for the use of children, a baseball diamond and a grand stand, tennis courts, bathing beach, and possibly a public bathhouse. In addition to these recreational and more or less utilitarian features, it has been suggested that the park should contain an open-air forum, fountain, lagoons, and other features of a dignified memorial character."

"The great tendency of the moment is to make our memorials useful. There is danger, however, that this may be overdone and that we may sometimes be led into doing or providing something which it is our simple duty to provide for ourselves and perhaps deceive ourselves into thinking that we are doing it out of a high memorial sentiment rather than from selfish motives. Here, I am sure, we can do better than this."

"It seldom occurs, I presume, to any of us New Yorkers to think of Madison Square Park or Garden as a memorial to President Madison. . . . Can we not give to this park of ours a special character, that even those who run may read and be forced, at least for the moment, to thoughtful contemplation of the life and spirit of Theodore Roosevelt?"

"Colonel Roosevelt was a very practical man, but I think we all will agree that he was very spiritually minded as well. I do not know whether he was ever accused of having an artistic temperament, but I do know that he

was responsible for the great McKim-Burnham plan for the development and beautification of Washington, for the simple and charming restoration of the White House, and for the adoption by the Government of a new standard of artistic accomplishment in the design of our American money. It is appropriate, therefore, that we endeavor to make this memorial as beautiful and as dignified as art and our appropriation will permit."

"Aside from the playground and amusement space, which are separated from the rest of the composition by the existing canal, the scheme consists of an outdoor auditorium, the walls being formed by a double colonnade of high polished elms, between whose trunks one may look out upon the bay and toward Sagamore Hill, and whose foliage will cast beautiful shadows upon the green lawn carpet of the room."

"At the head of the auditorium there would be a rostrum, backed by a simple, dignified structure, having its west front built somewhat in the form of a Greek theatre, and providing a stage upon which may be seated the performers at open-air concerts. Within its walls I hope there may be a reception room, together with a small hall somewhat in the nature of the Supreme Court room in the Capitol at Washington, where would be



Plaza Overlooking Oyster Bay with Tall Flagpole in the Centre.



He Was the Owner of a Big Business

HE started as an errand boy. He had the grip of a bulldog. Give him a job to do and he stuck to it. Nothing could possibly shake him off. He loved his work.

He grew rich.

He moved from a crowded city street to the suburbs. He bought a car and hired a chauffeur. He was too busy to drive himself. He was too busy to play golf. He was too busy to go to the theatre.

Sometimes he was even too busy to eat.

His friends advised him to ease up. His reply was always the same—"Next month or next year."

But next month or next year never came.

Then came the crash!

A sudden breakdown—a forced vacation of two months—weeks at a sanatorium.

He had been too busy to take care of his health.

You can't cheat Nature.

Your body is a wonderful machine—marvelous in its possibilities. It will stand years of over-work and neglect—yes, and do it without seeming to complain.

But there is always a limit.

Think of the men who have broken down before their time—and beyond repair!

A thorough physical survey would have revealed their need for immediate medical attention and, by coming under the care of their physicians before it was too late, many cherished and necessary lives would have been saved.

Don't wait for the bridge to break down before you repair it. Don't wait until you get sick before you try to get well. It is easier to keep well than to get well.

Go at it sensibly.

Take a yearly inventory of your health just as you take account of your business stock. Learn your health assets—understand your health liabilities. Be fit! Not 50% fit or 60% fit, but 100% fit.

The question is "Where can I get a thorough physical examination at a price within my means?"

At the Life Extension Institute.

The Life Extension Institute was established by a group of scientists, publicists, and business men, who desired to provide a well-supporting central institution of national scope devoted to the science of increasing human happiness and efficiency and preventing human misery and inefficiency—a responsible and authoritative source from which the public might draw knowledge and inspiration in avoiding needless sickness and premature death.

A provision has been made for the utilization of a substantial portion of the dividends in public health work, under the trusteeship of ex-

President William Howard Taft and Professor Irving Fisher. Two-thirds of the common stock is held in trust by Mr. Taft and Professor Fisher for this purpose.

Your membership in the Life Extension Institute is not a matter of a few details. It is an annual association with a scientific organization designed to help you protect yourself from danger—both present and future.

The Life Extension Institute has examined more than 100,000 men, women and children. In this vast number many lives have been saved—much illness, suffering and poverty prevented.

Ex-President William Howard Taft is Chairman of the Board of Directors. Other officers and directors are Prof. Irving Fisher, Chairman Hygiene Reference Board; Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, Consultant on Sanitation; Eugene Lyman Fisk, M. D., Medical Director; Harold A. Ley, President; James D. Lennehan, Secretary; Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President American Red Cross; Arthur W. Eaton, President Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.; Edward L. Pierce, President Solvay Process Company; Henry H. Bowman, President Springfield National Bank.

The Life Extension Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of one hundred leading scientific men, including the Surgeon-General of the Army (retired) and Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service, several ex-Presidents of the American Medical Association, Commissioners of Public Health, and others interested in public welfare. A complete list will be furnished on application.

It makes no difference where you live. The Life Extension Institute is national in scope. To carry on the work a staff of 6,000 examining physicians has been appointed and instructed, covering the principal towns and cities. At the Head Office, in New York, a staff of 20 physicians is employed and a force of more than 100 employees, laboratory technicians and scientific workers. A thoroughly equipped pathological laboratory and X-Ray department has been developed at the Head Office, which serves the Institute in its special work and also is available to practicing physicians in New York and vicinity (or in any part of the country), for examination of specimens that can be forwarded by mail. Several hundred physicians in New York and vicinity are subscribers to this Laboratory.

Examinations of subscribers who live in New York and vicinity are made at the Head Office of the Institute, 25 West Forty-fifth Street—on appointment by telephone or letter—between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Convenient appointments can also be arranged with the Institute's examiners in the member's home district or city. Women physicians are available at the main office for the examination of women members who prefer them.

There is not a man or woman reading this message today who doesn't realize the value of a thorough physical examination or who hasn't decided, at some time or other, to get it.

We do not wish to frighten you. But don't put it off too long. Every day counts.

The cost of the Institute's Annual Health Service, including its standardized physical examination, quarterly urinalyses, extensive detailed reports, educational service, and other valuable privileges, is \$15 a year.

A coupon is printed below for the convenience of men and women desiring full information regarding the Life Extension Institute and the splendid work it is doing in the great national movement to prolong human life.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me a copy of "The Growing Movement to Prolong Human Life" and other literature descriptive of the services of the Life Extension Institute. It is understood that this request involves no charge or obligation.

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LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc. (Department 31-A) 25 W. 45th Street, NEW YORK
Telephone, Bryant 1997. N. Y. T. 9-28-19.

Duplessis, Painter of Benjamin Franklin

Art at Home and Abroad



Self-Portrait of J. S. Duplessis, (Painter of Benjamin Franklin.) From the Picture in the Museum at Carpentras.

PORTRAITS of Benjamin Franklin by Joseph Siffred Duplessis long have been of the greatest interest to students of art and history. They show the astute and many-sided statesman in a peculiarly favorable light, as we may assume that France saw him in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The portrait recently acquired by Mr. Friedsam was painted in 1778 when Franklin was the "man of the hour" in the French capital and was pounced upon by the portrait painters as today so important a celebrity would be overwhelmed by photographers and the artists of the press. The advantage lies with the eighteenth century. This portrait is a most dignified performance, luminous and warm in color, firm in draftsmanship, and rich in modeling. The rosy flesh tones, the large mild eyes, the pale red coat with its yellow fur collar, the vast body not flattered or abated by the faithful artist, combine in a pleasing impression of bland strength. The word "Vir" inscribed on the antique frame expresses this quality of underlying strength of which those who know Franklin were so clearly aware. Its appropriateness was commented upon by the critics of the day. Du Pont de Nemours writes:

"It is not enough to say that Franklin is beautiful. He is one of the most beautiful men in the world, no one of his age is equal to him. All his proportions affirm the vigor of a Hercules, and, although 75 years old, he still has suppleness and agility. His large forehead is eloquent of strong thought and his robust neck shows the firmness of his character. His tranquillity of soul is revealed in his eyes and a smile of unutterable serenity rests upon his lips. Apparently his nerves never have been fatigued by his labors. He has gay wrinkles; wrinkles of pride and tenderness, but not one that betrays labor. One sees that he is a creator rather than a student, that he has played with sciences, with men, and with affairs. And almost

in the spirit of play now in his declining years he works at founding the most imposing of republics. The laconic inscription 'Vir' has been placed at the base of his portrait. There is not a feature of his face or of his life that contradicts it."

This is the Franklin discerned by the penetrating eyes of Duplessis, who in 1778 had been a successful painter for about ten years, and we may accept his interpretation of his sitter as more than usually adequate. Throughout his career no one questioned the excellence of the likenesses secured in his portraits, although many of his critics asked for greater fervor of rendering, and would have been reconciled to less precision for the sake of more warmth.

After the fashion of his time, Duplessis made many replicas of his most popular portraits and put more of himself into these replicas than the fashion of his time demanded. He seems, indeed, to have made a number of original versions of some of his subjects, in the manner indicated in a letter from his friend and patron, D'Angiviller. The latter writes, apropos of the portrait of Louis XVI, that he has need of a portrait of the King for the Ambassador to Rome: "Knowing your manner of working, I presume that you already have several studies of the head carried to a point of resemblance that requires only to be completed in accordance with the work of your last sitting. It will suffice to add that the head should be entirely by your own hand; the rest may be done by one of your best pupils and retouched by you." Later, when other replicas were ordered, one of which was to be entirely by the artist, the others with the head only by him. In some such way, no doubt, the existence of several excellent versions of Franklin's portraits by Duplessis may be accounted for, differing as they do from the manifest copies of a very inferior order, such as that in the Metropolitan Museum, catalogued as "one of several replicas," and showing no mark of the master's hand.

The pastel portrait in the Trustees' Room of the New York Public Library, which was given to the Library by the late John Bigelow, belongs to a later date. It was drawn for Franklin himself to give to his intimate friend, Louis Le Veillard, the Mayor of Passy and his adversary at checkers. M. Le Veillard accompanied Franklin on his homeward journey as far as Havre. He had become a republican, "doubtless under Franklin's tuition." He expiated the crime of having been a public officer under the Bourbon rule upon the guillotine. When Mr. Bigelow was Minister to France, from 1864 to 1867, he discovered the hiding place of this pastel, together with a number of Franklin's letters and his autobiography, in the home of M. de Senarmont, connected by marriage with the Le Veillard family, and willing to sell these treasures. Mr. Bigelow bought them in order to restore them to America. The portrait is cool in color. Franklin wears a bluish gray coat, without the far trimmings of the earlier portrait, and the modeling of the head is less rich, but the expression is no less serene and discreet. The work shows no sign of deterioration, in spite of the century and a quarter that has elapsed since it left the artist's studio. The inscription states that it was painted in 1783, in Franklin's 77th year.

Duplessis, whose conception of Franklin's aspect has become that generally accepted by his fellow-countrymen, was an interesting man, with conscience and skill and force of character. As happens only too often these failed to save him from a deplorable fate. Until late in his life he supported a blind father and mother, and as he was a slow worker and unwilling to let anything go from his studio until he was satisfied with it, he made comparatively little money and spent much of it for others. When he came into a small fortune after his own eyes had begun to fail and he could no longer depend upon his work to keep him going, he did what seems to be a perfectly natural thing for a professional man to do, made a foolish investment and lost everything. After the Revolution, with bread at 53 francs a pound, he was in straits. He accepted, in 1796, the post of conservator of the Museum of Versailles, with a salary of 6,000 francs and a lodging in the Museum. His duties had to do with the restoration of the pictures, and he set himself to the task with zeal and saved a great number of important canvases that were, in his own picturesque phrase, "almost dying." He discovered a new way of cleaning marble statues, and tried in vain to make a little money out of his discovery. Instead, he got himself put out of his modest office on account of his importunity. Finally he died in poverty. The teachings of poor Richard had had nothing to say to him.

One sees from the portrait reproduced on this page that he was a man of flexible temperament and quick wit, of elegance and distinction. In his biography, written by J. Belleudy, his correspondence is filled with revelations of his likeable eagerness, and it cannot be said that he was not a good pleader in his own cause, although he so frequently failed to receive the reasonable favors for which he asked. It is an interesting commentary on the position of artists in France at that period that so much must be asked. At one time, when he was lodged in the Louvre, it was a question of heat for his bath, and he vigorously attacks all the arguments against granting this favor. As later he calls himself the chillest man in Paris, and the one most inclined to take cold, it was no small matter with him. Again he reminds D'Angiviller that he promised him a little dog, and that the gift was put off because Duplessis would not risk arousing the jealousy and hurting the feelings of his old dog, who was infirm and sensi-

tive. The day the old dog died he writes to claim his gift, as he is lonely and needs a companion.

The pages are full of these touches of human nature. Upon the occasion of exhibiting his portrait of himself something must have happened, probably an adverse criticism came to his notice, for he betook himself to the gallery in which it was exhibited, dressed in the costume worn in the picture, and placed himself beside it, so that the public could judge of the resemblance. Portrait painters to the King were obliged to do strange and humiliating things in the eighteenth century. A full-length portrait of Louis XVI. was desired for the Rajah of India. The King postponed his sittings again and again. Finally it was suggested to Duplessis that he put the King's head, already painted, on the body of Louis XV. as painted by Van Loo, and this incredible thing he did. But he read character with acumen, and he had the beautiful French habit of holding himself up to his own standard. We are fortunate in having the portraits of Franklin from so scrupulous a hand, and it is a patriotic act to secure such portraits for American collections.

New Gift of Cloisonné Enamels for the Brooklyn Museum.

The magnificent section of Chinese Cloisonné enamels in the Brooklyn Museum has been enriched by the gift of seventy-three enamels and thirty-seven bronzes, placed on public view today, a climax to the munificent gifts of Mr. Samuel P. Avery in this kind, which have placed the Museum in the enviable position of owning more and finer pieces of Chinese cloisonné than any other public collection in the world can claim.

In color these ancient enamels are far more splendid than the better known porcelains, especially in the earlier pieces, with their bold designs and low-toned harmonies. The general history of the art corresponds to that of porcelain, but the process demands infinite patience and skill, such as the workmen of antiquity were willing and able to give to it, and such as never again may be hoped for from hands that have felt the enervating influence of the machine. Technically, the task was simple enough, the fixing of ribbons of metal upon a metal base in a way to form a design, and to provide little cells into which the enamel pastes might be put and later fired and polished. Apart from the character of the design, the beauty of such work depends upon the accuracy and delicacy with which the ribbons of metal are made to follow the design, (previously traced with India ink on the surface of the object to be ornamented,) and upon the depth and quality of the color.

Some of the pieces in the new acquisition are very large. There is a palace censer, Ch'ien-lung, nearly four feet high, and another of the same century nearly as large. A beaker vase with ram's head handles is unusually varied in color with light yellow, light pink, green, pale carmine, gray, purple, and blue. The decorations are hardly less varied, including in the later pieces dragons, bats, flowers, and leaf forms, emblems and scrolls. The Chinese had none of the horror felt by deeply aesthetic minds for the reproduction in one material of the forms especially appropriate to another. One finds in porcelain the shapes of bronze and in cloisonné an imitation of the crackle of porcelain. On several of these handsome pieces the design includes huge eyes which derive from the conventional ogre mask, based on a tiger's head found in the bronzes.

An interesting feature of the whole collection, as it is now rearranged to give the old and new acquisitions the utmost advantage of setting, is the case devoted to the gold bronze figures. The recent additions have brought the total number of enamels in the Avery collection—including the painted enamels and the champ-levés beside the cloisonnés—to 360, a truly astounding number.

gathered from time to time, once every two or three years, or two or three times a year, as in the opinion of the Trustees of the Roosevelt Forum the occasion may justify, a few of the great men of the country, who shall there discuss before the whole nation grave questions affecting the future of America. The audience should be limited in the extreme, being sufficient perhaps only to provide reaction upon the speakers, and its personnel should be carefully selected.

"Provision would be made for a gallery of reporters, who would transmit throughout the country through the dailies which they represent the discussion which would be there presented. I would have the Trustees selected with the greatest care, so that, as far as may be, there would be no discrimination as to class or creed, political or otherwise, of those who should be asked to speak from the Roosevelt Forum, so that the people may have in the future as they had under Roosevelt in the past the council of great minds of great Americans, no matter what their social or political status may be. It seems to me that in this forum we can erect a memorial the influence of which will be incalculable, and through which the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt will go marching down the ages."

Referring to the flagpole with monumental base which forms, in a way, the centre of the formal scheme, Mr. Litchfield suggested that some day the base might be the final resting place of the great man's mortal part. Over his quiet head would float the flag he loved, and about him little children would play. But this is only one of the many possible developments.



Lagoon and Fountain, with Rows of Elms, to be Contributed by Long Islanders.

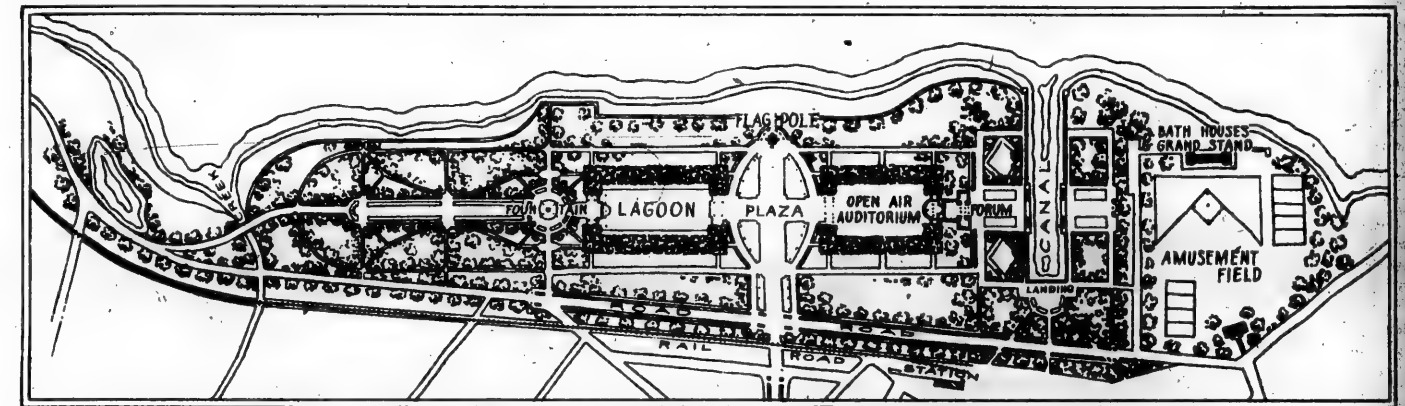
A more immediate suggestion is that the elm trees be contributed by farmers of Long Island or Connecticut. It is the architect's plan to use elms of fifty feet in height. He has found it possible to move trees of this growth without too great difficulty or expense.

To furnish the lower foliage which forms the approach to the fountain American shrubs and smaller trees will be thickly planted. These include laurel,

wild honeysuckle, dogwood, beech, and ash, "forming," as the architect says "a dense, dark foliage in brilliant contrast to the gravel walks, the reflection of the sky in the lagoon, and the bright, deep blue of the bay itself."

The cost of the memorial has been variously estimated, beginning with sums less than \$1,000,000. But those who have studied the plan feel that \$1,500,000 should be raised to assure its complete realization. Although the memorial is

to some extent local, in a larger view it concerns the whole nation. The sum given is very small, if it be distributed over the population. School children alone could and would give an appreciable part of it. Indeed, since Oyster Bay stands for the Roosevelt home life, it is peculiarly appropriate that the nation's children should take a special interest in such a memorial, as they did in the restoration of Washington's home at Mount Vernon.



Complete Plan of Roosevelt Memorial, Showing the Positions of the Lagoon, Auditorium, Forum, and Amusement Field.

From Contriving a Career to Carving a Ham

By CHARLES J. ROSEBAULT.

IN a café in Vienna I came upon a man who might furnish the plot for another "Kismet." He was carving a ham in full sight of the public, which indicated his latest occupation. In 1914, when the war began, he was a millionaire, with the prospect of many more millions. He had just floated a company to build Vienna's biggest and most luxurious hotel, and Vienna was always a prosperous field for good hotels. He was the possessor of a title—Herr von—and he had a reputation in the highest artistic circles.

Much earlier he had been a lion in New York and Chicago. In fact, it was in America that he had laid the foundation of his fortune. Nature had endowed him with strangely contrasting talents—an unusual instinct for business and a by no means contemptible skill with the brush and the palette. Had he been born in America he would doubtless have become a captain of industry, in which case his flair for the arts would have been an invaluable aid in making his collection of pictures and antiques. But the way to business triumphs is more difficult in the old countries. Merely to begin one must have a background—family and friends of influence. He had neither. In the circumstances both his

instincts told him that his start in life must be under the banner of art.

Unlike the vagabond of "Kismet" he worked hard, not waiting for chance to promote his progress, and while he mastered the technique of painting, he also planned the campaign with which he proposed to open his artistic career. Others might rest content to starve in a garret while waiting for the world to discover their genius. He meant to force recognition.

From the outset he had decided upon portrait painting as his specialty. It gave special scope to one whose commercial talents included the ability to ingratiate and to manipulate the human species. Likewise it would bring him in contact with the rich and the mighty.

Every citizen of a certain village in Hungary was of noble birth. In a remote past the inhabitants had found the way to royal favor, and he had granted a wholesale patent of nobility, including butcher, baker and swineherd. To this village the artist repaired when his studies were completed, and there he sought out the oldest, poorest and greediest inhabitant. Would he like to earn five hundred crowns? Well, the way was open to him. All that was required was that he adopt the speaker as his son and heir.

As good luck would have it, the village possessed no portrait of the Emperor, then Franz Josef, and the new citizen speedily convinced the Burgomaster that this was a deficiency to be remedied. An official request that the Kaiser permit himself to be painted so that his loyal subjects might always be able to look upon his benign features went forward promptly and was promptly granted. With generous self-sacrifice the artist volunteered to do the work without charge, and an acquaintance with some Bohemian journalists cultivated in the student days served to make the bourgeois millionaire acquainted with the fact that the brilliant Herr von—had been selected to paint a new portrait of His Gracious Majesty.

The news was spread throughout the empire and sent across the seas, even to America. It was brought to the attention of rich Americans who had traveled in Austria and whose names had been carefully collected from the registers of the best Viennese hotels. The noble artist was invited to come to New York and paint some portraits there. He came, set a price which justified his reputation and high social standing, and soon had more orders than he could fill. But he was equal to the situation.

There was in New York at that time a talented Austrian artist who lacked the business instinct, and who was consequently on the point of starving. To him was intrusted the work of finishing the sketches begun by the great man.

The latter traveled all over America and his work is now treasured in many cities. Everywhere the best homes were opened to him and our leading hostesses vied to do him honor. When he sailed home he bore with him the foundation of his future fortune.

Vienna was suffering from a lack of housing accommodations when the artist returned and he patriotically set to work to remedy this condition.

Art had served its purpose and was now laid aside in favor of the commercial talent. When the war came he was recognized as the most daring and most successful real estate speculator in Vienna. The hotel project was his latest achievement. It involved so many millions that he had to call upon German and English capital. This fell away at the critical moment and the unfortunate sponsor was left with an incomplete project. The best he could do was to use the ground floor for a café—and carve his own meat.

Business Before Pleasure on the Wire

Effect of 'Phone Philandering on the Call Frequency Curve of the City and Some Suggested Mitigations



"Guess who this is!"

By JOHN WALKER HARRINGTON.

MISS MILICENT MALINGER, who is a stenographer in an office in one of the skyscrapers of this our city, is a well-known phone prodigal. It takes her just about an hour to get ready for action as a wire waltzer, the busy hour when all the resources of the centrals are staggering under the load of traffic. She has been working ever so hard. Why, she has to wash her hands, you see, and repair the powder losses on the tip of her reticulated nose, and get the novels piled in snugly against the typewriter, and do ever so many things! Her employer is still reading the mail and there is plenty of time. Service is as free as the spring water, why not call up Mabel? She does.

"Guess who this is!"
"Ah, you don't know."
"Oh, you poor fish!"
"Whenja get in las' night?"
"Wha' he say?"

"Well, Ah wouldn't do a thing to come between you an' him, honest; cross me heart."

"Keep off. You're on a busy wish!"
"Some parties is suttinly pretty thick."

"Thas you, ole dear. Somebody was bettin' in. Like the nerve of some people!"

"Wha' ya goin' t'unch?"
"Don't like that—less meet Polly Ann."

"Oh, say, ya don't meanit!"
"Why didn't ya tel somun? Engaged—holdin' it out on me, your bee' fren' say, Mabe—you are the limit. Jes' a minute—somebody—quit your ringin'."

"Well, good-bye, Mabe—see you t'unch."

Now, Miss Milicent Malinger is only one of a large class who use up telephone service in large quantities for no apparent good, in these days when the demands for wires for the ordinary transaction of the business of a great city exceeds the supply. Her employer is amiable and it really doesn't make so much difference in the case of Milicent, perhaps, but there are so many of her, and also so many male philanderers of the phone, that there is no limit to strain and the stress of untimely discourse which clogs the system. How many men and women eager to attend to the affairs of the day there are, who would be happier, if somebody would please marry Milicent and take her out of the treadmill. But if somebody does marry Milicent observe what will happen. She will move into a flat up in Harlem and about 9 or 10 o'clock every morning she will be calling up Florence or Mabe just the same and blocking the service about innumerable matters.

Telephone service may be considered as a pack mule, going up a mountain with a load on its back. As he goes higher we increase his burden and at the peak of a business day, which occurs at that busy hour of the exchange between 11 and 12 o'clock, the creature is panting and bleat-dyed, but still working along as best he may.

When epidemics or the demands of war required that the operators should ask "Is this call necessary?" there was some check on the wastrels of the wire, but even then not so very much. The tele-

phone in pre-war days had become such a part of everyday life, as handy as the ear of an ever present friend, that it never occurred, to anybody to limit himself or herself in the use of it, or to employ it in less busy hours.

What an index of the city is the rise and fall of the figure which records the frequency of the telephone calls of a single business day! The daily average of calls in New York City is now over three million, which means that the 850,000 stations or instruments go into use at least four times each every twenty-four hours, and some of them keep steadily at it all through a working day. The strain at times is tremendous, and we hear many complaints of the inadequacy of the service, the slowness of operators in responding, and the tardiness of making connections.

As a matter of engineering record it now takes about ten seconds on the average to get the echo of "Number, please," and from twenty-five to thirty seconds on the average to get a connection. The operators are far less numerous than they should be; it takes a year to train one so that she will have "poise on the board," or, in other words, so that she will not lose her head in emergencies, and equipment lacking on account of the war embargoes is just being got in. In the halcyon days Central used to answer on an average in three seconds, but then the burden on the switchboards was not so heavy.

To show the situation with regard to wire wastrels and phone philanderers and

to be sure of getting uninterrupted wire service before the manager arrived. The office boy is also quite busily engaged at the same time, and Miss Cama, who is at the office private exchange, has a few thoughts of her own to contribute to the trembling strands.

Much of the staggering load which is reached at the hour of 10 o'clock and continues until almost noon is due to the prodigals and philanderers of the phone. In a busy day the peak may easily reach 425,000 calls an hour—which is more than any system of wires and women folk can stand without some signs of flurry.

The curve sags between 12 and 2, rises slightly at 3 and begins to drop at 4 o'clock. It recovers itself somewhat on its downward sweep between the hours of 6 and 7. The fathers of families are at that time sending word that it would rush and worry them to death to come home to dinner on account of the great pressure of affairs at the office. Engagements for dinner are coursing over



The Operators Are Far Less Numerous Than They Should Be.

the wire, and there are (in ordinary times) hurried calls upon the box offices of the theatres or upon the wires of favorite speculators in theatrical pasteboard.

Then again the downward trend until at midnight there are only a few tinkles of the bells.

It is no easy task to reconstruct the manners of people, and already established telephone customs are hard to mend. There is a disposition to treat as the height of impertinence any interference with one's using the telephone just when she or he thinks of it and regardless of who is paying for the service. Many a time Miss Malinger actually goes back to the office to phone from her employer's station, and in some offices the toll of these unnecessary calls is appalling.

However, the road to relief from telephone congestion, while there is so great a struggle to keep pace with the demands of service, lies in the direction of control. If the needless and useless calls of the feckless could be kept down, or deferred, if there are employers too complacent to adopt a rule against the private use of the telephone during business hours, there are still ways in which the common lot can be bettered.

Suppose, for instance, that housewives went out to market. It would be fine exercise for them and would take a strain off the service in the hours in which the load is piling high. Much of the volume of calls at 9 o'clock, when the service swings into 300,000 calls an hour, is due to the orders given to the butcher and the grocer.

Wall Street conducts a business which



"Oh, you poor fish!"

must have the touch and go of communication as instant as it is possible to get it. Watching the flashings of those lights in the Rector Street exchange which show how the service is proceeding, one may note that the answers of the operators often come within two or three seconds. But it may be that the tired business man himself does a little more than his share of telephone wasting. Of course, social matters have their place in oiling the machinery of business, but Mr. Housanlot, who lives in the suburbs, does talk a lot at times about golf and poker and fishing.

In the curve devoted to telephone reform, the idea has been to indicate how a more uniform service may be maintained. Suppose that just a little more service is employed before the hour of 9, and then at 10 the calls are kept down to 340,000 an hour and are kept running along at that rate until 4. It would be rather hard on the telephone operators, perhaps, to abridge their luncheons or to take luncheons in shifts, as they do, but if the frequency of calls was not permitted to rise so high and was kept on an even line for the afternoon, many of the unnecessary, that is, the social and persiflage calls, would be postponed until the less busy period of the afternoon.

A system such as this would insure a well-rounded telephone curve, which would make a great many operators more comfortable and would ease the strain on the system in many directions. It is often necessary or desirable, of course, to telephone about dinner and the theatre, but a little forethought would save half such messages. Also, if you have not seen Reginald since last night and can't possibly see him again till 8 o'clock this evening, it is hard not to be allowed to bridge the gap with a little harmless exchange of dove notes over the phone. But with a little self-discipline that also can be managed. One way, of course—a simple one—is to make tomorrow's engagement the night before.

There is one practice which might be advantageously encouraged. If clerks and stenographers would do their private telephoning at the luncheon hour that would greatly facilitate business. By the same token could not the boss have a telephone at his table in the club?

The telephone exchange is a facility which should respond to the slightest variations of service. Its barometer reflects instantly the state of business and of social life. If a thunderstorm comes, the tide of traffic on the wire rises like a flood. There are so many persons to be told on the instant that somebody else cannot get home as promptly as usual and desires to be met at the subway by a stout youth carrying umbrellas.

A tieup of the street railways or the subways, a strike on the public utilities; the holding of a great celebration in a city, all these are factors which are instantly recorded at the switchboards. The presence of many thousands of persons this Summer in the hotels and boarding houses, who had come to greet returning troops, sent the daily peak of calls to mountainous heights.

The influenza epidemic of last Autumn

(Continued on Page 11)

Human New York and Young Greenwich Village

William Marion Reedy Finds the Waiters and Even the Cabbies of Manhattan Are Kindly Folk and Discovers Good Likewise in Arty Poses and Free Verse

WILLIAM MARION REEDY, of St. Louis fills an armchair as the great designers of furniture dreamed of its being filled; as it seldom is filled in a world of unsubstantial eaters of quick lunch. But the impression of solidity is not a mere matter of bulk. As the holder of the St. Louis Mirror up to nature, poetry, politics, and puritanism discourses doctrine the hearer gets an effect of authority—such authority as comes only from character, experience, thought. He looks at life through his uncolored spectacles with the steady, concentrated search of a railroad engineer. But he sees also the forest on one side and the field on the other, with a little town beyond, as well as the track before him. Just now he is seeing New York.

And he likes it.

Frankly, without qualification or patronage, this man from the glorified, free, broad-acre, human, hospitable West finds in New York an equal freedom, as warm a human heart.

At the moment the town was giving one of its greatest shows, the "welcome home" to General Pershing and the First. But Reedy waved that aside with a word. It was the New York that is always here, always the same under the tread of changing feet, that he spoke of.

"I got up early this morning," he began, "to go down the bay and meet the General. It is a great time to see the city. The streets are quiet and there is a kind of misty brightness in the air that glorifies everything. I think of New York as a clean, cheerful, happy town. Of course for the man who is somewhere else coming here means getting out of his home rut. At home all you know is the way from your house to the office. In New York there aren't any houses, and you don't have to go to an office unless you want to see the other fellow work."

"But you don't need to be lonesome. Of course if you have a grouch you will insist that everybody else has one, too. It isn't so. You find here just what you bring with you. If you want to talk there is always a sociable neighbor in the subway or standing beside you as you stop to look into the excavation for a new skyscraper."

"I find the cabbies a friendly lot. This morning it was hardly light when I started, and my driver took no end of trouble to find a house number I was looking for, poking around the doors and hallways. The other day I was up on Riverside Drive and my cabby seemed a good deal more interested in something else than he did in his fare. 'Wud ye moind,' he asked, 'if I turned back a bit to see if my frind there needs help? He was arrested for speedin'.' We turned back, and afterward he explained to me how he had known the man in Ireland years ago and they kept track of each other."

"I hear people scold about waiters in restaurants. But they take good care of me. They don't act haughty when I ask them to bring me food. It is true, people mind their own business here. They aren't nosy. But that doesn't prove they're hard-hearted. I dine with one friend and later discover that another one lives in the flat below. They never heard of each other till I came from St. Louis to give them the information. Yet if one of them were sick and ran to the other's door, a stranger, he would get help as quickly as though they were neighbors in the country."

"You may go around almost any corner and run into somebody that has done things or knows things that stimulate your interest in all sides of life. A lady



William Marion Reedy, from a "Primitive Portrait Just Completed by Richard Ederheimer, a New York Artist and Authority on Etchings."

called me up and invited me to her sixty-third birthday party—there's no age limit on birthday parties here. At her house I met a descendant of the great Garibaldi. He had a silver tube in his throat as a war souvenir, and he told me what he thought of the League of Nations. Now, you might happen on such people in San Francisco or Chicago, but

you are not so likely to, and there won't be so many different kinds.

"Where can you get such views of city and harbor as from one of these high buildings looking out over the two rivers? Or if you want a nearer view, with people thrown in, try the top of a Fifth Avenue bus. It is better than a London bus. It's true that wherever such

crowds are rushing past all the time, now and then a few of the people will bump into each other and get cross. But they don't count."

Reedy's part in the progress of Edgar Lee Masters and other vers libre poets suggested a question about Greenwich Village. The answer was positive enough:

"Greenwich Village hasn't a thing to do with art. It only proves that you are young—just a matter of kickupative-ness."

"You don't find there a certain inclination to the Bohemian poe?"

"Yes, of course they pose. That's part of what I mean. Youth naturally poses—imagines itself already the thing it wants to be, dramatizes the future."

"Do you consider free verse the best expression of our spirit?"

"On the contrary, I should say that some of the modern pieces are good in spite of the vehicle. Literature had fallen into a rut and free verse helped the young poets to start fresh. They had got so they couldn't think of 'trees' without thinking of 'seas,' 'bees,' and 'breeze.' Any form tends to ossification. But now free verse also is in danger of being ossified. It was partly the result of the symbolist movement in France and we took it up very much as we had taken up their artificial verse forms—ballade, rondeau, villanelle. Those were all good so far as poets put real thought and feeling into them. Austin Dobson and Andrew Lang hold their own still in that manner."

"But English literature does not, as a rule, find its best expression in these importations. It makes some use of them. It absorbs the best in all 'schools.' Our poetry is allied to that of the English, and their verse, like their character, has a kind of solidity. The English character puts down a foot and then looks cautiously for the next place where it can safely take a step."

"One of our dangers is the habit of undervaluing the classics. A lot of these young fellows think literature began with Oscar Wilde. They are wrong. The old Greeks had the advantage of living when things weren't all cluttered up with street cars and telegraph poles. They were able to think out their ideas to a logical conclusion. And therefore we can still get something we need from them."

The impartial editor found various elements lacking in the over-ripe puritanical kind of writing and in the work of those who see little sunshine in life. Masters, he said, had his conceptions all colored by the law cases with which he was familiar in his young manhood; but Masters has that which so many contemporary poets lack—thought. Dreiser, the novelist, he finds too "documentary," too ready to get his material from the newspapers, but saved by his passion for living. For journalism also, according to the Reedy view, has undergone a certain degree of that fatal "ossification" which attacks every form of expression. Journalism is being standardized, and that is the death of originality.

"What we need in life and in art," he declared in the summing up, "is a freedom involving responsibility. Life is greater than art, and in life we are working out new social relations. We have had too much to do to give our attention to books. When we have achieved fear, more democratic conditions in life, we shall be free to express ourselves in a greater art. We don't produce better literature because we 'need the money.' We would have better books if our writers could live, as an English writer does, on \$2,000 a year. Our writers must have more and have it quick, and so they write in the haste that murders taste."

Business Before Pleasure on the Wire

(Continued from Page 6)

raised the daily average from 3,100,000 calls in September to a high peak of 3,200,000 a day in October, and this when the telephone company was expostulating in the news columns of the papers, in paid advertisements and in many other ways against the unnecessary calls.

Just how events of all kinds affect the telephone communications of a city may be shown from the record of a downtown exchange in which the curve of the calls is very marked. Here are some examples:

Average traffic in May, 1915.....	71,526
Traffic on May 7, 1915, Sinking of Lusitania.....	92,953
Average traffic in October, 1918.....	99,921
Traffic on October 5, 1918—Morgan Explosion.....	116,140
Average traffic in November, 1918.....	91,404
Traffic Nov. 1, 1918, B. R. T. wreck.....	101,773

Traffic on the telephone is normally at its height in Winter and in Fall, but this rule did not hold good for this year, as the Summer was one of the busiest which the exchanges had to face. When the demobilization of the troops has been finished, the usual demands for increased traffic which come with the cold weather will be made upon the system.

When relief will come from the present congestion and one may talk to his

or her heart's content without the slightest misgiving that unnecessary language is interfering with the use of the telephone for something useful, is indeed hard to say. The telephone school for operators down in Houston street has tripled its capacity, and raw materials for the building of switchboards also are being received in large quantities now that the war ban has been lifted.

New telephone exchanges are nearing completion and many new switchboards, the installation of one of which is nearly a year's job in itself, are being built. By the first of the year probably something like the pre-war time efficiency of the telephone will have been reached, but all that is on the knees of the gods. Many of the skilled mechanics have returned from France, where they were in the Signal Corps, and the company is getting back many of its skilled head operators who were behind the lines, but these readjustments proceed gradually.

Meanwhile something might be done in the direction of restricting the activities of those persons who disturb the tide of business by private telephone conversations whose content is nil and which impose a burden upon the system of communication that to many of us has become an actual business necessity.

Girl Parachute Diver from Airplanes

What It Feels Like to Leap Into Space from a Machine Flying One Hundred Miles an Hour a Thousand Feet Up

By SYLVA BOYDEN.

ALTHOUGH I believe I am the first woman to take up as a regular occupation parachute jumping from airplanes, many girls have been professional performers with parachutes used from balloons.

In dropping from a free balloon there is no movement between the balloon and the air. It is, therefore, unnecessary to pack the parachute. There is no wind to contend with; the drop merely resolves itself into a question of confidence in the opening of the parachute and the rather nervous ordeal of the fall through space until the parachute is fully opened. Getting away from an airplane is an altogether different matter. In the first place, to carry a parachute on an airplane it must be packed into some form of containers and stowed away. The parachute being out of sight, so to speak, there is no opportunity of inspecting it just before leaping, as there is when jumping from a balloon; one just has to leap out in blind faith, and trust to its functioning all right.

All my jumps have been made with a Guardian Angel, the first practical airplane parachute and the only one used officially by the English Air Force. This parachute, by a simple means, is compelled to open—a thing which ordinary parachutes occasionally fail to do. By another ingenious arrangement the greatest of all parachute dangers—entanglement of the cords—is rendered impossible.

Major Orde Lees, a well-known experimenter, has jumped from the Tower Bridge, London, a height of only 153 feet, with this parachute, but its valuable feature is certainty of opening rather than rapidity of opening. In which connection it may be noted that too quick an opening may cause the parachute to get foul of the plane, with serious consequences.

Getting out of an airplane in flight is very difficult because of the terrific wind speed. The difficulty increases out of all proportion to the speed of the machine. At 100 miles an hour it is just as much as I can do to hold on to the struts of the ship with all my strength while getting ready to make the final jump. There is always considerable danger of being blown back along the body

of the airplane on to the tail, but very little danger of being hit by the tail when jumping.

Care has also to be taken that the life line which attaches the parachutist to the parachute does not blow back and get foul of some part of the airplane. I saw a dear friend killed by disregarding this precaution, and I have been extra careful about it since.

Making parachute jumps is always

something of an ordeal, however much one may be suited temperamentally for such work. From the moment I am fastened in my harness and seated in the airplane I feel a sort of nervous excitement. Major Orde Lees, who has made more jumps from airplanes than any one else in the world, has often allowed a doctor to test his pulse when starting for a drop, and finds that it more than doubles its normal rate. As I am only



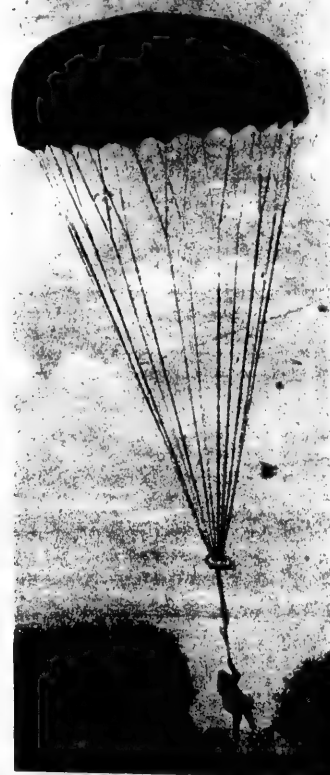
Miss Boyden Always Drops Upside Down Until the Parachute Opens to Prevent the Nervous Shock Produced When Falling Feet First. In This Picture the Parachute Is Just Opening.

twenty, I do not think it has nearly as much effect upon me, but I am aware that my heart beats faster as the moment of going up arrives.

My pilot steers the machine to the place in the air from which he considers I should jump so as to land on the aerodrome. In a strong wind this requires a lot of judgment on the part of the pilot, as the parachute, of course, drifts with the wind. Eddie Stinson so far misjudged it at Atlantic City that I fell in the water. I nearly got drowned and have not yet forgiven him for the ducking which put my wrist watch out of commission.

Now the pilot turns around and by gestures asks if I am ready to drop. I get out, legs first, and, holding like grim death to one of the struts, sit on the side of the fuselage exposed to the full blast of the wind. It looks an awfully long way down as I see the ocean of expectant faces far below.

Sometimes I have felt a little bit like crawling back into the comparative safety of the fuselage, but when I consider that every jump I do is contributing one more chapter to the gospel of making life-saving parachutes compulsory on airplanes I brush away my qualms and eagerly await the pilot's signal to "go." I do not wait long. He waves his hand and I roll off head first into space, with my life line held firmly



Just Landing from a 2,000-Foot Jump.

between my feet, to avoid any possibility of its fouling the machine.

Down, down I go like a projectile, hurtling through the air. It is a sensation one can never forget, but it has for me an overpowering fascination. The next thing is a gentle tug, followed by a prolonged trepidation as the first strain comes on the parachute and pulls open the case and then stretches out, always in tension, the two dozen forty-foot tapes that a second later will be supporting my weight. It is then I know for the first time that the parachute is going to work, or even that it is attached to me at all.

For the first headlong seconds of fall every beginner is obsessed with the idea that he and his parachute have parted company.

With an ordinary parachute this grim impression prevails until the final tug announces that the free fall is arrested. With my parachute the sensation of free falling lasts only a fraction of a second, for the moment that the cover comes off the container the fall is checked by a special arrangement of the supporting tapes, enough to enable one to feel that something is happening all the time—a wonderfully reassuring thing.

After about two seconds comes a still more reassuring tug, like the firm grasp of some great giant, as the parachute gently opens and arrests one's further fall. I have dropped head first so far, simply because if I dropped feet first I would have an excruciating feeling in my inside like the "oops" on a switch-back railway. Once the parachute has opened, its speed is that of a skyscraper elevator, about twelve to sixteen feet per second. I turn right way up at this point, and, except for some speculation as to where I am going to land, the rest of the downward journey is wholly delightful.

It is often supposed that the parachutist alights like a feather. This is not the case, for the parachute descends throughout at exactly the same speed until the instant when the parachutist touches the ground. The force with which one touches the ground, therefore, is the same as if a fast elevator suddenly came down bump at the bottom of its shaft when going at full speed. None will be surprised to hear that bruises and sprains are not uncommon. The Guardian Angel parachute, in

(Continued on Page 14)

D'Annunzio, Heir of David, Poet-Warrior

Of the Race of Firebringers, the Raider of Fiume Is Compared to Prometheus, Who Raided High Heaven and Defied Great Jove for Mankind's Sake

By BENJAMIN DE CASSERES.

BEWARE when the great God lets loose a thinker on this planet," said Emerson.

The heroic figure of Gabriele d'Annunzio inspires me to paraphrase Emerson's saying, thus: "Beware when the great God lets loose a poet on this planet." A great poet is born to trouble and devilry as the spark flies upward. If he is not he is not worth his salt. He is, or should be, a supreme menace—and he has been from King David—the first great poet-warrior that history records—to him whose feat at Fiume is today the talk of the world.

The great poets of all ages—and especially the warrior-poets—descend from the legendary Prometheus, who revolted against the tyranny of Zeus—the Nitti of his time—and with a fennel rod charged with the divine fire of reason and imagination made his celebrated raid on the Earth—a Fiume among the stars much in dispute among divers, angelic and diabolical, powers. Prometheus raised man out of the slime of instinct and with the magic of his fire made of him a demi-god among created things. For this, as we know, he was nailed to a bleak mountain in the Caucasus by Zeus' crowd of bravos, headed by Vulcan. The ravens gnawed at his vitals for centuries, and Aeschylus and Shelley wrote him up in two of the sublimest tragedies of all time. Whether Gabriel the Announcer, a superman that puts the Kaiser in the Tom Thumb fighting division, shall have gone to his Caucasus by the time this is put in print is of little importance. He is already as immortal as Napoleon; as legendary as Prometheus. And, most miraculous of all, he is his own Aeschylus and his own Shelley!

The tremendous cataclysm that shook Paderewski off his piano stool and whirled him to the top of the political heap in Poland, which rose out of its tomb; that took a garret dreamer from the Bronx and put him at the head of two million Red Guards; that brought D'Annunzio out of exile in Paris to unsheath his triple tongue of flame and who sent Italy by the sheer force of his electric personality and fiery stanzas over the Alps with the Allies—these things make of our lives a Homeric tale, make of the improbable the normal, make one ashamed of being safe and sound and sane.

The poet-warrior, the poet-raider, the poet-revolutionist are nothing new in history. They flash on the world once in a while. Those who know D'Annunzio know the tremendous, vital vat of forces that is contained in that body no longer young in years—and his work are not surprised that he has out-Byroned Byron. He is the perfect Latin—and some say he has of that blood in him which flowed in the veins of King David and Spinoza. Both he and Byron were dandies and boulevardiers. Both were aristocrats of character and intellect. Beau Brummells with wings. Well, the Great War has upset all values and left us all the gobe-mouche of the sidereal pavements.

D'Annunzio's forefathers were many. There was King David. The author of those sublime Psalms was one of the greatest soldiers of antiquity. There is a strange parallel between the life of King David, such as we know it, and the Man of Fiume, who is doing more than any one else to restore Italy to unity and glorify the Italian soul. David's life was not the most regular, like Gabriele's. He violated, so it is written, most of the eighteen amendments of his day. He was a fiery, devil-may-care poet, always looking around for a Goliath to smash and a

Fiume to conquer. He came on the scene when the Philistines—analogs to the Yugoslavs of his time, D'Annunzio would aver—had made big dents in the territory of Israel. It was David who rallied his people, united them, and with the aid of sonnets, psalms and Alexandrines—the sonnets and Alexandrines have disappeared—and his great sword slaughtered them at three Pieves. He did not ride the air, as did his great descendant, but his chants did; and he lifted Israel up

the soul of Greece against the invasion of the Persian Hohenzollerns. He not only used his quill, but he became one of the leaders of the Greek doughboys himself. In 490, or thereabout, he drove Wilhelm Darius into the marshes of Marathon, and ten years later helped to overwhelm Xerxes and his submarines in the Straits of Salamis—meanwhile forging his dramas of Destinies and Doom. He left as a record of his achievements in the field, and by sea, his drama, "The

Fate couldn't miss him. He was appointed a member of the London Greek Committee in 1823. Greece was then engaged in a tussle with the Turk for independence. Aeschylus, Plato, and Homer called from their tombs above the centuries—called to their son, George Noel Gordon Byron. No poet ever calls to another in vain—either for a shirt or a sacrifice.

Byron raised 50,000 crowns, bought an English brig of 150 tons and sailed from Genoa in July, 1823, laden way below the Plimsoll with guns and ammunition. He had, with his English aplomb, beaten the Greeks to it. When he got to Cephalonia he found the Greeks unprepared, with no plans, muddling around, just as England has a habit of doing at critical moments. He had, however, been chased by some Turkish cruisers. He read the English riot act to some of the Greek chiefs, and got the command of an expedition against Lepanto. But a fever blew out of the earth, and blew away the breath of Byron. Mrs. Grundy still mused on about "that wicked George," but she not embalmed forever in the vitriol of "Don Juan"?

Percy Bysshe Shelley, whom D'Annunzio, like most cultured Italians, is never tired of divinizing, came near being a poet-soldier. He was the original English Sinn Feiner. Some time in 1811 the author of "Prometheus Unbound" was living with an Irish servant at Lynmouth, Devonshire. There suddenly appeared on the walls of that sleepy little town one bright morning a "Declaration of Rights," written but not signed by the boy who had been bounced out of Oxford for his pamphlet entitled "The Necessity for Atheism."

Among other things the declaration called for the dissolution of the Act of Union. Shelley's Irish servant got six months in the jug for doing the posting, and incidentally for being an Irishman. Shelley, not being made of the stern stuff of Byron and Gabriele, beat it.

Shelley was always concocting revolutions and innovations from the dissolution of the marriage institution to the recreation of the universe on ultra-Rand School principles. He was a warrior-poet of another kind; but it's gods to goshes that when his boat went down off Sheria in that tempestuous blow he did not run away from his Serene Majesty. Like Will-o'-th'-Mill, he had been looking for the Host of Life many a year.

D'Annunzio will also recall Victor Hugo, who bombed a dynasty with a book—with two of them. He was a warrior-poet par excellence, although he never handled a blunderbuss to our knowledge. Who was it said, "The alphabet makes words, and words make a book, and a book is a mine under a throne"? It may have been Hugo himself. Hugo and D'Annunzio both have the Latin love of the theatrical, which is legitimate enough in a Latin, but ridiculous in a German or an Anglo-Saxon.

Like D'Annunzio, too, Hugo was a Thor of words. After the Coup d'Etat of September, 1854, he fled to Guernsey, where he fulminated against Napoleon III. in that thesaurus of epithets and vilification, "Les Châtiments." This book, with "Napoleon the Little," began the work which ended at Versailles, where Bismarck began the work which ended at the Marne.

Voltaire was kin to D'Annunzio. Exiled, persecuted, jailed, his pen was always at work undermining the fortresses of bigotry, and his meers lit the walls of Bastilles. He was not the great poet or

(Continued on Page 14)



Gabriele D'Annunzio Speaks

into the glory of a completely fused nationality. We can imagine today the greatest of all the warrior-poets of Israel saluting from Valhalla his fearless and wreckless descendant.

That was about one thousand years before the Christian era. Five hundred years afterward, or about 500 B. C., history repeats itself in a most astonishing manner, giving to the world another soldier-poet, who performed almost the same task that was laid upon the great Psalmist, and that again parallels the life and deeds of D'Annunzio.

This time it is Aeschylus, the sublimest of ancient tragic writers, the Shakespeare of antiquity, the poet that Victor Hugo, in his "Shakespeare," has compared to the Himalayas and the Sphinx. When Aeschylus was a youth, Darius, King of Persia, and his Crown Prince Xerxes, conceived the not very novel idea of conquering Greece and making a private Belgium of her. Aeschylus, then dreaming and fabricating the first of those tremendous tragedies, used, as did D'Annunzio, his poetical gifts to rouse

Byron's passion was Liberty. He always celebrated in verse the under dog.



Standing by the Airplane which Is About to Take Her Up, Sylva Boyden Wearing Her Parachute Harness, with the Cased Parachute Attached.

If Ole Hanson Were Mayor of New York—?

Recently Retired City Executive of Seattle Gives a Practical Demonstration of His Methods of Government and Especially with Contrivers of Mob Violence

By RICHARD BARRY.

WHAT would you do if you were Mayor of New York? I asked Ole Hanson a few days before he resigned as Mayor of Seattle. We were in his office in the Seattle City Hall and the newspaper dispatches were announcing the threatened subway strike in New York. Frequently I have asked questions like this of Chief Executives, but seldom have had direct answers. Not so with Ole Hanson. He talks well and on many subjects, and is justly as ready to talk as Roosevelt used to be on any subject under the sun. But his actions are even more eloquent than his words.

"Meet me in my office in the Smith Building at 6:30 tonight and I will show you," said he.

A few minutes before 6:30 I knocked at the number given, an unlettered door on the seventh floor, interrupting the click of a typewriter within. "Come in!" said a voice. I entered and closed the door. The Mayor was alone, pounding out copy for an Eastern magazine on a rickety old machine. He has two secretaries, one that the city pays and one that he pays, but after working from 8 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon they usually get tired and have to quit and rest up for the next day. So after 6 Ole does his own writing. He said that he hoped some day to be rich enough to hire a night secretary or two.

"Look out that window," said the Mayor, as he dug into a fresh paragraph about "Americanism vs. Bolshevism."

I looked out. Below was the principal square in downtown Seattle, the thriving centre of the business district. Except the one we were in, a forty-two-story skyscraper, the buildings were of five to eight floors. Down in the streets fronting them and converging into the square groups of men were rapidly gathering from all directions, in twos and threes and as many as a dozen. These human rivulets were all flowing steadily toward the central reservoir of the square, already a third filled at a time which ordinarily was the dinner hour, although the shops and shipyards in Seattle knock off work at 4:30. Thus the men had had two hours in which to eat and get ready for the events of the night. In another half hour, at the rate they were coming, the square would be packed solid with men. It might hold, perhaps, five or six thousand.

In a moment the Mayor joined me, handing me a pair of binoculars. "Examine the roofs of these buildings," said he. I did so and discovered near the parapets of each stockily built men in plain clothes, each dragging by the butt a rifle or sawed-off shotgun. Guardedly, so as not to be seen, they were looking down on the crowd.

"My special deputies," said the Mayor. "Now look carefully on the tops of the buildings and find the bricks." Sure enough, there they were, a little pile of bricks in the centre of each roof.

"Now, this is the plot," went on the Mayor. "Those bricks were secreted last night under the parapets of those buildings by some of the Wobblies, (I. W.



Ole Hanson in Action as an Orator.

W.'s.) They don't suspect that I know, but I do know all their plans in advance. It's my business to know. Any Mayor can easily know these things in advance, or else he has no business to be Mayor.

"In half an hour that square will be packed full of people, the vast majority of them innocent of any wrong intent. They have been summoned to listen to orations on several subjects from soap-boxes. Some of the talk will be innocent, some of it anarchistic, some of it wild-eyed Wobblism. That square is the birthplace of extreme radicalism. There Coxey first preached his doctrine that finally landed him on the lawn of the Capitol at Washington at the head of a hobo army. There the international I. W. W. has launched most of its big crusades.

"The plotters know that when the square is filled so that traffic is interrupted it will be the duty of the police to clear the streets. But the crowd is going to be so large that it will take time. A number of vicious men will mingle with the others to protest and oppose the dispersal. Pushing, shoving, and perhaps individual fist fighting, will occur. In the excitement a few dastardly men will climb up the fire escapes and drop down those bricks. In the excitement no one will know where they come from, but some heads are likely to be broken. There may be a death or two. In any event, so they hope, word will go out that there is rioting in the streets of Seattle and that my hold on the city is broken.

"That, in short, is the Wobbly plot. Now watch and see what actually happens. I am going to break that thing up without a single casualty."

It was 6:45. The square was now more than half full, when suddenly there appeared over the brow of a hill (three entrances to the square are down grade) a huge watering cart drawn by a pair of sleek and leisurely percherons. A block away from the crowd the driver opened his sluices and the gushing water flushed the streets from curb to curb. Then the cart proceeded, with slowly measured steps, to pass through the square. Naturally, the men scurried to the sidewalks and into the alleys. Then,

when the cart had passed, they reassembled, but no sooner had they come together in the wet streets than over the brow of another hill loomed another watering cart, spouting pure melted snow from the mountains, a most refreshing substance and very cooling to any fevered system.

Again the crowd reassembled, no one as yet apparently aware that any design lay behind this curious appearance, after regular working hours, of the city sprinkling carts.

About five minutes of 7, before the men could become "set" and "packed," a motor cycle policeman appeared on the brow of a hill and, with a great flourish and pop-pop of his spitting motor, charged down at about fifty miles an hour, crying that he was after a stolen automobile. Naturally, the crowd scattered to let him through. After him came another from the opposite direction. Then another, and another.

Promptly at 7 o'clock four orators mounted their soap boxes at the corners and began their harangues. The sprinkling carts and the motor cyclists had been sufficient to dampen the morale of the crowd, partially disperse it, and entirely distract its attention. Now, however, there hove in sight, down each hill, a platoon of mounted police. In perfect alignment, with drawn clubs, the police slowly walked their horses through the square, while before them the malcontents melted. The soap boxers harangued, but each to a scant handful only.

"Now look on the tops of the buildings," said the Mayor, handing me the glasses.

The men with the dragged rifles had forsaken the show in front and were concentrated in the rear. Looking down the alleys I saw the object of their concern, for up the fire escapes were hastily climbing six or seven rough-looking men, evidently those assigned to the "brave" task of dropping the bricks on the defenseless heads. As these would-be assassins came over the top each was seized by a stalwart deputy and, one by one, deposited in a previously prepared jail near the centre of one of the roofs.

By 7:30 the square had been cleared without a single casualty, while it was not until the next day that the public knew that a number of cowardly desper-

adoes had been arrested charged with conspiring to maim or kill Seattle's innocent citizens.

"That is what I would do if I were Mayor of New York or any other city," said Hanson as we talked it over later. "Of course, conditions vary in each locality. Each strike has a phase different from any other. The meeting you saw tonight was only a variant of one that preceded the attempt here at a general strike.

"The point is—whip them before they begin. Don't let them get set. Waiting around for something to happen, making appeals, holding meetings, attending committees, is all wrong and a waste of time. A Mayor is the Chief Executive. He is bound by his oath of office to maintain order and uphold the laws. If he sees disorder coming it is his business to stop it before it starts. If I were Mayor of New York and they started a street railway strike I'd have policemen or deputies enough on every car to run them. If I had proof of a conspiracy between the heads of the railway and the strikers I would arrest and place in jail every man of them without an instant's hesitation. They wouldn't have thirty seconds' warning."

"Suppose the Governor removed you?"

"Let him try it and see what public opinion would have to say."

"Suppose your police told you they couldn't do it?"

"Any policeman or deputy who told me that would be instantly discharged. The policemen here used to come to me with tales like that when I was first Mayor of Seattle. The Mayor they had before was so easy with them and so disciplined any who were rough with any workmen or even with any out-and-out thugs that when I came in the morale of the Police Department was disgraceful. Policemen came to me time and time again and told me they were powerless, that the crowds were too much for them, and that they didn't dare fight."

"Do you think I ever even listened to any such explanation? For any policeman to be pushed aside by a gang or overcome or whipped was enough. I discharged him. Why, a Seattle policeman is a part of me, and nobody can lick me without killing me."

"Nine-tenths—yes, 99 per cent.—of the danger in strikes and in street crowds of any kind can be averted by a vigilant anticipation of trouble. The time to start is not when the trouble is on, but before it begins. Almost all of these disturbances loom up a day or more, sometimes weeks, in advance. No Mayor can be excused for not knowing they are coming. If he passively waits for them to become acute he is, in my opinion, false to his oath of office. His first and paramount duty, transcending all others, is to guarantee the law and order of his municipality."

"Do you not find complaints about 'autocracy'?"

"No citizen—no reasonable citizen—objects to a firm hand at the helm in time of danger. That is the moment when overwhelming public opinion is sure to be with the Mayor, who is safeguarding the public interest. I have found only one danger. That is in the honest man or men who mistakenly believe that I am interfering with the rights of free speech and free assembly."

"Most of these disturbers are shabby cowards. A man who will drop bricks on the heads of a crowd is certainly a contemptible miscreant. You only have to show him you mean business and he will scurry back into the darkness from which he came."

"But the honest man who is led to

believe you are denying him the right to be heard by his fellows is usually courageous, and he is dangerous because, from his own point of view, a limited but a passionate one, he is right. I have tried to make persons like this see I am their true friend by announcing that there is a platform in the square opposite the City Hall where they can talk to their hearts' content, anything they please short of absolute treason."

"The Wobblies, however, do not want a public square or an open hall in which to talk. They want the streets, where they can block traffic, or mills or factories, where they can disrupt industry."

The Mayor's remark that "you only have to show him you mean business" had been dramatically illustrated (just as his present talk was being then illustrated) by an incident a few days before in the neighboring city of Yakima, where he had gone as the guest of the Washington Automobile Dealers' Association. As he passed along the main street a spectator called out: "There's Hanson. He ought to be hung to the nearest telephone pole."

Seattle's Mayor leaped from his machine, approached the spectator and asked if he had made the remark. Backing off the spectator sneeringly repeated it. Hanson leaped on him and with one blow of his fist knocked him down. "That's the way to deal with those fellows; they are all cowards," he said as he rejoined the Yakima Mayor in the machine, while the crowd wildly applauded him.

Our talk drifted on to many other fields. We did not part until 2 o'clock in the morning. The office was littered with books, some in French, German, Italian, and Norwegian. Though he has never been beyond the grammar grades

the Mayor reads omnivorously and in more than one tongue. One of his secretaries, a girl graduate of the University of Washington, came in to report the result of hours of delving among authorities on social science and immigration. He was then working out his theory of selective immigration which he shortly afterward outlined to the National Editorial Association. He spent some time expounding a plea for the raising of the pay of school teachers. He had an apparently practicable and minutely worked out scheme for handling the growing menace of the Japanese question. Incidentally, he had evolved a new housing system which he hoped would eliminate from Seattle all the insanitary conditions in the lower and congested part of the city. His mind was exploring every nook and cranny of our national life with the alert intellectual probe of a constructive statesman. And he was not content merely to have theories. If he approached a problem at all it was to grapple with it and propose a practical solution of its difficulties.

One of his ideas concerned the need for widespread popular education that would point out to the people the benefits of our present system of life. "Most of the serious books of today and most of the public speeches aim at destroying our present system," he said. "Now, I am naturally a progressive, but too much change is as bad as no change, and who is there to tell us how well off we are? One fundamental fact is overlooked by all radical writers and speakers who claim against the power of property and the unequal distribution of wealth. That is, that wealth never lies in material possessions. If you could wipe out all the accumulated financial and material holdings of the propertied classes in this nation today, they could all be recreated

and re-established, and perhaps in larger form, within five years by the race now existing. It is the regulation and the education of the human hand and the human brain that counts; not the distribution of property."

A man who has known Hanson intimately for a long time told me that one Winter, when he was fully grown and had a large family, he suddenly concluded that he was too much lacking in education. The day this thought took hold of him he bought a twenty-volume set of an encyclopedia and immediately read every volume entirely through, "from cover to cover. At the same time he bought an unimproved public square on a slender option and proceeded to subdivide and create an addition to the city."

That is Ole Hanson; omnivorous, multiparous. Recalling his history—farmer boy, grocer's clerk, patent medicine vendor, reporter, real estate operator, Assemblyman, Mayor, national celebrity—one remembers Emerson.

"A sturdy lad," wrote the New England philosopher, "who teams it, farms it, peddles, keeps a school, preaches, edits a newspaper, goes to Congress, buys a township, and so forth, in successive years, and always falls on his feet, is worth a hundred city dolls. He walks abreast with his days, and feels no shame in 'not studying a profession,' for he does not postpone his life, but lives already. . . . Welcome evermore to gods and men is the self-helping man. For him all doors are flung wide, him all tongues greet, all honors crown, all eyes follow with desire. Our love goes out to him and embraces him because he does not need it. We solicitously and apologetically caress and celebrate him because he holds on his way and scorns our disapprobation." Which also brings up another of the

things Ole said that night: "A man can have anything in this world which he really wants. I'll tell you one little story to illustrate that. Twenty years ago I drove a tired horse, carrying my wife and babies, on to that bluff over there." (He pointed to a hill overlooking West Seattle.) "My worldly possessions consisted of that horse and wagon and a dollar and twenty cents. We camped for the night, and the man squatting on the next strip of ground, evidently resenting the appearance of another newcomer, remarked that it was mighty poor picking there. He asked what I wanted. I pointed to the little city sprawling at our feet. 'I am going to be Mayor of that town,' I replied. And I am."

His ancestors came from the land of the Vikings, but he has not the long, flat head of the Norseman. Rather it is a brachycephalic head, round and high, of the Celt, a head like Clemenceau's, with hair once red, now white. His mind does not work with the tenuous slowness of the Teuton, but with a Celtic swiftness and intuition. He can leap instantly, as an eagle on its prey, on a thought or an action, tear it from its mooring, and soar aloft with it into the dazzling sunlight.

A few days after we parted word came that he had resigned as Mayor of Seattle "to go fishing." He stoutly denied to me that he had any thought or ambition to be Governor or Senator from the State of Washington. Aside from being plain Ole Hanson there are only two jobs in the United States that might interest him. One of them is being Mayor of New York, but that is out of the question.

For the other job there are several applicants.



The Modern Nero

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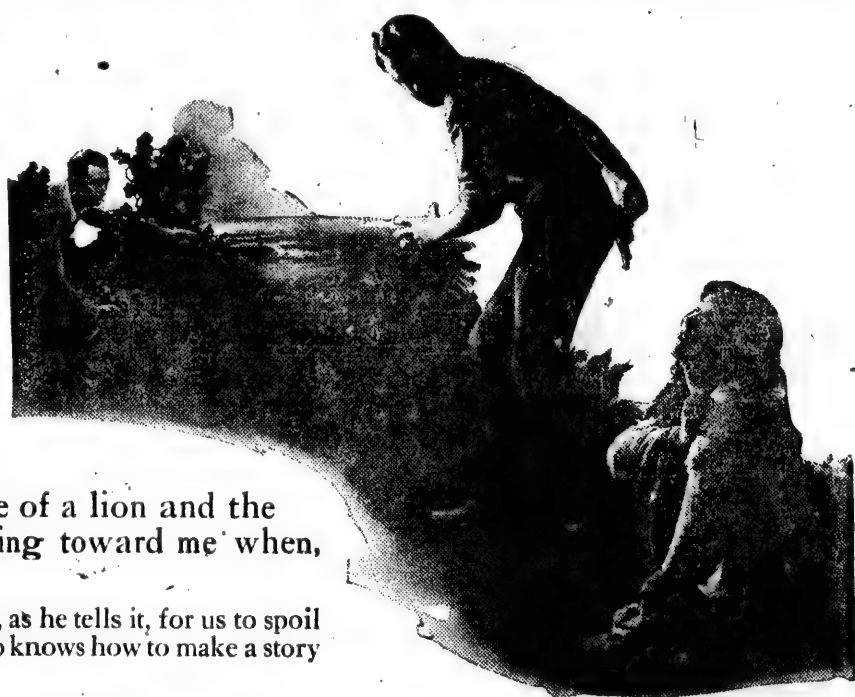
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The New York Times

Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1919

Section

8

TWENTY PAGES

LEONARD MERRICK AS REALIST AND ETCHER

Introductions by W. J. Locke and Sir Arthur Pinero in Two New Volumes of His Collected Works—Latest Fiction by Kathleen Norris, J. S. Clouston, Will Harben, and Others

THE MAN WHO UNDERSTOOD WOMEN. By Leonard Merrick. With an Introduction by W. J. Locke. E. P. Dutton & Co. THE POSITION OF PEGGY HARPER. By Leonard Merrick. With an Introduction by Sir Arthur Pinero. E. P. Dutton & Co.

IN the very interesting "Introduction" with which Mr. W. J. Locke prefaces the volume of short stories entitled "The Man Who Understood Women," he declares that Leonard Merrick "writes of things as they really are, but his vision pierces to their significance," an admirable summing up of part of the difference between Mr. Merrick and the usual "realist." In that world which he "has made peculiarly his own," the world of struggling writers and actors and artists, of omnibuses and lodging houses and cheap restaurants, of magnificent hopes and insignificant incomes, he sees the poetry as clearly as he does the penury, and reproduces them both either in novel or short story, using both mediums with equal skill. For, as Mr. Locke points out, Leonard Merrick is "eminently one who, like Balzac and Stevenson, is gifted with the double faculty," one whose novels are not laboriously expanded short stories, nor his short stories condensed novels. To the truth of this statement every tale in the volume bears witness.

It is an amazingly rich collection; rich in characterization, in drama, in an exquisite flexibility of style, in perfection of form, in "profound pity, tenderness, and sympathetic knowledge of the human heart," to quote Mr. Locke once more. In all the range of English literature it would be difficult to discover a tale more nearly perfect of its kind than the surprising one of "The Bishop's Comedy," with its utter reversal of all the stereotyped traditions. And where could one find a stronger contrast to that sparkling bit of social satire than here in the sheer poetic beauty of "The Laurels and the Lady," a story of redemption through love, which makes nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the innumerable variations on that theme appear weak and mawkish and profoundly unsatisfying. All the hope and pathos of myriads of gray lives are concentrated into the few pages of "The Woman Who Wished to Die." The irony of the thing, which, long wished for, comes at last and comes too late, gives added poignancy to the tales of "Dead Violets" and of "The Man Who Understood Women," yet each in its revelation of character brings the reader the same feeling of sympathetic acceptance which causes him to agree with those who heard Bagot tell the story—that the way in which the romance ended was, indeed, "A Very Good Thing for the Girl." Many a woman will find her own history related in "The Tale That Wouldn't Do," and "Time, the Humorous," not infrequently gives to the lives of both men and women the sort of twist he gave to that of Herbert Harding. Mr. Locke speaks feelingly of the difficulty under which one laborer who endeavors to write of these tales without using "the language of hyperbole." From the charming gaiety of "The Prince in the Fairy Tale" to the wistful, whimsical humor of "The Call from the Past" and the stern realism of "The Back of Bohemia" there is not a tale which fails to "take rank as a work of art." And if, as Mr. Locke suggests, there exists among readers a tendency to look down on the short story as merely a means of earning a little extra money, surely none can read this volume without perceiving that here, at any rate, is absolute sincerity combined with a rare and very beautiful power of artistry.

Sir Arthur Pinero, who writes a wonderful "Introduction" to the novel which tells of "The Position of Peggy Harper," calls attention to the strong resemblance between Mr. Merrick's art and that of the etcher, declaring that, although

working, of course, in a very different medium, Mr. Merrick "gives us the special qualities of the etched line—its animation, its spontaneity, its rare economy." The comparison is no less happy because it is one which must have occurred to every thoughtful reader of Mr. Merrick's work. Consider, for instance, the opening paragraph of that fascinating novel, "The Position of Peggy Harper." In some half dozen lines Mr. Merrick gives us the life history of Christopher Tatham's father, and shows us exactly the position which is Christopher's own at the beginning of the story. It is, so far as plot goes, a very simple story, indeed; but to read it is to gain a real acquaintance with the stage and its varying types of people from the ineffable Logan Ross to the weak and brilliant Galbraith, and that "pathetic mixture of enthusiasm and incapacity," Naomi Knight, while the good-natured, vulgar, brainless little Cockney Peggy is well called by Sir Arthur Pinero "another of Mr. Merrick's masterpieces." The eminent dramatist's "Introduction" is, in fact, one of exceptional sympathy and understanding. He appreciates to the full that rare gift which is peculiarly Mr. Merrick's—the gift of revealing "in a seemingly careless half-sentence what another

writer will take a page over or will heavily underscore." A rare gift, indeed, but one which is appreciated only by the more intelligent among readers, the unthinking being, it would seem, impressed by an author in direct ratio to the number of words he can contrive to use. To be verbose and turgid is but too often regarded as being profound, while the limpid simplicity and apparently perfect ease of a Leonard Merrick, "this most accomplished and unobtrusive of narrators," as Sir Arthur describes him, is taken as indicating a lack of depth.

Yet there is no living writer who can excel Mr. Merrick in his understanding of human nature, feminine as well as masculine. It is, indeed, one of his especial distinctions that he possesses the power, rare even among the greatest, of portraying men and women equally well. If Peggy and Mrs. Harper, Elsie Lane, and Naomi Knight and Theodosia Moore are flesh and blood human beings, so, too, are Christopher Tatham and Galbraith, Logan Ross and Forsythe, and that light-hearted, slangy, and obscure professional, young Nelson. We can do no better than to echo Sir Arthur Pinero's opinion, that the issue of a collected edition of the works of Leonard Merrick is "a matter for special rejoicing."

SISTERS

SISTERS. By Kathleen Norris. Illustrated by Frank Street. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

MRS. NORRIS'S new novel is wholly a story of the emotions and of grace, and of lovely local coloring. Or perhaps one should say a story of one emotion in its various phases, for it deals almost entirely with love—love between

father and daughters, between sisters, between friends, love laid and illicit between men and women. There are hardly more than half a dozen characters of consequence in the book, and the action is almost wholly carried on by four of them, Cherry and Alix Strickland, the "sisters" of the title, and the men who become their husbands as the story progresses, Martin Lloyd and Peter Joyce. The scene is laid in California, on the redwood covered slopes of Mount Tamalpais, which is just across the bay from San Francisco. Mrs. Norris knows that region well and loves it dearly, whether it be dripping under winter rains, smothered under fog from the Pacific Ocean, or warm and still under brilliant sunshine. Almost every page bears some tribute to loveliness of scene, or beauty of flowers, or enveloping fragrance, and there are many beautiful descriptions of the environment in which the two sisters grow up and, for which they become homesick whenever they leave it. Mrs. Norris has a happy facility for these descriptions, and her well-chosen words visualize for the reader outlines and colors and odors and all the soft beguilement of her scenes.

At the beginning of the story Cherry and Alix Strickland and their cousin Anne live with their father, a benignant and indulgent old man, in a shabby brown bungalow among the redwoods. Alix, the elder, is an outdoorsy girl, fond of dogs and all animals, busy, happy, wholesome, for the most interesting and original character in the novel, the only one, in fact, that rises above commonplace and stirs in the reader the desire to know more of her. In all the long gallery of portraits of young women that Mrs. Norris has drawn Alix

(Continued on Following Page)

MISS LOWELL'S NEW BOOK OF POETRY

"Pictures of the Floating World" an Interesting Collection of Impressions in Verse Showing Varied Qualities in the Author's Art and Method

PICTURES OF THE FLOATING WORLD. By Amy Lowell. The Macmillan Company.

MR. JOHN LIVINGSTON LOWES, in his recent book, "Convention and Revolt in Poetry," recalls a superb remark "by Billy Sunday: 'They say I rub the fur the wrong way. I say, let the cats turn round!'" Miss Lowell has in her time stroked much fur the wrong way, and loud wails of protest have rent the air. But she has remained unaffected by the clamor, unless, indeed, it may have inspired her to a more vigorous stroking, and now at last the cats are turning round. Not that Miss Lowell has yet become a "popular" poet, or that she will, at least within a generation of two. But she is no longer considered a fair mark for ridicule; the bravest of the old guard among conservative poets thinks twice before he attacks her modern intrenchments with his picturesque bell-mouthed musket, and even the man-in-the-street is apt to remark that he cannot make head or tail of her work more in sorrow over his own incapacity than in anger at the writer.

Publication of "Pictures of the Floating World" is bound still further to relax the defensive attitude of the public toward its author. There are few poems in it that lack distinguished beauty; a beauty, moreover, that in the main could remain hidden from only a willfully blind and captious critic, a beauty expressed simply and eloquently. In effect, now that the cats have turned round, Miss Lowell soothes them with the gentlest possible touch upon their ruffled fur.

"Pictures of the Floating World" is not a collection of sharp, dramatic studies in humanity, like "Men, Women and Ghosts," nor a world-cinema, glowing with the trappings of Kings and loud with their conflicts, like "Can Grandeur's Castle." It is a book of impressions, fleeting and delicate, yet keenly and vividly defined. In "Sunshine," the picture of a sunlit pool suddenly disturbed by a cat

pebble, the author betrays the secret of her method:

The pool is edged with the blade-like leaves of irises. If I throw a stone into the placid water, It suddenly stiffens Into rings and rings Of sharp gold wire.

It is the method of the instantaneous photographic camera, if one can imagine a mechanism that reproduces not only form but color, and that not only reproduces but selects. We have all seen those shining circles, but to our slower eyes they widened and blended unawakened, as before the day of the split-second shutter, we saw a racing horse according to a certain conventional formula made up of a thousand instantaneous attitudes. In that day, if a painter had had the quickness to see, and the ability to fix, one of those attitudes, the public would have been divided between laughter at the man and indignation at the libel upon the horse. For attempting to fix in words such rapid pictures of the world, Miss Lowell and other Imagists have had to endure exactly this laughter and this indignation. Now, both are diminishing. Our eyes are keener than they were, thanks to the handful of pioneers who have had the courage to beat their own vision of things in upon us, and beneath the suavity of the widening ripple, we too, can see the sudden stiffening "Into rings and rings of sharp gold wire."

Of course, like everything else that amounts to anything, the method has its dangers. There are men who have cultivated in themselves the virtues of the split-second shutter, without any selective, comparing, co-ordinating machinery back of it. Such men remain merely Imagists, while others go on and become poets. Miss Lowell is one of the latter. She has none of the indiscriminate use of the camera; although her curiosity and her taste range far, she selects her materials fastidiously. Yet wide as her inclusion range, and they are wider than those of any other Amer-

can poet, they are as nothing beside her exclusions. This power of denying one's self the privileges of one's own faculty, a quality rare enough among us, peculiarly fits her to appreciate the brief masterpieces of Chinese and Japanese poetry, and to imitate their spirit if not their letter—which latter she expressly disclaims as tempting in this volume. "Sunshine," already quoted, is one of the Japanese "Lacquer Prints" which form the initial part of the book. Another is "Ephemera." Silver-green lanterns tossing among Windy branches: So an old man thinks Of the loves of his youth.

Here we have Imagism at its best; a lovely gesture caught at its highest curve of grace, symbolizing a universal emotion. The more one dwells upon those three lines, the more perfect they will appear.

Of course, in a volume containing some hundred and seventy-three poems, pictures of the floating world—inimitable titles—caught from as many angles, it cannot be expected that all will be equally successful in passing on the author's thought to her public. Occasionally, she interprets a purely spiritual mood by a violent, purely physical image, a thing which, unless done with the utmost discretion, is bound to snap the illusion; occasionally, her experimental spirit leads her to an angle dance among words, the daylight dexterity of which conceals its meaning. In "Garroyles. A Comedy of Oppositions," we read:

Gluttonous hands tear at apron strings, Reach at the red side of an apple, Slide under ice-floes, And wait clear through to the tropics To sit among recondites And careless hubbub negresses with loquats in their hair.

Miss Lowell is too sincere an artist to write for the sake of amusing herself with the reactions of her readers, so we must assume that this "Comedy" was intelligible and beautiful while she wrote it; and, as a matter of fact, after repeated perusal, a series of pictures rise in the reader's mind which repay him for his erstwhile puzzled effort. But in this poem Miss Lowell goes further than we recall

(Continued on Page 165)

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

It is a little more than a quarter of a century since James Ford Rhodes published the first volume of his monumental "History of the United States from 1850 to 1877," and it is thirteen years since the seventh volume, bringing the story down to 1877, appeared. Many have thought that the veteran historian, who has now passed his seventieth year, did not intend to carry the work any further and have lamented that so complete, graphic and authoritative an account of the nation's progress was not to be continued through the subsequent years. But the Macmillans announce for publication next week a new volume, "History of the United States from Hayes to McKinley, 1877-1896." It will be cordially and gratefully welcomed by all students of our national history. The period of nineteen years which it covers was one of high importance and Mr. Rhodes's account of it is said to include, in harmony with his method in the preceding volumes, comprehensive study of the social, industrial and economic development, as well as of the political history of the time.

Stanley J. Weyman, from whom no novel has come for the last half dozen or more years, has broken his long silence and a new historical romance from his pen, a story of love and politics in England during the time of Sir Robert Peel, is announced for publication next month by Longmans, Green & Co. It will be called "The Great House."

Don C. Seitz, one of whose hobbies is the collection of books, and other matter concerned with American humor and humorists, has written a biography of Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne) which the Harpers will publish immediately. In addition to his wide and thorough acquaintance with American humor and humorists in general, Mr. Seitz has had the advantage of personal acquaintance with Artemus Ward's family and has closely followed his career, which took the humorist from Maine to California and across the ocean to England. The book will be copiously illustrated.

The Publication Committee of the Y. M. C. A. reports that it distributed among soldiers and sailors during the war over a million copies of "The Beloved Captain," which they reprinted in pamphlet form from Donald Hankey's "Student in Arms."

Harvard graduates will be interested in the fate of a bookshop that has been established in Cambridge at the corner of Holyoke and Mount Auburn Street which it is expected will serve as a test of the amount and kind of reading done by the undergraduates. It is a commercial venture and there is indignation for a while in the fact that this effort to find out whether or not Harvard students buy books is made by a graduate of Yale. The fact that Yale students buy books other than those required for their work has been proved by the financial success of a similar experiment located near the Yale campus which was established a few years ago. The Harvard bookshop, Dunster House, fills several rooms in an old residence and offers to the inquiring student, or any other investigator, bookshelves for browsing in rooms having deep window seats, fireplaces with inviting couches in front of them and tables of magazines and reviews.

"Ventures in Common Sense" will be the title of a collection of extracts expressing the philosophy of everyday life which Alfred A. Knopf will publish shortly. It will be the second volume of the Free Lance Series edited by H. L. Mencken.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce the publication of a booklet, which they will send free on request, in which are listed, with descriptions, several hundred of their books dealing with the several departments of the fine arts—painting, decoration, architecture, furniture, pottery, rare metals, and other divisions of the subject.

General Salvador Alvarado, the man who modernized Yucatan, has just published a book in Mexico City, bearing the title, "The Reconstruction of Mexico," which ought to interest the people of the United States as well as those of our southern neighbor. It discusses the bases for a regeneration of their national life, covering Mexico's economic, international, social, educational and other problems and offers suggestions for reconstruction along all such lines, with the aim in view of bringing about a national life safe from military "revolutions" and the squandering of public funds.

Henry Holt & Co. have ready for immediate publication a new illustrated edition

of Robert Frost's "North of Boston." The pictures are by James Ormrose Chapin, who has made for it fifteen line drawings, each one a sort of personification of some thought or episode in the poem illustrated.

Writing in the October Yale Review on "France and America in Peace," Firmin Roz says of French exported literature:

"The literary tradition in France is a tradition of liberty, and liberty in literature as in politics often degenerates into license. Mme. Roland's famous exclamation: 'Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!' can be applied only too easily to literature. Under the pretext that hypocrisy is a vice and sincerity a virtue and that nature and truth must be respected, the realists and the naturalists have spilled over into lamentable excess. Unfortunately, it is this literature that is exported. . . . The international book trade ought to be carried on with the greatest care. There are books that express truly the genius of France, that give accurate analyses, faithful descriptions; there are others that have no significance; still others that are poor and false. . . . French books, which should be one of the means of spreading our civilization, have certainly done us a great deal of harm outside of France."

Firmin Roz is a French novelist who is likely to become better known in this country. He has recently written a book to interpret America to his fellow-countrymen.

Small, Maynard & Co. announce a fourth printing of Nabro Bartley's "A Woman's Woman."

Houghton Mifflin Company will publish on Oct. 8 a collection of addresses by Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts under the title, "Bay State Addresses," which will contain all of his recent political speeches.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in the latter part of October "The France I Know," by Winifred Stephens, author of "The Life of Madame Adam," and a writer and lecturer upon French life, people, language, and literature. Her new book is a study of France and French people in wartime.

William S. Braithwaite has written "The Story of the Great War" for young people, and the Stokes Company will publish it in October.

"The Principles of Playmaking," by Brander Matthews, is ready for immediate publication by the Scribners. In addition to the paper from which the book takes its title, there are half a score other articles on subjects more or less closely connected with the writing of plays.

DESTROYING SUBMARINES

70,000 MILES ON A SUBMARINE DESTROYER: OR, THE HELD BOAT in the World War. By George M. Batten, Jr. Illustrated. Atlanta: The Webb & Vary Company.

This is a war book that is somewhat scrappy as to its contents, but which is none the less, perhaps even more, engaging and informing for that reason. For it is such a first-hand, vivid, direct account of life on a destroyer that to read it is the very next thing to having lived and worked and fought on the destroyer one's self. The destroyer Reid left Charleston for the war zone of the Atlantic July 21, 1917, and, by way of Bermuda and the Azores, made Queenstown in mid-October, having spent nine weeks of the time working in and about the Azores. A few days later she went to Brest, which was her base for almost fourteen months. She reached Charleston again at the end of December, 1918, having completed in seventeen and a third months 70,000 miles at sea; and that, when one thinks of it in terms of an ordinary ocean journey, is really quite a voyage. The volume opens with the war itinerary and a historical sketch of the Reid. There are chapters which carry the work of the Reid and the happenings on board of her day by day in brief, dated sentences through the whole period. There are other chapters that take up important events in her service in the conveying of troops, such as the sinking of the Covington, and give detailed and vivid descriptions. Still others, in a series of letters written to his home by one of the crew, give delightful pictures of the life aboard ship, while extracts from the "Journal of a Landsman" do the same service with special reference to a certain terrific storm through which the Reid battled her way. A distinctive feature of this entertaining book is its copious illustrations. It has nearly two hundred full page pictures from photographs by the author which give interesting glimpses of many phases of life aboard the destroyer, and there are also some clever pen and ink sketches by Sergius J. Becker.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce the publication of a booklet, which they will send free on request, in which are listed, with descriptions, several hundred of their books dealing with the several departments of the fine arts—painting, decoration, architecture, furniture, pottery, rare metals, and other divisions of the subject.

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IMPORTANT

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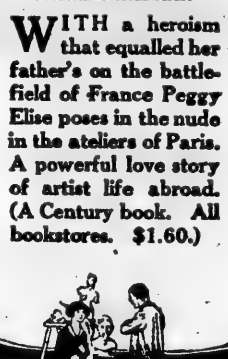
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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tales by Harvey O'Higgins is an unusually interesting one. He calls it a series of "Portrait Studies of Some Distinguished Americans," telling here many of the important facts omitted by "Who's Who," and showing us certain of these eminent persons during what he describes as the "crystallizing event" of their lives. First and foremost, both in the book and in merit comes the interesting study of "Owen Carey," author of a number of highly successful romantic novels. Mr. O'Higgins begins by telling us of Owen Carey as he is today, or as one might have seen him at the time when he used to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Authors' League; then goes on to show us what it was that made him, both as a writer and a personality, a riddle, a man of mystery, whose books, for all their huge circulation, were "without significance to their day and age," while he himself, fat, shy, and impersonal, had no friends and went nowhere. In conception and in working out, in its use of certain phases of abnormal psychology, in its presentation of character and its moments of dramatic intensity, this tale is admirable and most unusual. It is well written—a story, in short, which would give distinction to any volume. To say that it is the best in the book is not to belittle the others, but only to assign this "Portrait Study" to its rightful place.

Quite different, but only a little inferior to the very notable study of Owen Carey, is that of "Thomas Wales Warren," most astute of politicians, presently to be known in Washington as "Warwick the King-maker." Mr. O'Higgins reveals him to us in the midst of a crisis, partly political and partly domestic, shows how he met it, and thereby convinces us that he might indeed become a "King-maker." It is an admirable, interesting, and realistic story in what we may call dramatized psychology, one which it is easy to believe was made "From the Life." As well done, though perhaps a little out of place in a volume which professes to deal with "Distinguished Americans," is the vivid, gruesome story of "W. T.," the tale of a haunted, conscience-racked wanderer, who went from place to place, desperately seeking respite from the curse which lay upon him—the curse of blood-guiltiness, and worse. Not quite so good as any one of these, but interesting nevertheless, and somewhat out of the ordinary, is the study of "Jane Shore," actress, and the glimpses from her life, especially that one which reveals how she contrived to make her first hit. Incidentally, it shows something of the evolution of a play, an evolution the account of which is very entertaining to the reader, if not very encouraging to those would-be dramatists who take themselves seriously. "From the Life" of Sir Watson Tyler, Canadian, is taken one all-important event, the event from which all his after success developed. It occurred on a certain Sunday when he, then only some 20-odd years old, and the butt of his family's not very well-bred jokes, rallied his courage and did what a girl expected. "What she expected! . . . That's the secret, as I see it, of the making of Sir Watson Tyler," soon to become Lord Coulton. The book closes with a study of political conditions in a typical American city, "District Attorney Watson," whose story ends in an effective note of irony. The publication of this volume should considerably enhance Mr. O'Higgins's reputation.

THE SIAMESE CAT.

THE SIAMESE CAT. By Henry Milner Rideout. New York: Duffield & Co.

SUCH a tale as you might expect to hear on the bund at Shanghai is Henry Milner Rideout's capital adventure story, "The Siamese Cat." But no "bunder" could tell it with the artistry Mr. Rideout displays.

The author's kaleidoscopic pictures of the eternal East preserve all the mystery and color, the glamour and perfume that Romance has allotted the Orient as her share in fiction. His descriptions of velvet-glancing yellow men and stately moving cutthroats, of "all the lousy Orient loafing on the quay," make the reader hear again the "inky temple bells" of Kipling's "Mandalay"; make him see the golden-glimmering Buddhas and the Chinese junk and sampans half a world away. There are in this story of life under the blue moon of the Orient some excellent word pictures of

A bit of the worst, and a bit of the best.
A bit of a dream, and the hint of a quest.
At the end of the world's end.
We don't know whether Mr. Rideout has lived east of Suez or not, but his familiarity with Far Eastern ports and with native phrases lead us to believe he

(Continued on Page 494)

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The New York Times
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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1919.

CONTENTS

Mr. Wagon as Realist and Critic	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600
Mr. Wagon's New Book of Poetry	600

TRADITION AND CHANGE

WHEN a critic of contemporary literature warns his readers that his essays "are the expression of a type of mind trained to Victorian standards, tortured—it may be—by the spiritual doubts and hopes which seemed so vital to the age of Darwin, and preceded over, in poetry and prose, by the strong and confident personalities of TENNYSON and BROWNING, of DICKENS, and all the great Victorian host," one naturally expects from him not only an unsympathetic treatment of much that is new in the literature of the last decade, but an uncompromising denunciation as well of whatever runs counter to Victorian standards. Despite his warning, however, Mr. ARTHUR WAGON, in the volume of his essays, "Tradition and Change," that has just been published in this country by the Macmillan Company, succeeds admirably in preserving the critical balance between the old and the new literary standards that is essential to a fair appraisal of contemporary work that, to some minds, seems unduly infected by the spirit of innovation, and at the same time that he offers interpretations of his own, in certain fields, for which he may be sure of an appreciative response.

In his study of the new prose realists, Mr. WAGON'S interpretative criticism is particularly valuable. There are critics who have complained that, while poetry has been quick to respond to the life and thought of a comparatively new age, fiction has lagged behind, unimpressed, unchanged by the revolutionary march of the first decades of the century. Mr. WAGON, on the contrary, finds a radical and, on the whole, a beneficial change in current fiction dating definitely, as he sees it, to the publication of Mr. H. G. WELLS'S "Love and Mr. Lewisham" nineteen years ago. Victorian realism he finds hampered by various conventional considerations that robbed it of the truth essential to the best art. Its purpose and outlook were humanitarian and altruistic. The novelist addressed himself to the reformation of evil social conditions, and in the development of his story he kept in mind the tradition that "virtue must be rewarded and vice must bring its own punishment." There came, however, the inevitable discovery that, seeing that virtue often gets the worst of it in the world, while the wicked man flourishes like a green bay-tree, art, if it is to represent life with any claim to fidelity, must abandon the Sunday school principles and face the real facts of failure and success. This realization of the limitations belonging to the school of DICKENS, KINGSLAY, and CHARLES READE brought about "the rather pathetic, drab, and squallid realism of GEORGE GISSING and Mr. GEORGE MOORE," in which "interest was almost exclusively confined to the story of a man's surroundings upon his

life and character." With the coming of Mr. WELLS, Mr. GILBERT CANNAN, Mr. COMPTON MACKENZIE, and HUGH WALPOLE arises "a very different attitude to life from that adopted by the tragic comedians of late Victorian realism; for the conflict is no longer between man and his environment, but rather between man and his fatal incapacity for self-realization." This new school of fiction, it is pointed out, has a spiritual quality that was lacking in the old. "Romance is of the very life blood of the New Realism," and we find this "new movement in full flower" in "the enchanted pages of Mr. COMPTON MACKENZIE."

NATURALLY, Mr. WAGON finds elements in this realism that, in themselves, are not particularly commendable, but are inevitable in all new movements of the kind and to be set down merely as exaggerations of certain tendencies. Thus, there is, on occasion, a "glorification of the sensuous side of human nature that is to a great extent a reaction against the false importance which the last generation ascribed to science and scientific phenomena." Mr. WAGON'S further comment on this tendency is eloquent of the heroic manner in which he has stamped out some of his own professed Victorianism:

The very poetry of the Victorian era was not innocent of the taint of science; the trail of Darwinism was heavy upon the contemporary imagination. Years have passed; science has ridden roughshod over the world and is now found to have effected absolutely nothing in the service of the soul of man. Indeed, the history of the last few years upon the continent of Europe goes to prove that the most scientific of all nations may also be the most inhuman and brutal. What more natural than an escape from all scientific restraint into the purely natural atmosphere of impulse and emotion? And when a great war sweeps down upon a world, revolutionizing all existing standards, impulse and emotion come into their own again as the only surviving guide of a universe which seems to have lost its way in a dark forest of spectral horror and desolation.

It is the war that has given the final, vital direction to the new realism in fiction. This last and, perhaps, greatest influence, is especially noticeable in HUGH WALPOLE'S "The Dark Forest" and "The Secret City." Theoretically and, to a large extent, actually, this new realism had found its way well above our literary horizon before the war. But it was not then recognized at its real value as a deliberate, logical development of the best that there was in an older tradition. Now that this new spirit in fiction is recognizable, Mr. WAGON, Victorian though he is, gives it a hearty welcome:

We hail, then, in this latest development of English fiction a definite, sincere, and successful attempt to speak the truth about the things that belong to peace of the human soul. It is definite because it breaks finally with a number of retarding conventions which obliged the novelist to meter his characters in pen, some labeled virtuous and some vicious, and both classes expected to behave in every occurring situation precisely in accordance with the label of its class. The new realism goes straight to the heart of man and finds it of mingled yarn, good and ill together. It is sincere again because, while it recognizes the omnipotent claim of romance and true sentiment, it has banished sentimentalists altogether from the stage. False romanticism is no longer permitted to veil the facts of human nature, and the shame that is afraid of the naked beauty of pure passion is nailed implacably to the counter as false coin.

In his critical analysis of the new poetry Mr. WAGON is decidedly less sympathetic than he is with the parallel movement in prose. He sees the historical need for a change from the Tennysonian tradition and recognizes the value of the truth underlying the theory upon which even the most radical of later-day versifiers are modeling their work. But in actual achievement he finds that the ranks of the cubists and imagists alike are filled with so many "pretenders" that the production of sincere art is seriously obscured. Cleverness he believes to be the besetting sin of the new poetry—cleverness and an inclination to depreciate certain great mountain peaks in the poetry of the past whose supremacy was long ago placed beyond cavil. But in this movement, as in that of the new fiction, according to Mr. WAGON, the war has played a cleansing and clarifying part, some of the fruits of which are already seen, and from all of which there is promise of a future that will measurably fulfill the expectations of the most enthusiastic of the "new poets."

LATEST BOOKS

History and Biography
STUDIES IN HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW. THE DECLINE OF ARISTOCRACY IN THE POLITICS OF NEW YORK. By Dixon Ryan Fox. Columbia University Press. WOMEN'S WAGES. By Emilie Josephine Hutchinson.

The author of the first of these volumes is Assistant Professor of History at Columbia University. He takes up his subject with a historical survey of the opening of the nineteenth century. The second volume, by a lecturer in economics at Barnard College, comprises a study of the wages of industrial women and measures suggested to increase them.

THE ROMAN CIVILIZATION. By A. F. Giles. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack. Largely a pictorial sketch of Rome, commencing with the Roman Imperial State and coming down to more recent times. The book appears in the Through the Eye Series.

THE AWAKENING OF ASIA. By H. M. Lyndman. New York: Boni & Liveright. An interpretation and analysis based on forty-five years of study of the Far East, i. e., China, Japan, India, and Asiatic Russia.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By Ferdinand C. O'Leary. New York: The Christian Herald. Gives the author's reminiscences of Colonel Roosevelt.

INDEPENDENCE IN MEXICO. By Samuel G. Inman. New York: Association Press. Comprises a historical survey of Mexico during the decade, taking up in detail the present situation in that country and outlining the possible future relations between Mexico and the United States.

THE BOOK OF BRAVERY. By Henry W. Lanier. New York: Charles Scribner. Second series of true stories taken from history, records of travel, exploration, &c.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES MONROE TAYLOR. By Elizabeth Hamilton Haigh. New York: E. P. Dutton. Biography of an American educator covering the period 1848-1916.

THE TOWER OF LONDON FROM WITHIN. By Major Gen. Sir George Young. London: New York: George H. Doran. An illustrated and descriptive history.

A PELICAN'S TALE. By Frank M. Boyd. Philadelphia: J. E. Lippincott Company. An editor's reminiscences of London life during the last fifty years.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF FRIEDRICH HEBBEL. By Richard Badger. A biographical study, with an analysis of the various problems contained in Hebbel's plays.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF EUROPE. By Lucius Hudson Holt and Alexander Wheeler Clifton. New York: The Macmillan Company. The period covered is from 1789 to 1815. Both authors are officers in the United States Army and Professors of History in the United States Military Academy.

THE WOMEN NOVELISTS. By R. Brimley Johnson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. A series of critical biographies commencing with Fanny Burney in the middle years of the eighteenth century and coming down to George Eliot and the Brontës in the nineteenth century.

THE STORY OF RUSSIA. By Thomas Carrington Masaryk. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. A series of studies in history, literature, philosophy. The author has a Continental reputation for his championship of the cause of small nationalities and for his defense of the claims of his native Bohemia.

A LAWYER'S LIFE ON TWO CONTINENTS. By Wallis Nash. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. Among others, the author gives personal reminiscences of Sir Henry Bessemer, Alexander Graham Bell, Charles Darwin, and Herbert Spencer.

J. WILLIAM WHITE, M. D. By Agnes Repplier. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. Biography of a Pennsylvania physician who was connected with the Agassiz expedition in his youth and afterward served the Government through appointments by President McKinley and President Roosevelt. Dr. White died in the first year of the war.

THE CAREER OF LEONARD WOOD. By Joseph Hamilton Sears. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. A biographical sketch.

THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY. By Andrew Stephenson. New York: Richard Badger. Two volumes. Covers the period from the foundation of Christianity to the close of the Reformation. The author is Professor of History in De Pauw University.

Poetry and Drama
STANDISH OF STANDISH. By Annie Russell Marble. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. A dramatization by Jane G. Austin.

BARBED WIRE AND OTHER POEMS. By Edwin Ford Piper. Iowa City, Iowa: The Midland Press. A collection of short verse principally on Western themes.

THE SWORD. By G. O. Warren. New York: Macmillan Company. Collection of short poems.

DUST AND LIGHT. By John Hall Wheelock. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. A collection of short poems, including work that has appeared in the magazines since Mr. Wheelock's last collection of verse, published six years ago.

POESIES THAT GREW AT G. H. Q. By Lawrence B. Berlitz. Dentman. 12mo. New York: N. Y. Published by the author. Collection of short poems.

LIFE'S MINSTREL. By Daniel Handwerker. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Collection of short poems.

MERCHANTS OF THE MORNING. By Samuel McCoy. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. Collection of songs of life and dreams.

HEARTBREAK HOUSE, GREAT CATHEDRAL, AND PLAYERS OF THE WAR. By G. Bernard Shaw. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. Six wartime plays.

Essays
TRADITION AND CHANGE. By Arthur Wagon. New York: E. P. Dutton. Essays and studies in contemporary literature, taking up such subjects as the New Poetry, War Poems, the Imagists, Samuel Butler, Religious Novels, Seaburn letters, &c.

LECTURES ON SEX AND HURDITY. By F. O. Bower, J. Graham Kerr, and W. E. Agar. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. The six lectures in the volume were delivered in Glasgow in 1917-1918.

WHAT BILLINGSWORTH THOUGHT. By Major W. A. Newman Dorland. 12mo. Boston: The Stratford Company. A country gentleman's letters to his son, dealing with snobbery.

TEMPERAMENT AND SEX. By Walter Heaton. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. Analyzes the relation of sex to creative art.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE GOOD. By Vladimir Sokolov. New York: The Macmillan Company. An essay on moral philosophy, with a note by Stephen Graham.

War Books
MY ITALIAN YEAR. By Joseph Collins. New York: Charles Scribner. The author's observations and reflections in Italy during the last year of the war.

FROM VAQUITOS HILL TO KALAMAZOO. By Clair Kenamond. St. Louis, Mo.: Guard Publishing Company. A history of the 35th Division.

THE CRIME. By the author of "I Accuse." New York: George H. Doran & Co. Vols. 3 and 4. The third volume contains documents collected by the author in regard to war aims and territorial questions, together with utterances of English, French, and American statesmen, in regard to the formation of a League of Nations. The final volume discusses the Belgian State papers which the Germans captured in Brussels and published in distorted form under the name of Belgian Documents 1905-1914.

Fiction
JURGEN. By James Branch Cabell. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. A story of the wanderings of Jurgen, poet, pawnbroker, and clever fellow, in search of his own past and throughout the universe for justice.

THE STRONGEST. By Premier Georges Clemenceau. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Describes the battle of two men over the soul of a woman.

BULLDOG CAINEY. By W. A. Fraser. New York: George H. Doran. An adventure story of the great North-west, picturing the border line, with its mounted police, Indians, half-breeds, &c.

IRON CITY. By M. H. Hedgcock. New York: Bond & Lytle. A chronicle of provincial America, having for its leading character an instructor in a Middle Western college for young men and women.

SPANISH DOUBLOONS. By Camille Kenyon. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. An adventure story dealing with a hunt for treasure, pirates, and a Pacific Island.

THE EXPLOITS OF HILLY AND MA. By Peter Clark MacFarlane. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Collection of humorous tales of the United States destroyer fleet.

SISTERS. By Kathleen Norris. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. The scenes of the story are laid in the California Redwoods.

DROWNED GOLD. By Roy Norton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Description of a hunt for treasure that was sunk in a ship during the war.

THE GREATEST GLORY. By William Dudley Pelley. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. A novel of life in a New England town.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WALL. By Henry Justin Smith. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. The story of a fortune and a family.

BARBARA OF BALTIMORE. By Katharine Haviland Taylor. New York: George H. Doran. A romance of adventure, the scenes of which are laid in the Southern United States.

BELIEVE YOU ME. By Nina Wilcox Putnam. New York: George H. Doran. A humorous wartime romance.

Travel
HONEYBOAT DAYS IN CHINA. By J. O. E. Brand. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. An illustrated book of travel.

THROUGH EGYPT IN WARTIME. By Martin S. Briggs. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. The author, who was Sanitary Officer of the British forces in Egypt, has traveled many thousands of miles over territory hitherto unfrequented by Europeans. The present volume, containing many illustrations, is a record of his journey.

PARIS AND HER PEOPLE. By Ernest A. Vizetelly. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. The author, who was a correspondent for

(Continued on Following Page)

SOME RECENT BOOKS
FOR YOUNG READERS

IN "Field, Forest and Farm" we have another book brought out for American readers by that charming Frenchman, Jean Henri Fabre, (The Century Company).—In these days when so much is said of the farm and garden work there will be found here a vast amount of practical information for actual work and many interesting anecdotes. The history of tobacco is the subject of which "Uncle Paul" talks to his nephews in one of the first chapters, and there we find that one of the discoveries of Christopher Columbus when he landed in Cuba was that the natives, men and women, had a practice of holding "lighted firebrands between their teeth and inhaling the smoke."

Those were the first cigars, and the discoverers acquiring the "firebrand" habit, it was taken back to Spain. Nicot, the French Ambassador, sent seeds of the "fashionable plant" and a box of powdered tobacco to the French Queen—and, alas, after all the more interesting things that have been told of Catherine de Medici, she became a snuff taker, tobacco was cultivated in France for her sake, and many people also acquired the habit. There are tales of the Persian monarch who cut off the noses of snuff takers and further mutilated the smokers in an effort to break up the tobacco habit among his people, but in vain. Then the Government decided to make a revenue from the sale of the weed. It did so, France followed suit, and to this day makes a big revenue from tobacco.

Uncle Paul tells how difficult it was to have potatoes adopted for food, and it was only after people had been forbidden to eat them by Parliament, the wise man who introduced them into France, that they became really popular. They were first eaten, rare and high priced vegetables, by King Louis XIII. in France. When Parliament found he could not sell or give them to the poor who needed them he built a high fence around those he was raising, kept a guard there in the daytime, but left the field free at night. The people came and stole all his potatoes and then decided that they were pretty good after all.

Uncle Paul tells his nephews what a very dangerous enemy to farm crops is the June bug in its first state as a grub or fish worm and he gives the names of many of the farmers' friends. The unpleasant bat is one of the best of these, eating during its nightly tours all kinds of insects dangerous to plants. "My children, respect the bat, our helper in destroying the ravagers of our fields," he says. "The lizard, the adder, the frog and the toad are other friends whom he names, with many birds, the swallow, the warbler, the robin, the nightingale, the martin and the starling. Of the lizard and adder he says: 'We stupidly vent our loathing and hate upon these useful creatures that come so valiantly to our aid.'"

There are twelve months of verses arranged in as many periods in "For Days and Days," by Annette Wynne, (F. A. Stokes Company). There are 267 pages of the poems, with an index, a colored frontispiece which is repeated on the cover of the book, and gay little white-winged baby figures amuse themselves on the blue inside cover pages. Many of the poems, which are of a varied nature, have appeared in different of the best of the children's publications. William Stanley Braithwaite, who writes an introduction, calls this calendar of songs a classic. One little two-verse flag poem, "Bright Shines the Star-Dipped Flag," with the World War note not entirely stifled, can be appropriately quoted:

Bright shines the star-dipped flag,
Bright in the sun,
Bright when the battle breaks,
Bright when it's won.
Look to its star-dipped fold,
Look to the sky.
For all that banner holds
Conquer or die.

Not in many professions have there been so many opportunities for heroic service in the ordinary everyday round of work as come to the wireless operator since that wonderful method of communication has become necessary in the business of life. We may have known some of these heroes; we know where a monument has been erected to those who have given their lives in the service. They come to come nearer to us than other heroes of battle or extraordinary adventures. There are so many possibilities in the wireless and so many opportunities for those who are taking up the study of it most boys will and are interested in. Jack Heaton, Wireless Operator, by A. Frederick Collins, (Frederick A. Stokes Company). There is full, plain, practical information about the working of wireless telegraphy and plenty of adventure as well. The opening chapters show how the hero of the story learned his wireless, how he got his "first job," and other chapters tell of "Working with Marconi," "Adventures in the Tropics," "Catching Signals by Wireless," "On a Submarine," "On a Submarine Chaser," and "With the Field

Artillery," an interesting variety, aside from the thrills that it throws in. But for thrills nowhere could more be found than in "Curly of the Circle Bar," by Joseph Hushell Ames, one of a group of three Century Company books. Curly is a Texas ranch boy and the dangers through which he passes between the 261 pages of the book would have killed half a dozen boys anywhere else. There is a mystery about Curly. He doesn't know who he is. Of course, he learns before the story ends and why some one has a strong reason for trying to get him out of the way. Curly is a worth-while sort, and the ending of the book is worth the trouble he has been through to reach it. "The Shipper Point Mystery," by Augusta Huiell Seaman, is a girl's story with a properly ladylike mystery, but thoroughly interesting—quite an unusual mystery, the secret discovered in a row-boat, a hidden door being found in quite an unusual place. It is a nice story about the friendship of two girls in a pretty seaside place and the mystery is not discovered until the end of the book. "The Camerons of Highborough," by Beth B. Christie, the third of the books, tells how Elliott Cameron, whose father is in France, learns a great many valuable lessons on a Vermont farm, and what a delight it is really to know and do things. A nice little animal story, by Nellie M. Leonard, with delightful animal pictures, line drawings, by Carl H. Fox, is "Grand-Daddy Whiskers, M. D.," (Thomas Y. Crowell Co.) It is a continuous story in ten chapters, and all the big people and little people in it belong to the interesting Gray Mouse family.

MISS LOWELL'S NEW
BOOK OF POETRY

(Continued from Page 489)

her having before ventured into a no-thoroughfare in which several of our young poets have taken refuge from the cliché with which they dream in pursuing them with intent to devour. It is the no-thoroughfare of the strained and the far-fetched. Originality and individuality are precious qualities, and Miss Lowell possesses them beyond any other living poet we can think of. But even she may well lay to heart Mr. Lowell's observation in a book already quoted from: "As individuality approaches singularity, it retreats from its lines of communication and isolates itself. And that way disaster lies."

The garden poems in "Pictures of the Floating World" are very lively. "The Madonna of the Evening Flowers" has an exquisite about it that is difficult to describe, but even more difficult to prove by quotation. For the words in it have the harmonious, polished beauty of pebbles in a clear brook, which fades and disappears if you lift them out and take them home with you. In another garden poem, of fireflies on a July midnight, we see "moon-white lilies" over which "is a flushing and ceasing of small, lemon-green stars." In still another, the garden is "dashed with moonlight," breathing "the sweet smells of heliotrope and night-scented stock." In sunlight the garden is ablaze with "the clustered trumpets of yellow jonquils," "coronads, bright as bandanas," and deluged with "a tide of poppies, crinkled and frail and flowing in the breeze," while on a wet day in Spring, The garden soaks, and breathes, and lifts up the spear-green leaves of tulips. And the long, golden mouths of daffodils To the downpour.

Totally realizing, perhaps, that the first and most famous of gardens owes its charm to the presence in it of the Moon and the Woman and the Serpent, Miss Lowell points, as it were, the high lights upon her gardens of New England with human love and longing. The moon is beautiful, "slanting down the gauffered branches of a plum-tree," but it is more beautiful upon a woman's face:

You shine, beloved,
You and the moon,
But which is the reflection?
The clock is striking eleven.
I think, when we have shut and barred
The door,
The night will be dark
Outside.

But quotation is long and space is fleeting. There are other things one would like to mention about "Pictures of the Floating World," and among them, partly because of cats, and partly because we are particularly fond of cats, we are very reluctant to omit notice of the poems "toughin' on" and "appurtenant to" one Winky, who stands the proud exemplar of all the glossy dignities and silky similes of his tribe:

You carry your tail as a banner,
Simply it passes my chair,
But when I look for you, you are on
The table.

Moving easily among the most delicate porcelain
When you come in out of the rain,
All wet and with your tail full of burrs,
You fawn upon me in coils and subtleties,
But you are dry.
You leave me with a gesture of inconceivable impudence,
Conveyed through the vanishing quickness of your tail
As you slide through the open door.

You walk as a king scornful his subjects;
You flirt with me as a concubine in robes of silk.

There was one cat, apparently, that refused to turn around except at its own sweet will, no matter how ingratiatingly its fur was stroked!



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THE STEP LADDER, our bulletin, out October 1st. Write for a copy.

Let's get acquainted. Just say you are interested. Flora Warren Raymond, Clerk, 630 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 495)

to help him in his struggle for self-mastery. Therefore, she assumes another name, pretending that she is a widow who was unhappy in her married life, and heartily detests all men for that reason, and becomes his unseen housekeeper. To add to the complication of an already complex situation, two relatives suddenly take this opportunity of spending the summer in the country at some one else's expense by visiting Dr. Paul. They are a boy and a girl, whose budding romance had been nipped several years before this by a family feud, and who had not met since, although they still cared for one another. When these young people are apprised of the rules of this extraordinary household and of the deadline a lively tangle ensues, in which a photograph which insists on asking "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now?" plays a prominent part and in the unraveling of which many laughs are enjoyed by the reader.

SINGING MOUNTAINS

SINGING MOUNTAINS. By A. B. Cunningham. New York: George H. Doran Company.

ONE of the most interesting features in this story of a preacher's family in the mountains of West Virginia is its description of the deep religiosity of the people. The religious sense seems to pervade the life of the dwellers in that region as it pervades the novel. When old Nathan Mallory sees some falling stars he is seized by the conviction that the world is about to end; he fixes the day for the 20th of February next irrespective of the paucity of days in that month. The story of his preoccupation with final dissolution is very amusing; the preacher's son, Ben, makes capital out of Nathan's many conversions by buying or receiving as gifts from the converts some of their cherished possessions. Since the world will soon end they can have no further use for these worldly articles, Ben persuades them. When the day comes Nathan's following gathers in the mountain. To show the proper humility in the face of the cosmic doom, Nathan has decreed that each of his followers wash the other's feet. The scene is extremely amusing; the barefooted crowd waiting in a half incredulous fear for the word to end.

In another chapter there is a realistic description of a revival meeting; it is worth quoting:

"Now is the accepted time," Peter Rhodes chanted. "Behold, now is the day of salvation." "And the spirit and the bride say, 'Come.' And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."

The storm broke. Like the increasing volume of a mighty organ that beats down individuality and fairly smothered the soul in its content, so the irresistible emotion of the hour got hold of men's hearts and broke down hesitation, leading them captive to its sway.

Men who had followed him came back leading the man who had rushed away into the forest. He fell prostrate at the mourners' bench praying for mercy.

Peter Rhodes gave the call for others to follow. There was a veritable stampede in response. Men crowded against each other to shake his hand, and then knelt at the altar.

This novel furnishes a close and intimate picture of the homely life of the mountaineers of West Virginia. Written in a simple, unaffected style, it makes the preacher and his family, the various characters of the village, the daily life of the dwellers in this little-known region, real and interesting.

IRISH TALES

LO, AND BEHOLD YE! By Seamus MacManus. Illustrated by Mabel Hatt. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

SUCH a book as this collection of merry Irish tales and legends would be a blessing to distraught humanity at any time, and is doubly so in these disturbed and disturbing days. For any one who wishes to forget for an hour or so the price of shoes and stocks and theatre tickets the Province of Shantung and the swollen head of labor can have a respite from them all, a respite that will be filled with smiles and chuckles and laughter, by reading it in the company of witty Queen Savvy, adventuring Billy Burns, handsome and generous Dark Patrick, the shrewd Tinker of Tamlacht, tall Cromarney of the Crows, and the rest of the quaint and entertaining company Mr. MacManus has assembled here. There are seventeen tales, and the author tells us in his preface—which he doesn't call a preface, but "Hark Ye!"—that most of them are thousand-year-old tales which he heard in his youth in chimney corners or the turf fires of Donegal cabins. A few of them he admits he dreamed himself, but "as will happen with story tellers," a long has he had them in his mind and

so often upon his tongue that he no longer remembers "what in them is fact and what is fiction." But he does know that for him "they have all grown gospel-true."

Mr. MacManus has delighted the many readers of his several books of Irish tales and legends ever since his first visit to this country, nearly a quarter century ago, when he won an instant audience with "Through the Turf Smoke." But he has lost none of the freshness of touch, the naive and spontaneous feeling, the perfect understanding and portrayal of Irish character that then, as now, made his stories so great a pleasure. These tales, just as have his previous collections, glow with Irish humor, wink genially with Irish shrewdness, exhibit the same naive and childish credulity, power with laughter when wit outmatches roar. The deathless age of some of them is attested by the shreds and patches of world-old and worldwide legends and superstitions that are woven into their stories. An instance is "The Tinker of Tamlacht," the story of a shrewd young Irishman whose cleverness outwitted both death and the devil and won for him immortality in the form of a strapping young fellow of twenty-one who to this day roams Ireland "from end to wynd and from post to pillar where there's fun to be found"—a delectable tale in which it is easy to recognize a sunny Irish version of the Wandering Jew.

THE BROKEN SOLDIER

THE BROKEN SOLDIER AND THE MAID OF FRANCE. By Henry van Dyke. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.

DR. VAN DYKE's exquisite story of "The Broken Soldier and The Maid of France" is here reprinted as a separate booklet, with illustrations by Frank E. Schoonover. It tells how Pierre Duval, who had fought under Vichy at the battle of the Marne, who had been through the terrible struggle at the Aisne, and then served in Fort Douaumont, on the highest hill of Verdun, felt something break within his spirit. He had been of those whose blood blazoned in crimson that immortal cry of perfect heroism, perfect patriotism, "They shall not pass!" He had been decorated with the Cross of War, and given a month's leave, that he might visit the little farm which was his, and where was his beloved wife Josephine. But in all this he found no healing. He was afraid of fear.

Then when on the very brink of despair and of dishonor he came to the wood near Domrémy, to that "Well of the Good Fairies," where Jeanne d'Arc, herself a child, used to come with other children "to spread their garlands around it, and sing, and eat their supper on the green." And there he heard and saw that which sent him back to Verdun, where at last "the broken soldier was made whole." A prose poem, written with a fine and noble simplicity, the tale is instinct with that spirit which enabled France to endure her long martyrdom. A beautiful tribute to that spirit, the tale is one to read for its own lovely sake, and also for remembrance.

BACK TO IRELAND

THE LAND THEY LOVED. By G. D. Cummins. The Macmillan Company.

The heroine of this story is a young Irish peasant woman, Kate Carmody, who returns to Ireland after five years spent in domestic service in the United States. She had earned good wages, being an excellent cook, but grown restless and homesick. At the root of her homesickness lay her memory of two brothers, Steve and Michael, who lived at Coomacarran, a farm near her brother's own. She had decided to marry one of them, but was not quite sure which to choose. Soon after her homecoming, however, she learned that Steve and Michael were both dead, and that before dying they quarreled bitterly, the one being a Sinn Féin, the other a British soldier, one died for the Sinn Féin, the other lost his life in France. A third brother, Eugene, who was lame, was the only one left. He fell in love with Kate and she with him, but she refused him when she found out how he submitted to his bullying old father, fearing that if he resisted the farm would be willed away from him.

Presently Kate went to Dublin to look for a situation. Her first place with four old maids proved unsatisfactory, but her second suited her very well, and she got along excellently both with her mistress and with Mollie, her fellow-servant. She was very attractive to men, and her experiences, especially with a certain large and vacillating policeman, are amusingly related. After a while, however, she began again to feel the call of the land and returned to the farm, where the story ends happily. It is a well-written, pleasant little tale, with a touch of symbolism in its title. The three brothers, Steve, Michael, and Eugene, united at the last.

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The COTTAGE of DELIGHT By Will N. Harben

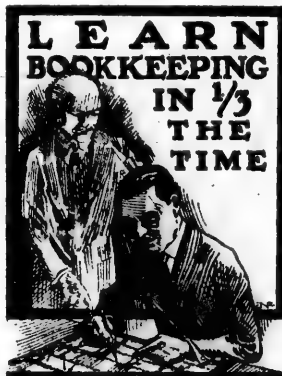
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Le nard Merrick's delightful, whimsical novel **CONRAD IN QUEST OF HIS YOUTH** is on sale at all bookstores. \$1.75. **E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.**

dope

THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE WORLD WAR

THE HEROIC RECORD OF THE BRITISH NAVY. A Short History of the Naval War, 1914-1918. By Archibald Hurd and H. H. Bushford. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

IF any one doubted the accuracy of American journalistic reports of the tremendous exploits and progress of the bitter war which ended last November, he would find in this quasi-official account of the work of the British Navy excellent confirmation of what was printed about it in *The New York Times* and other newspapers from day to day. Notwithstanding that the correspondents gathered most of their information under fire, on the very battleground, amid the turmoil, danger, and confusion of the actual fighting, and were then compelled to run the gauntlet of an unprecedentedly strict censorship in getting their reports through, this book proves that, so far as the sea warfare was concerned, at least, their accounts were clean-cut, vivid, and complete. So, interesting as are the detailed stories here presented, there is little in this leisurely written volume which has not already been graphically told, hot from the scene, in the daily press.

After a rather lengthy review of the development of the British Navy, "whose first foundations, as we now know it, had already been laid in the reign of Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII."—in the course of which the authors say that such a reawakening of the admiralty spirit, both in England and in America, had never been witnessed until now—the book recalls the morning of July 20, 1914, when a test mobilization of the British fleet took place off Spithead, in the presence of the King. In ordinary circumstances the fleet would have demobilized on the following Monday, the 27th, but Prince Louis of Battenberg, the First Sea Lord, watching the progress of events, telegraphed Admiral Sir George Callaghan, the Commander in Chief of the Home Fleet, at Portland—the newest and most powerful units of which were afterward to form the nucleus of what was to become known as the Grand Fleet—that no ship was to leave anchorage until further orders, and that all vessels of the Second Fleet were to remain at their home ports, near their balance crews. On Tuesday, July 28, Austria declared war on Serbia, and by the next day was bombarding the Serbian capital. On Tuesday, Aug. 4, Great Britain was in the war, too, and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe was placed in command of the Grand Fleet.

The first action of the British Navy in the war was what is known as the Battle of the Light. Within three hours of the time that England declared herself against the Central Powers British submarines were on their way to the Light of Heligoland to gather information as to the enemy's movements, as the first step in the blockade. Soon afterward Admiral Beatty engaged some German ships there, and that was the battle recorded. It was a small engagement, comparatively, but, as described here, was full of dramatic incident and had a strong bearing on the safety of the British Expeditionary Force. The battle of Coronel, in which the German Admiral, von Spee, was the victor, is modestly pictured, with no attempt to hide the fact that it was more or less of a disaster to the British flag. But soon there was a reprisal. Off the Falkland Islands von Spee met with his Waterloo. This action is related in detail, and it makes one of the most thrilling chapters of a book that abounds in thrills.

The Mediterranean campaign receives some attention, and considerable space is given to the battle of Jutland, when German naval power was definitely broken. This chapter is chiefly interesting in that it shows how the claim of the British to victory has since been confirmed when, the war over, the Kaiser's boast that his vessels had won was disproved and the truth of the German defeat could no longer be concealed. The blockading of Zebrugez and Ostend by sinking cement-laden vessels in the channels is described much as it was in the newspapers at the time, with the addition of interesting but comparatively unimportant details that came under the actual vision of those participating in the enterprise. Summing up, the authors say:

As to the material results, in the case of Zebrugez, they alone had been well worth attaining. More than a score of torpedo craft and a dozen submarines were at once, and for many days afterward, immobilized, while the enemy's naval activity was dependent on this port, remained seriously hampered till the end of the war. As regarded Ostend, while the material results were not very great, this was none the less an important harbor, and the moral effect of the two attacks was both immediate and profound.

After telling of the entry of America into the war as "the most momentous tidings that had reached London since the days of Elizabeth," the activity of the American

naval officials in that city is thus commented on:

Beginning in April, 1917, with five officers and a room or two, the United States Naval Headquarters in London had expanded, by the end of the war, to a total personnel of 912, occupying several large houses— notwithstanding that, during the whole time, Admiral Sims himself had scarcely missed a single attendance at the usual daily conference at the British Admiralty. Under him at sea, and at the various subsidiary bases, there were serving by November, 1918, nearly 5,000 officers and 70,000 men. Not until it is remembered that these fifteen bases were scattered between Queenstown in Ireland and Corfu in Greece, between Inverness in the north of Scotland and Bizerta, near Algiers; that every one of them had to be created while the war was in active progress, and that simultaneously, both in Europe and America, thousands of untrained men and officers had to be educated—can some idea be formed of the administrative miracle expressed in the full contribution of American sea power.

How the American destroyers sent German submarines scuttling off time after time, often with a depth bomb close enough to make their retreat useless; how mines were swept away, and how millions of American soldiers were safely convoyed across the ocean, is all set forth with interesting particularity—some of the fights with submarines being especially blood-stirring—the book ending with a description of the surrender of the German Navy and the hauling down at sunset of the German flag by order of Admiral Beatty, from which moment Germany ceased, even in name, to be a sea power.

As a concise, consecutive account of the prowess of the British Grand Fleet in the war, this book is of marked value, while the reference to the part taken by our own navy in achieving the glorious results of the great struggle gives it a touch of strong personal interest to American readers.

LATEST BOOKS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

English papers during the Franco-Prussian war, carried his chronicle of life in Paris down to the end of the last century.

OLD NEW ENGLAND DOORWAYS. By Albert G. Robinson. New York: Charles Scribner.

A collection of full-page plates from the author's photographs of old-time New England houses and doorways.

Science and Nature
WATER IN NATURE. By W. Coles Finch and Edith Hawks. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack.

One of a series of books published under the title "Romance of Reality." There is a colored frontispiece and sixteen black and white plates.

HOMING WITH THE RHINOS. By Gene Stratton-Torrey. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Illustrated sketches of bird life based on the author's personal study and observation. The illustrations are from actual photographs taken by the author.

Religion
THE SPECTRUM OF RELIGION. By Loren M. Edwards. New York: Methodist Book Concern.

Discussions of religious topics based on a questionnaire that was sent to some two hundred people of all sorts and conditions.

EVANGELISM IN THE REMAKING OF THE WORLD. By Bishop John H. Vincent. New York: Methodist Book Concern.

Outlines principles rather than plans. A series of lectures delivered recently at the University of Southern California under the New Era Lectureship Foundation.

Juvenile
A TREASURY OF ANIMAL STORIES. By Julian Gask. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell.

Collection of hunting and nature stories for children.

DRAMATIC DANCES FOR SMALL CHILDREN. By Mary Severance Shaffer. New York: A. S. Barnes Company.

Contains the musical score and words for a series of pantomime dances.

New Editions
THE ROUGH RIDERS. A BOOK LOVER'S HOLIDAYS IN THE OPEN. THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS, AFRICAN GAME TRAILS, (2 vols.) OUT-DOOR PASTIMES. By Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Charles Scribner.

These six volumes comprise a new and charming edition of Colonel Roosevelt's adventure books.

Miscellaneous
THE MAKING OF A FLOWER GARDEN. By H. D. Bennett. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Tells what can be done in the Fall and Winter toward making a successful flower garden in the Spring.

CHATS ON ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN. By Arthur Hayden. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A descriptive and historical study profusely illustrated with full-page plates.

GERMANISM FROM WITHIN. By A. D. McLaren. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The author's studies, based on close contact, during recent years, with all classes of the German people, covers the period 1909 through 1918.

THE POWERS AND AIMS OF WESTERN DEMOCRACY. By William Sullivan Sloan. New York: Charles Scribner.

The three topics taken up and treated exhaustively by Professor Sloan in the present volume are: What is democracy? What is a nation? What are the chances of an enduring peace under the democratic system?

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 491)

And his apparent knowledge of the Southern city. The colored lawyer, Evans Chew, who always gave his clients an abundance of legal phraseology for their money; Florian Slappey, the Beau Brummell of negro society; Blossom Prieau, its reigning beauty; Dr. Brutus Herring, the dentist; his friend and associate, Dr. Elijah Atcherson, "leading colored surgeon of the State" and bespeckled husband; Sally Crouch, who ran the Cozy Home Hotel; the Rev. Plato Tubb of the First African M. E. Church, and various belles and beaux—money-lenders and money-borrowers of downtown, provide a sufficient variety of social and pecuniary circumstances. The greater part of the volume is of course written in negro dialect, and those who enjoy tales of this kind will no doubt find it very amusing.

STORY OF A LOVER

THE STORY OF A LOVER. Boni & Liveright.

It begins with the first glimpse of "Her"—the author is given to the profuse use of capitals—when "along one of the corridors of the world she passed me for a moment," and closes when the two have been married some fifteen years and have four children. The man was and remained madly in love; the woman, a calm, quiet, well-balanced person—so at least, we are told—married him without being "more than deeply pleased." He did his best "to interest and disturb her," one of the means he employed being that of "numerous infidelities," since, according to his point of view: "Her errant Lover is a Retriever who brings rich gifts from the world to lay at the feet of his Mistress." Her ideas, however, seem to have been somewhat different, since, as he declares: "She suffered, I really know for why, because of my relations with other women."

TAKING THE COUNT

TAKING THE COUNT. By Charles E. Van Loan. George H. Doran Company.

Whether or not the reader enjoys this volume of short stories by Mr. Charles E. Van Loan will depend upon whether he is or is not interested in prizefighters. If he be one of those who revel in pugilistic encounters, he will regard as interesting and worth while reading such descriptions as "Time after time he rocked Gavin's head with rights and lefts, putting into them everything that his managing body knew had left him, and when a savage beating in return," he would not doubt be greatly pleased with it. Those who like this kind of thing will find an abundance of the kind of thing they like in "Taking the Count," for all the tales are concerned with pugilistic encounters of one kind or another, and many of them have prizefighters as their principal characters. Of course the prizefighters' managers and backers also figure prominently in the book, while the atmosphere is one of betting and betting, and with a large amount of trickery. There is trickery which brought about the defeat of Hiddy Cline, whose manager insisted on "One-Thirty-Three—No more," and it was trickery of another kind which caused the sudden reformation of Billy Allison, "The Spotted Kid." Billy had believed himself a champion, and presently discovered to his dismay that he was looked upon as "a ribbed up to bet on a fake fight." The results in his case were distinctly beneficial, and no less beneficial were the Sporting Doctor's efforts to bring back an ex-champion. This, the best story in the book, was a case in which a physician actually did heal himself while endeavoring to heal another man. Several of the stories have to do with the fighter who fancies he has "a new thing," and is promptly annihilated by the opponent he had expected to defeat without difficulty, while the woman manager plays a part in other stories besides the one entitled "On Account of a Lady." The plots are as a general thing cleverly worked out, and many of the characters are well drawn, while the picture of "T-bone" Riley's distinctly easy and easy restaurant is entertaining.

POLISHED EBONY.

POLISHED EBONY. By Octavus R. Cohen. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co.

MR. COHEN'S nine new short stories are all tales of the colored negro, living in one of those Southern cities where the colored population has its own movie picture houses, banks, hotel, ice cream parlors, and so on. Many of the characters appear in different stories, and the servant problem as it exists in a good-natured city south of Mason and Dixon's line is almost as important a part as does the establishment run by the "policy king," Jackson Ramsey. Several of the tales have decidedly ingenious plots, especially that one which tells about the adventures and migrations of the \$125 diamond ring, which was "the lone sign of difference about the Nesbit ménage," and the "guarantee of Khevis's social emendation," despite the fact that she took in "Housekeepers will read with sympathy of the wiles of the colored janitor who made love to no less than four colored cooks, and lived upon the fat of the land, in consequence, while those who have been kept awake through long nights by the howls of some one else's baby will share a fellow-feeling for the suffering creature of "A House Divided." The book gives a more or less detailed picture

of the life of the colored inhabitants of a Southern city. The colored lawyer, Evans Chew, who always gave his clients an abundance of legal phraseology for their money; Florian Slappey, the Beau Brummell of negro society; Blossom Prieau, its reigning beauty; Dr. Brutus Herring, the dentist; his friend and associate, Dr. Elijah Atcherson, "leading colored surgeon of the State" and bespeckled husband; Sally Crouch, who ran the Cozy Home Hotel; the Rev. Plato Tubb of the First African M. E. Church, and various belles and beaux—money-lenders and money-borrowers of downtown, provide a sufficient variety of social and pecuniary circumstances. The greater part of the volume is of course written in negro dialect, and those who enjoy tales of this kind will no doubt find it very amusing.

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JURGEN

JURGEN. A Comedy of Justice. By James Branch Cabell. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

EVIDENCE of the possession of a quaint fancy, a fertile power of invention, and an imagination prone to throw off restraining curbs, Mr. Cabell has given heretofore in his fiction, but in this new book he does not possess them—they take unrestrained possession of him, and he becomes the willing slave of quaint fancy, fecund inventiveness, and unbridled imagination. Little Alice in her Wonderland was encompassed by swarming sights and happenings no more marvelous to her childish eyes than are those of adult magic through which Mr. Cabell carries his Jurgen, poet and pawnbroker, and in his own opinion, "monstrous clever fellow." It was upon Walpurga's Eve, "when almost anything is rather more than likely to happen," that Jurgen, in some far-away dim time and uncertain place, entered the cave upon Amerian Heath in search of Dame Lisa, his wife, and thereupon "almost anything" did begin to happen to him and continue to happen across vast spaces of the world and unmeasured gulfs of time. He met a centaur named Nessus, who gave him a wonderful shirt, famous in old legend, and carried him upon his back to the garden between dawn and sunrise, the garden of bright illusions and rainbow hopes, the garden of youth, and there Jurgen met once more the lady of his young heart's love and saw her as she had seemed to him then, although knowing all the time what she really was and had since become.

Afterward marvelous journeys and experiences were his. For the shirt of Nessus

(Continued on Following Page)

NEW BOOKS-GOOD BOOKS

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The talented author of "Sir Richard Calmady" may always be counted upon to give her admirers an intellectual treat. Her new story will not prove disappointing. It is a splendid example of what a well-constructed novel should be. \$1.90

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The Disturbing Charm By Berta Ruck

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The Truth about China and Japan By B. L. Putnam Weale

The author has lived in China since childhood and for over twenty years has occupied high advisory positions in the Chinese Government. His very timely book presents China's case in a fearless manner. It should be read by all who aim to keep up to date on current affairs. \$2.00

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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 501)

utilitarian, of our sense of smell. It presents a subject, as he says of it, discredited past desert. We do not proceed far with him before discovering that he has metamorphosed chemistry and this avowedly discredited subject into poetry, and philosophy. By which it is to be seen our guide is an alchemist, for is it not true—at all events, we have been so assured by the best authority of the centuries—that the Philosopher's Stone was no mere nugget of physical gold but a mystical nugget of pure wisdom?

With the trick of illuminating phrase, the essayist launches us into one specific topic after another from a whimsical point of departure—some refreshing subversion of our accepted formulas of thought. He avers that the miser is an idealist and proves his point—it must be admitted by first alchemizing, so to speak, materialism! He beguiles us from our cherished belief that the administrative function in affairs and industry is the evitable one, and convinces us that the routine worker is he who has opportunity for the free mind and the culture it brings. It is no brief for the monopolistic trust, but it might allay the frothy rancor of pro-Bolshevik agitators! Read "Hindlight," the seventh of the essays, and you will know that if we had enough of such genial loiterers in epigrammatic philosophizing the evil forces which made the great war would have melted into nothing before an overpoweringly benign human sanity. Read, among the concluding essays, "The Chemists of the Future," and you will see it by such as he, this transcendentalist chemist, and those of his feather, and the recipes they promulgate for the world's healing—that, if ever some true league of peoples will come. At least their recipe is the only way, since by them the individual atoms of the peoples will learn first, and in more earnest fashion, themselves and each other—their conditioning, impulses and reactions—step by step, and one by one.

THE HEART'S DOMAIN

THE HEART'S DOMAIN. By Georges Duhamel. Translated by Eleanor Simmon Brooks. The Century Company.

WRITTEN through the darkest months of the great war, this book is a revelation of the power of the spirit of man, a power that takes no account of suffering, that will not admit despair, and that, working with such shades of color, of gold and silver as it can pick up in the bloody mud of the battlefields, weaves a web of beauty and security in which it may find itself safe and show itself wonderful.

Duhamel might be called the Epicurean of the Marne, if one desired to put him into a convenient niche. He finds meat for high counsel and serene content in the events of this world, he they what they may—be they such as they were, last year, for France, for the world itself, when, as M. Duhamel says: "The whole of humanity at this moment utters one despairing, heart-rending cry." It is particularly at such a time that "we must have confidence in happiness. One must have more confidence than ever, for never was happiness more greatly lacking to the mass of men." And going on to define happiness, the writer says this:

I am sure, we are all sure, that happiness is the very reason of our existence. Let it be added at once that happiness is founded upon possession, that is to say, upon the perfect and profound understanding of something.

There is a definition which we will consider carefully. Possession is understanding, and such possession gives happiness. "If we wish, we may possess the whole universe, and it is in this possession that we shall find the salvation of our souls. We may possess, for example, that unknown something that walks by the roadside, the color of the forest of pointed firs that rises sharply against the southern horizon, the thoughts of Beethoven, our dreams by night, the conception of space, our memories, our future, the odor and the weight of objects, our grief at this moment, and thousands and thousands of other things besides."

And here is a little story that shows quite clearly just what M. Duhamel means when he talks to us, out of a world that appeared to be in ruins, of happiness:

The greatest of all joys is to give happiness, and those who do not know it have everything to learn about life. . . . Not to mention any celebrated instance, I shall tell you one simple little tale. It is of the truth I live on, my daily bread. Just now, not far from me, there is a young English soldier from the neighborhood of York who is so severely wounded in the lower part of the stomach that the nature of his wound, the body has been completely upset, and he has been reduced to a state of terrible suffering. And yet, when I went to see him this morning, this boy gave me an ex-

traordinary smile, his very first, a smile full of delicacy and hope, a smile of resurrection.

Presently I learned the cause of this great joy. The dying man pulled from under his pillow a cigarette he had hidden there, which he had secretly saved for me and now gave me.

The philosophy of the book is as old as and older than Marcus Aurelius; it is as simple as Stevenson's "The Ibis," and as full of a number of things, I'm sure, we should all be as happy as kings. It is none the less a philosophy that is still new and untried, and that cannot be too often preached, especially preached with nobility and joy, as here. Those who discover for themselves the truth of happiness, and who have the power of expression, must tell others. This surgeon, working in the agony of the battlefields, worn with toil and frantic with pity and horror, found that happiness is indestructible, and found that it depends on the seker, and it is in pages of a firm and delicate beauty that he speaks to us; pages that in themselves give happiness, limpid and pure as a crystal-clear spring. It is a book full of good sense, even though it is on a high plane, and people have come to think of good sense as a contradiction to what is ideal, noble, and beautiful, which is one of the mistakes of our age, an age that gave birth to the most frightful war in history. Good sense is God sense.

The translation has been most admirably accomplished and deserves special mention.

CHILDREN'S FAIRYLAND

THE CHILDREN'S FAIRYLAND. Translated and Adapted from the Fairy Tales of the Countess d'Aulnoy. Illustrated in silhouette by Harriet Mead Olcott. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

It is a fine thing for the little folks that the Countess d'Aulnoy's fairy tales have at last been put into an English form that will appeal to the tastes and likes of young readers. This translation, while telling the story of each one faithfully, omits much detail and otherwise simplifies it and brings it wholly within the understanding and sympathy of children. There are eight of the tales in this very handsome volume, and each one of them is brim full of that immortal and childish love of the marvelous and childish delight in the triumph of good and happiness over evil and misery that is the very essence of all fairy tales. As they are presented here these stories bear comparison very well with the tales that Charles Perrault first put into their present shape more than two centuries ago, "Cinderella" and "Bluebeard" and "Puss in Boots" and other nursery favorites that have delighted many generations of children. They have much the same flavor also as that age-old story, "Beauty and the Beast," to which Mme. Villeneuve gave the form in which it has been known to children for more than a hundred and fifty years. The illustrations, which are scattered plentifully through the stories in full page and smaller pictures, are all in that very interesting form, the silhouette, whose possibilities have been too generally neglected for many years. Miss Olcott has revived it here very successfully with pictures that are always dainty and pleasing and often have a touch of humor. Although the name of the translator and adapter does not appear on the title page, it is an open secret that that portion of the work was done by Mrs. Olcott, mother of the illustrator.

THE YOUNG VISITERS

The New York Times Review of Books.

THE authenticity of "The Young Visitors" seems now to be fairly well established. But even if we were still confined to internal evidence I do not see how it could ever have been doubted. A good hoax should be good even after it is exposed, as are Poe's balloon hoax and Locke's moon hoax—even the Herald's account of the escape of the animals from Central Park, now generally forgotten. But "The Young Visitors" is good only on the supposition that a child wrote it. If Harrie were the author it would not even be funny. At any rate, that is how I feel about it. The book doubtless owes its publication to the way in which the innocent child author violates ruthlessly the canons laid down by polite society for our behavior. So long as this is due to real innocence it is overwhelmingly amusing, with a mixture of pathos and interest that is hard to define or describe; but if it is only somebody pretending to be innocent the effect is smothered like a flame under a wet blanket. And Sir James Barrie or any one else clever enough to have perpetrated such a hoax knows all this as well as any of us, which is one reason why he would never have attempted it. ARTHUR H. BOSTWICK. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.

New Books

by Josephine Daskam Bacon

Square Peggy

Romances of society's younger set whose lives furnish a wealth of romantic possibilities to one of Mrs. Bacon's keen wit. There is "Comrade in Arms"—the story of wealthy Miss Griswold, who was bored by parties and loved policemen in Gramercy Park. Indeed, he was so wonderful that even an heiress's parents smiled upon his love for the heiress. Then there is "Quartermastery," a clever bit of satire, love and patriotism, in which a young man's laurels as a war-worker secure him a better standing with his superior in-law and even with his own wife, who eventually becomes his stenographer—and eight others just as witty and as entertaining. By the author of "Open Market." Illus., \$1.60 net

by Grace Sartwell Mason

The Shadow of Rosalie Byrnes

A mystery that opens with a five-day romance and marriage between a young singer and an army lieutenant who sails overseas. The girl never hears from her husband. A tangle of misunderstandings and broken hearts ensues which is disconcertingly complicated by a murder, a fight and a pursuit that winds up in final joy for the five-day lovers. A story with enough pep and mystery to stir up romance in the most senescent heart. There is always fun in guessing, whether one be seventeen or seventy-six, and "The Shadow of Rosalie Byrnes" will keep you guessing. By the author of "His Wife's Job." Illus., \$1.60 net

by Anthony Hope

The Secret of the Tower

After a silence of more than four years, Anthony Hope returns to novel-writing and captivates a host of readers as of old. His new novel is the strange story of an old man's hallucination, with a climax at once startling and original. The crux of the romance is the very complex character of Hector Beaumary—a hero-villain infinitely more interesting than the simon-pure villain or hero. "A thoroughly entertaining novel, cleverly written."—New York Times. \$1.60 net

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Marie Conway Oemler

CANADA'S HEROIC RECORD IN THE WAR

CANADA AT WAR, 1914-1918: A Record of Heroism and Achievement. By J. Castelli Hopkins. Including A STORY OF FIVE CITIES by Robert John Benson. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company.

THE author of the main part of this book is already known as the writer of The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs, 1911-1918, and the writer of the story of the five cities, which are five battlefields of the western front, is Chaplain of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade. Mr. Hopkins's part more than fulfills the promise of the title; he has contributed a close study of Canadian life and has traced broadly the social, political, and economic factors that have come to test and to expression in the crisis of the great war. As an evaluation of Canada's place at the present time and, indeed, as in general an explanation of Canada the book appears to the reviewer to have great value. It ought to have the result of giving to the American mind a better understanding of our great neighbor in the North. Any one who knows Canada at all at first hand will not be surprised or especially disturbed to find that the book expresses a keen political partisanship; but the American reader, at least, will not fail to notice that Mr. Hopkins has attributed to the Americanization of Canada, or, if that is not plain, to the influences of the United States, much in Canadian life that appeared at the outbreak of the war as anti-British, materialistic, and nationalistic. There is some truth in this, of course, and perhaps the author could have done a service by treating this phase of Canadian life at greater length. Writers dealing with the prolepsis of the East maintain that we have had a similar effect even upon Australia, or at least that Australia has rapidly become Americanized. At the present time this is a subject of no little importance, and no one can fail to see that the future of this world depends to a considerable extent upon the resulting mixture of the dominant forces in the English-speaking nations.

After the civil war, Mr. Hopkins says, the expansion of the United States spread materialism and commercialism in Canada, and a certain cosmopolitanism of thought, which was non-British and non-Canadian, was introduced. Canadians have looked more to the Monroe Doctrine for protection than to the British Navy. There have been secretly held ideas of separation and independence. "Pacificist sentiments and socialistic tendencies have been growing strong. Independence was by no means a public issue, and was not likely to become such an issue, but a divided Canada, a Canada looking to strange gods, had drifted away almost imperceptibly from the old moorings of safe imperialism.

When the war came all these influences, of course, had to be contended with. The war came as a surprise and a shock. The first great fear in Canada was that the financial fabric of the world would break down. But the reaction was strong and almost immediate. Conservative and liberal forces came together, there was a wave of popular patriotism, and, although the path of Canada's progress toward a united service to the empire was by no means without its roughness, Canada gave her whole soul at last to the cause, and has come out of the struggle a stronger and truer British nation. Even the French element finally aligned itself in the right direction, although the French had become strongly nationalistic in sentiment. Imperialism appealed but little to them—France they regarded as a Godless country. They were devoted to the soil and to their church. Their traditions were those of Quebec during 300 years of Indian conflict and Canadian development. All this had to be met.

The details of the organization of Canada for war are here recorded: the story of party politics, the conduct of the war government, the economic transformation of Canada as it passed from the status of a debtor to that of a creditor nation, the raising of a great volunteer army, the final resort to conscription in the crisis of the war, the training of the Canadian regiments and their splendid work at the front, is told—and, although some of this account will appeal mainly to the Canadian reader, much of it is also of general interest. The whole book, in fact, is an illuminating study of the present Canada. The author's affiliations plainly lead him to emphasize the merits of the Conservative Government and to make clear the difficulties under which it worked, but credit is given freely to the opposition. Canada's Premier, Mr. Robert Borden, is presented, in the light of his achievements, as an able statesman, a calm leader who, in temperament and in ideals, was the right man to direct the nation. The Premier's sentiments, expressed in his speech to the American Society in London in

November, 1918, which were widely noticed in the American press, Mr. Hopkins quotes as indicating the Premier's views of the international situation. "Let us have a League of Nations," he said, "if it can be realized, but at least let us have understanding and unity of purpose and action between the two worldwide English-speaking Commonwealths which can save humanity in years to come from the unbearable horror, suffering, and sacrifice of wars such as this. United by ties of race, language, literature, and tradition, the nations of the British Commonwealth and the United States can command the peace of the earth." If such a union is to be realized, we should say, we shall need the services of many well-informed minds to give us a basis of facts upon which a common understanding can be founded. From this point of view the present volume, we say, has a decided value.

"The Story of Five Cities," contributed by Chaplain Benson, supplements the account of the soldiers in the field, and the hope is expressed that in our memories of the war the realism of it will not be lost. We need to understand what the life at the front actually was, what the men did and what they suffered; and this realism must be preserved both in our stories and in our art. "The Story of Five Cities" gives us a vivid picture of a hundred days of the war.

The volume, which is a large octavo of 450 pages, contains sixty-four illustrations, besides supplementary matter in the form of statistics, a list of the members of the C. E. F. who won the Victoria Cross, and a diary of the world war, compiled chiefly from The London Times.

WITH A FIELD AMBULANCE

FIELD AMBULANCE SKETCHES. By A. Corbally. On Active Service. Boston: Lane Company.

WHETHER or not you are one of those who say, "No more war books in mine," we dare wager the proverbial hat that you won't lay down the little volume of "Field Ambulance Sketches." If you once open it until you have read it through. It is a book that fairly jumps with life, moving as it does in the very realm of death. It keeps you laughing, too—short, expressive grunts of laughter wrung from you in the very midst of the tense interest with which you follow the breathless pages, for the stretcher-bearer's life was not an easy one. Read the first sketch in the book, "Behind a Hail," if you have any doubt as to that.

There are seven of these sketches, each with its enthralling rendition of adventure against odds so heavy as to be practically the certainty of death, or of suffering so keen as to pass beyond the flesh and attack the spirit—there to fall back, conquered. We wish that we might give the shortest of the pieces space here—it is no more than a page or two, and it tells of a German boy found on the terrible waste of No Man's Land after having lain out four days in sun and rain with a shattered arm. There is no feeling of enemy brought low in these few paragraphs in praise of that enemy's dauntless courage and endurance, fierce and silent and full of hate though he was. It is the homage of one brave man to another—and the tears spring to the eyes in recognition of the sheer, simple humanity of it.

A book of this sort is a permanent leaf added to the record of the great war, a glint of the great flood of light that will some day be poured upon the whole vast experience. Already there is something mythical to those years, barely escaped from them as we are. We read of the hell we lived through, and doubt its reality. But not a shred of that reality must be suffered to disappear from men's minds. It is by keeping it clear and vivid to us that it will be kept forever away from the future. It had its strange, terrible beauty and fineness, for the soul of man does live and shine through corruption. But the world must not know war again. And to those who knew it and can tell of it fills the duty to paint the picture as it was. If it come again it will not then come ignorantly at least.

Armenians in America

A fairly full story of Armenian immigration to the United States and of what it has meant to this country is told by M. Vaitan Malcom in "The Armenians in America." The facts M. Malcom sets forth all tend to justify the respectful and kindly feeling Americans have always had for the Armenians. The Hon. James W. Gerard in an introductory paragraph expresses the belief that the Armenians in the United States will play an important rôle in the regeneration and reconstruction of their home country. (Harrington Press.)

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

bore him to the marriage of Arthur and Guenevere, he talked with Merlin, ruled in the Land of Cockaigne, knelt before Helen of Troy, watched the work of Koshchei, maker of things as they are; had an interesting time as a resident of hell, where he saw many curious things; abode also in heaven for a time, relived a year of his youth, and had many other most curious adventures. It is all told in a whimsical way, with bits of cynical or fantastic philosophy flashing through the narrative, and with a weird and colorful mixing in of legends and myths and philosophical interpretations. One may consider it as an allegory and search for himself through its incidents, as richly colored and as casually piled together as a heap of autumn leaves, for whatever he may decide to be the truth that the author is endeavoring to express in this fantastic way. Or he may take it all as a mere fantasy of marvelous happenings and enjoy it for the sheer cleverness with which it is done and the richness and color of its imaginings. But whatever the reader's point of view, he can hardly mistake the significance of Mother Sereda, through whose gift he secures the right to relive a year of his youth, whose shadow follows him in all his adventures, who upbraids him because in reliving that year he merely recommitments all the follies of his first youth, who is forever whispering in his ear what he calls "that damnable question": "How can any of us know anything? And what is Jürgen that his knowing or his not knowing should matter to anybody?" Until finally he rebels and tells her that he is resolved "henceforth to believe implicitly in my own importance." And that resolve is the prelude to his return to his pawnshop and to Dame Lisa, his sharp-tongued wife.

DR. PAUL

DR. PAUL. By Ethel Pennon Hope. New York: George H. Doran Company.

THIS romance is an example of an author's aiming at one mark and hitting another. In attempting to write a beautiful love lyric, she succeeds in producing brisk, caustic comedy, and we are inclined to think that we are the gainers thereby. When her characters try to make love, they make a hectic mess of it—the speeches are the stilted yet flowery kind of the old-fashioned valentine—but when they give vent to sarcasm, they sound natural and are most amusing. The author creates an ideally comic situation, which affords unlimited opportunities for the comic spirit to flit about. And the author seizes some of these splendid opportunities, but not all. In brief: a suddenly turned woman later, in order to escape the despised sex, decides to live a hermit's life at his country home. His dominating Aunt Arabella, who, by the way, is the rarest character in the book, and whom the author eliminates much too early in the story, insists on his having a woman housekeeper anyway, and so he divides his domain—one part for himself and his man servant, and one part for his housekeeper and her women assistants. On pain of instant dismissal, they are ordered not to allow the master of the house to see or hear them. He even goes so far as to command George, who acts as waiter, valet and intermediary between the masculine and feminine sides of the house, not to mention women in his presence. And George is a newly married man! And his wife has been employed as cook of this strange household! Such a situation as this could be made to bring a laugh at every page, were the author equal to the strain on her sense of humor. Unfortunately she is not. However, the story is quite funny in spots.

Virginia Molson, a high-spirited, proud young lady, is engaged to Dr. Paul James, a talented young surgeon. Virginia's father and Paul's father, who had been great men in their respective professions, had both succumbed to the drink habit. And so Virginia had exacted a promise from Paul that he will not drink. The evening before a very difficult operation and after a particularly strenuous week of surgery Dr. Paul forgets his promise to Virginia, and she, without waiting for explanations, immediately breaks her engagement to him. The next day Dr. Paul performs the operation and in doing so his right hand and arm become infected. Losing the use of his right hand and the height of his surgical career and on the heels of Virginia's falling him makes Dr. Paul an embittered and woman hating skeptic. Only the deep love that he bears for his dead mother restrains him from yielding to drink. Instead, however, he resolves to retire to Fernholme, his country estate, and there to hide his hurt from the world and fight his lonely war against the liquor craving.

Through a mutual friend Virginia hears of all this, and since she really loves Dr. Paul, in spite of everything, she resolves to help him.

(Continued on Page 504)

By Herbert Adams Gibbons

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MR. TREVELYAN'S VIEW OF ITALY'S WAR

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD

SCENES FROM ITALY'S WAR. By G. M. Trevelyan. Pp. 240. Houghton Mifflin Company. With 12 maps.

THERE has been no greater tragedy in history than the struggle of the Italians to secure territorial, political, and ethnic unity—from the Italian revolt against the Hapsburgs in 1848 down to the dissolution of the empire in 1918. It is one of the great world dramas. It is astonishing, therefore, that with a historical background quite unequalled in the mass and variety of its literature, we should find the world outside of Italy most profoundly ignorant in regard to her part in the great war.

There are several reasons for this: the unfortunate structure of the Italian Constitution, which often permits an ambitious politician to enjoy the power of a despot without the sources of that power being revealed; the diversity of Italian character, intellectual and moral, of the north and the south; the proneness of most writers to ignore the genuine formative influences which are at work in all sections, amid all classes, and to analyze Italy as a museum of antiquities or the home of Cuore, the Mafia, and the Black Hand; and finally, the reticence of the Italians themselves on what is essential to their being understood.

No country has suffered more from her well-meaning friends than has Italy; no people are so deserving of a truthful historian with a world audience. The misinformation spread about her entrance into the war, about the catastrophe of Caporetto, about her really overwhelming victory on the Piave, and about her solution of the Adriatic problem all demand for the honor of her name among nations such a historian.

But such a historian is not yet visible. At the same time a book called "Scenes from Italy's War," by G. M. Trevelyan, gives promise of his possible early materialization. George Macaulay Trevelyan, son of the eminent statesman and historian, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, had already endeavored himself to Italians as the author of "Garibaldi and the Thousand," when in August, 1915, he organized the first British Red Cross Unit for Italy, and commanded it on the Italian front until the end.

"Scenes from Italy's War" is a book of impressions, but each impression, however local, however individual, has the great advantage of being expressed by a man who knows both the nation and people as few foreigners know them, from the Alpine snows of the north to the alleys of Naples, from the palaces of Turin to the huts of Calabria he knows them; he knows their national, individual, and local traits, and is a master of the fascinating enigma of their identity.

What is the dominating element of Italian psychology which is perpetually inviting half truths from friend and foe? The author tells us:

Most Italians are materialists one day and idealists the next. Hence their mercurial character. Hence the changing moods of their army—San Gubriele and the Bainsizza one month, Caporetto the next, Grappa and the Piave the month after. Italian politics and war, closely interwoven in one another during the last four years, cannot be understood by foreigners unless they grasp this dual element in the Italian psychology.

For the first nine months of the war the great political dictator, Giolitti, believed that he was master of the situation, that he had but to raise his hand to put into execution his policy and keep Italy out of the war. To be sure, he was out of office—he usually was—but he still kept a firm hand on the Prefects who served their offices to him and on whose orders the deputies acted. That policy is now well known. It was to arrange a private treaty with Germany by which Germany should force Austria to surrender a reasonable part of Italia Irredenta with the continuance of German financial and industrial dominance in Italy, and with himself as the Director General. He almost succeeded. We already know the fact of his failure. It has remained for Mr. Trevelyan to relate what was behind that fact:

It was at this moment that the people interfered. In Italy the people is, when roused, much more formidable than the Parliament. In ordinary times Parliament administers the country, and divides the spoils of office. . . . The Italians are not a great Parliamentary nation, but they are a great democratic nation. And in times of political crises like 1860 and 1910 the people are endowed with remarkable sense and vigor. At such moments, which turned the tide in the affairs of men, the "Popolo" goes down into the streets and takes things into its own hands, supporting Cavour or Garibaldi,

Salandra or Sonnino, as the occasion may require.

So now, when Giolitti took the negotiations out of Salandra's hands, and Salandra, having no parliamentary majority, perforce resigned, the people went down into the street in every city of the land and intimated that either Giolitti must be gone or there would be a revolution. These monster demonstrations of the whole city population contained the classes—the workman, the clerk, the tradesman, the public employee. It was a union of the same bourgeois classes as had carried through the national deliverance sixty years before. They were now completing their work.

Thus the Salandra Government was restored, Parliament placed in its hands the fate of the nation and cast off Giolitti, who slunk away to Turin in actual fear of his life. And all real lovers of Italy now regret that history did not repeat itself last June. Unfortunately, Mr. Trevelyan's pages do not include the "return" of Giolitti. Some day they may. The story should be complete.

Thus it was that the masses of the cities brought the country to her senses. But what of the peasants, from whom the great bulk of emigrants as well as the army is drawn?

The peasant would not have stirred himself to overthrow Giolitti, any more than he would himself have made the Risorgimento. The politics of Italy since the time of Bonaparte have been the politics of her cities. Although the peasants numerically form a vast majority in the peninsula, no rural class or organism has ever had the importance of the English Squires or the American townships, or even of Jacques Bonhomme in 1789. The cities of Italy made the war; but the peasant has had to fight it. That difficulty, more and more felt as the lengthening campaign drew out year after year, was not foreseen in the ecstasies of May, 1915.

Let us take the case of an imaginary "Giuseppe." Giuseppe did not make the war; it was not made in the village; the crowds in the town made it that night in May when they marched to the Sradella with the flags, and when they called up Giuseppe, he said to his wife, "Pazienza," and went cheerfully. His brother, who had been in the town that night and heard the speeches, said Italy needed them; so they went. . . . Between battles there is little drill, training, or discipline. The life of the soldier seems to Giuseppe dull and purposeless. His officers, who expose themselves well in battle, are patriotic, and know all the reasons for the war, but they live by themselves. Sometimes, when they read the regiments a manifesto about the Italian eagle perching on the highest summit of the Alps, but some of Giuseppe's companions say under their breath, "Forza Madonna! Vogliamo andare a casa." The officers are not unpopular and never cruel, but they do not look after Giuseppe very much.

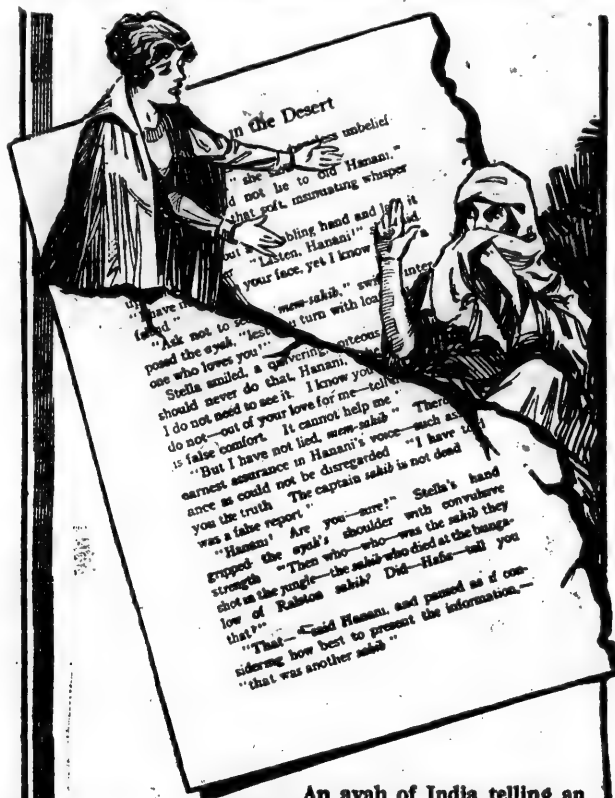
And there you have the secret of Caporetto. Kindly and efficient officers who lived apart from the army, which was chiefly composed of peasants, whose ideas of the enemy were all traditional; Socialists and Austrian agents, utilizing the ground which was expected to grow a perpetual harvest of loyalty and patriotism from the dead seeds of the Risorgimento. In these circumstances Caporetto was inevitable, particularly when openly initiated by German regiments using the hitherto indomitable tactics of "infiltration." The author's wonder is that it did not occur before.

But there was another reason for Caporetto—the ignorance of the chancelleries of Italy's allies in regard to the great silent made on the Bainsizza in the early Autumn of 1917, which, if properly pressed home, would have cut the Austrian Army in two and opened the road to Vienna. And after the catastrophe the same ignorance was shown in regard to the recuperative powers of Italy with the enemy pressing onward on her soil. They thought that the Italians could not hold the Piave, and so the first British and French detachments that came dug in on the Adige, protecting the back door of France and leaving the front door of Italy to its fate. It has surprised many persons, although not the author, that "the Italians killed in battle were as numerous as the British, in proportion to the size of Italy's population," while the wounded were fewer.

It has seemed best to set forth what has seemed to be of importance in Mr. Trevelyan's book rather than what will certainly be found more entertaining—the romantic and tragic adventures of the British Red Cross Unit always serving with the Italian army—but the impelling fact of the widespread ignorance in regard to Italy and Italians has left me no choice. But it would prove a serious omission if no reference were made to what is said in regard to the sister unit, the American Red Cross. There are many references to it, but perhaps the following is most in keeping with the parts of the book already emphasized:

The Americans, who had no troops at hand, devoted themselves with characteristic energy, publicity, and largeness of scope to fortifying the "home front." The American Red Cross did fine ambulance work at the front; but it did not confine itself to the sick and wounded there, or even to the refugees, but also pursued an intensive cultivation of the towns and villages of the north, centre, and south, combating want and discontent, the enemy garrison which always threatened the rear.

(Continued on Following Page)



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BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

book indeed, just as a woman who succeeds in making each one of her male acquaintances believe that he is the only man who really understands her is a very popular woman. One reason for this in Mr. Dunne's case is that, while his humor is by no means subtle, it is never either cheaply obvious nor obviously cheap. The wit with which his books are seasoned is not scattered through them in indigestible lumps, but is held in solution, so to speak, in much of wisdom, of knowledge of man and of men, and surrounded by a certain spacious atmosphere of philosophy. Many a passage in the present volume has the trick of deflating the pretentiousness of the human animal as the prick of a pin shrivels a toy balloon. As, speaking of the making of wills, "To be enjoyable a will must be at wan an' the same time a practical joke on the heirs an' an advertisement to the man that made it," and apropos of the advantages of age, and with a side glance, perhaps, at the respectability of Elder Statesmen, "Manny a man that sudden' direct ye to the drugstore on th' corner whin he was 30 will get a respectful hearin' whin age has further impaired his mind."

One of the things which distinguishes "Mr. Dooley on Making a Will and Other Necessary Evils," is its absence of padding. Every chapter in it, whether it be "On Golf," "On the Orange Revolution of 1914," "On Criminal Trials," or the rest of the "Ohs," is as free of superfluous weight as an athlete in training. The philosopher of Ar-j-choy Road, as befitted (alas the past tense!) a gentleman of his calling, cultivated the art of observation rather than that of comment during his long and successful career, and now in his easeful retirement, pouring his ripened wisdom into the ear of his friend Hennessey, he still retains the habit of not speaking except when he has something to say. "The Orange Revolution of 1914" is especially full of meat:

Religion is a queer thing. Be itself it's all right. But sprinkle a little pollywog into it an' dynamite is born. Flour compared with it. Alone it prepares a man for a better life. Combined with pollywogs it hurries him to it. Dye's suppose th' ol' la-ads who started all these things centuries ago had any religion? Divil th' bit th' likes iv thin iv'er had, thin or iver. They wanted to get a piece iv land or a bunch iv money an' they knew they couldn't get anybody to lave home an' fight just be sayin' "I want land an' money." So they made a religious issue out iv it. They said to the likes iv you an' me: "That fellow over there thinks ye ar-re goin' to hell whin ye die. Ye take his life an' I'll take his land an' his money."

And the conclusion of the whole matter is, that spite even of the direful combination of politics and religion, "no revolution iver succeeded that didn't have the pols with it"—a conclusion that events occurring since the writing of the chapter have proved thoroughly sound.

PERCOLATOR PAPERS

PERCOLATOR PAPERS. By Ellwood Hendrick. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

HERE is the delightful chat of a true fellow-being. In this little sheaf of essays now appearing in book form after previous publication in The Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine and Weekly, The North American Review, and other periodicals. By "true fellow-being" is meant here, not one who self-consciously instructs us, but one who takes us by the hand and says: "Here, come along with me. I'm discovering things, too; let us do so together"; the always irresistible way to gain listeners. To make himself one with his audience, maintaining a deliciously mellow insight into our variegated humanity, with a gentle and ever-smiling indulgence toward our weaknesses, a genuine enthusiasm for our aspiring potentialities; these are the rare gifts of the author of "Percolator Papers."

It would seem that the true scientist becomes inevitably the truest religionist. Perhaps it is because one cannot fail in awe, devotion and worship when one studies the processes of creation and the truths of nature must be the truths of spirit. Our trouble is that most of us do not come very near to discovering the former; it is the scientist's business of life to delve into them. Professor Hendrick is of those scientists whose patient investigation of the apparent is at length, in reward, transcendently illumined. With a certain wistful solitude he dears us to accompany him on the road to the discovery of Truth by the way of Facts, for by this he sees happiness gained, because the steps of his discovery are understanding, ergo, reasonableness, happiness!

The first excursion upon which he takes us in his little volume at hand is for a survey of the possibilities, aesthetic and

(Continued on Page 503)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

MAIN CURRENTS OF SPANISH LITERATURE

By J. A. M. Ford. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE author, who is Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages in Harvard University, here publishes the eight lectures on Spanish literature which were delivered during the winter of 1918 at the Lowell Institute in Boston. He traces the history of the heroic epic in Spain, culminating in the *Cid*, to which is devoted most of the first lecture. He discusses the origin of the ballad, giving the theory of a well-known Spanish scholar, Professor Menéndez Pidal, who believes that the ballads are no more than fragments of earlier epics which pleased the popular fancy, as if, Professor Ford illustrates, we should remember the lines, "Lives there a man with soul so dead," and forget entirely the larger poem from which they came. Professor Ford, however, is inclined to agree with Andrew Lang that "the ballads are at least as old as the earliest preserved epic, that on the *Cid*."

Professor Ford's third chapter is on Cervantes and it is one of his best. He sketches briefly the life of the author of "Don Quixote" and discusses his literary work outside of his masterpiece. As a dramatist Cervantes was singularly unimpaired. In a later chapter the author tells us that Cervantes undoubtedly realized Lope de Vega's vast superiority to him as a dramatic writer. Of the more than twenty plays Cervantes wrote, only two survive, the "Trato de Argel" and the "Numancia." Of the latter piece Professor Ford tells an interesting story:

Long after the age of Cervantes, the latter piece, which glorifies the heroism and patriotism of the ancient Numantians, was acted once with a successful result. When the troops of Napoleon held the inhabitants of Saragossa hard beleaguered in 1808, during the Spanish War of Independence, there was produced within the walls of the city a situation closely paralleling that in ancient Numancia, besieged by the forces of Scipio Africanus, as described in Cervantes' drama. To remind the nineteenth century Spaniard of the unforgiving courage with which his remote ancestor had resisted the invader and had preferred starvation and death to surrender, the authorities of Saragossa had Cervantes' piece performed, and its pictures of civic devotion and sacrifice did not fail to impress.

Two of the chapters are devoted to the rise of the drama in Spain. Curiously enough there is no record of church plays or secular plays between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. But with Gomes Manrique and Juan del Encina, whose first plays were performed in 1492, "Spanish drama as a literary phenomenon is again a fact."

Following the treatment of the drama in Spain, treated in two lectures, there is a chapter on Lyric Poetry, full of excellent translations. In the lecture on the Novel Professor Ford skims from "Celestina" (1499) to "Mare Nostrum." Of the author of "The Four Horsemen," Professor Ford says:

A constancy of purpose has actuated him in all his work as journalist, as editor, as publisher of translations of foreign works on science and sociology, and as novelist, and his social and political propaganda has in the past carried him to the verge of the anarchistic. . . . Overfondness for the mechanics of Zola and the ulterior aims of the social doctrine are more than obvious here as in other divisions of his labors as an author of fiction, and yet no one can fail to appreciate the potency of his setting forth of the agrarian problem and the workings of the boycotting system in La Barraco.

A final chapter on the "High Points of Spanish-American Literature" completes a very readable and timely volume on the literature of a country which is at present arousing considerable interest in this country.

MR. PUNCH ON THE WAR

MR. PUNCH'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

NO author setting out with the intention of "explaining the Britishers" could approach the clarity with which Mr. Punch has painted the characters of our overseas cousins in his war-time diary, nor could any Anglo-American aspire to with the deep respect for England that the dean of jesters and the most delightful of critics is bound to arouse in all who read his book.

"Mr. Punch's History of the Great War" throws a searchlight on the very heart of Albion, and its rays are all the brighter because their projection was unconscious; the book was written when the country's character and ideals were subjected to the illuminating glare of the greatest credit for the contents belong to events chronicled and commented upon two years of the day. And every word,

when written, was planned only for the eyes of Englishmen. Nothing, for example, could better illustrate English modesty than the book itself. Not one word of the fine writing with which it is crammed bears the name of the author. Even the preface note to the reader is merely initiated "C. L. G." and says the greatest credit for the contents belong to "O. S." We regret that such modesty makes it difficult for American readers to give "honor to whom honor is due."

Mr. Punch evidences justifiable pride in Tommy Atkins. In the trawlers, in the sangfroid displayed by Londoners during the "Zep" raids, and in the miracles of Mons and Ypres. He has always believed that the "bulldog breed" is the best and backbone of the world. He is proud of his country's navy, perhaps proudest of that navy's modesty. But even while chanting with Gilbert:

For he himself hath said it,
And it's greatly to his credit,
That he is an Englishman,
That he is an Englishman.

he never stunts his admiration for his French and American allies. He calls the Australian soldier of Gallipoli "the bravest thing God ever made." This generosity to his allies is equalled only by his contempt for Sinn Féiners, "conchie," slackers and neutrals-in-name-only. Never does he give way to blind hatred of all things German. In the blackest hours he still acknowledges the world's debt to German poets, scientists and composers.

When the war started, Mr. Punch tells us in his prologue, he thought seriously of putting up his shutters. But Tommy's gay courage, that blend of wonderful light-heartedness and a perpetual sense of the ridiculous which kept him laughing in the midst of the hardships and horrors of the front, gave him his cue, convinced him that it was not only his privilege but his duty to continue ministering to mirth. For which the reader is thankful.

This "history" is not a formal record of battles and naval engagements. It is rather a mirror of the changing moods that month by month gripped England, a mirror reflecting how she remained steadfastly true to her best traditions. It is also the most complete refutation imaginable of the strange belief that the English are a humorless people. Scattered through its 290 pages are many topical poems and cartoons that have carried many a chuckle from "the home front" to the mud-filled trenches.

Among the signatures to the 170 cartoons and illustrations in the book the name of Bernard Partridge is conspicuous. Other artists contributing fine drawings are F. H. Townsend, Frank Reynolds and a man whose signature looks more like "Craven Hill" than anything else. The book is excellently printed on heavy white paper and has a comprehensive index.

MR. DOOLEY

MR. DOOLEY ON MAKING A WILL AND OTHER NECESSARY EVILS. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A GREAT deal has been said—by Americans—upon the keenness of American appreciation of humor. We are willing to admit that we know very little about painting, that the poetry of George Meredith is "too high-brow" for us. But humor—that is, as we would probably observe, "our middle name." But is it? As a rule, men do not boast of facts, only of the things about themselves which they would like to have held to be facts. We have the Milesian love of a witty turn, certainly; the custard-pie retort is as effective among us as with any semi-barbarous tribe. But we regard our humorist somewhat as the gentleman in Locksley Hall did his wife; as something better than a poet, a little dearer than a college professor. Mark Twain, it may be pointed out, is very highly regarded. True, and so is Shakespeare—largely a felicitous regard in both cases, rather than one based upon actual knowledge and preference.

Of course, if the publishers of Mr. Finley Peter Dunne come forward at this point with an attested statement that the sales of his books equal those of the well-known Mr. H. B. Wright, we will eat our words, we will humbly lick them off the printed page, spite of the famous indigestibility of printer's ink, and join the chorus which proclaims the American eagle the jestiest as well as the cheeliest of birds. But until that time comes, we shall continue convinced that Mr. Dunne is not truly and sufficiently beloved except by ourselves and a few of our friends.

The fact is that when a book excites this jealous fondness in the minds of its readers, it is destined to be a very popular

(Continued on Following Page)

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BOOKS

MRS. WHARTON'S STUDY OF FRENCH WAYS

FRENCH WAYS AND THEIR MEANING. By Edith Wharton. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ANY writer who attempts to interpret in 149 pages the national characteristics of a people at once the most skeptical and the most religious in the world, the most romantic and the most realistic, the most unashamed of their instincts, and the most enslaved by social conventions, sets himself a task that must inevitably result in seeming contradictions and confusions. Such is the attempt Edith Wharton has made in her thoughtful book, "French Ways and Their Meaning."

Mrs. Wharton sets out to prove that the dominant mental attributes of the French are the qualities of reverence, taste, and intellectual honesty. These salient qualities of the Gallic spirit, she believes, have made France the most "grown up" of all the nations and the torchbearer of civilization. Reverence, she terms the life belt forced upon a nation whose geographical position has put her upon a raft. In the chapter on taste she says that French standards of education are higher than Anglo-Saxon ones. And to support her claim of the superior intellectual honesty of Frenchmen she scoffs with Mr. Howells at the American thesaurus public which "wants to travel with a happy ending."

Mrs. Wharton has eyes for the faults of France as well. On various pages she characterizes the French as "not generous or trustful," "avaricious and lacking in compassion," says that financial prudence approaches a vice with them, that they regard politeness as a coin, and that they do not respect the rights of others.

Despite these indictments, it is clear that the author has a deep love for "the flame that is French." "As long as enriching life is more than preserving it," she writes, "as long as culture is superior to business efficiency, as long as poetry and imagination and reverence are higher and more precious elements of civilization than telephones or plumbing, as long as truth is more bracing than hypocrisy, and wit more wholesome than dullness, so long will France remain greater than any nation that has not her ideals." For all the critics of France's weaknesses and shortcomings, Mrs. Wharton has the unanswerable retort, "Look about you, and you will see that the whole world is filled with her spilt glory."

There are many statements in the book that will give rise to debate. For example, Mrs. Wharton calls the French the most aesthetic people of the Western world. It isn't until pages later that she modifies this attention-arresting declaration by defining aesthetic as indifferent to creature comforts.

The most thought-provoking chapter in the book is one containing a discussion of the French and American conceptions of marriage. The French conception, she says, is built on parenthood, not passion—the "notion of love being tacitly excluded," because love is "not conceivably to be fitted into any stable association between man and woman."

Mrs. Wharton's attitude toward prohibition can be inferred from her remark that "a nation can have few more civilizing assets than the ability to produce good wine at home."

"French Ways and Their Meaning," which was written in Paris during the last two years of the war and is confessedly somewhat desultory in scope, contains interesting chapters on the continuity of French culture and on "The New French Woman," in which she has incorporated the principal passages of two articles previously published in magazines.

MR. TREVELYAN'S VIEW OF ITALY'S WAR

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of the Italian army. Above all, the soldiers' families, with their insufficient separation allowances, received in every village of the Peninsula the aid of the American Red Cross, a fact which reacted most favorably on the tone of the army at the front.

Thus the able and distinguished man whom America sent to Italy as chief of her Red Cross, backed by unlimited funds, helped Orlando greatly in the work of removing the discontent of the country and spreading a sense that time and victory were on the side of the Allies, because America was coming along.

Naturally "Scenes from Italy's War" does not trespass upon the subsequent political problems being solved at Paris. Nevertheless, the author utters this prophetic admonition:

Let it be a warning to any other nation and to any foreign legion who are tempted to lecture Italy overmuch on what she ought or ought not to do. We English are too fond of giving advice; but, fortunately, we give much less than the Germans. It is strange that other people should like to manage their own affairs; but they do. And this peculiarity is very strong among the Italians.

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PREMIER CLEMENCEAU AS A NOVELIST

THE STRONGEST. By Georges Clemenceau.
New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

PREMIER GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, of France, is 78 years old today. In nearly three-quarters of a century of active life he can do many things, and it would seem that M. Clemenceau has tried most of them. He began with the intention of being a physician and was educated for that profession, but apparently the healing art did not appeal sufficiently to his virile and abundant energies, for there is no record that he ever practiced it, and there are few interests in his busy life in which there could possibly have been time for him to do so. In his early twenties, immediately after the close of our civil war, he came to the United States and stayed here for four years, marrying an American girl. Part of the time, at least, he lived in New York City, for there are still living old residents of the Greenwich Village and Chelsea sections, who remember him as a teacher of French in the West Thirtieth Street Public School and as residing in that neighborhood. When he returned to France in 1870 he plunged at once into public affairs and he has been ever since either a "stormy petrel" or a "tiger" of politics, according as he was engaged in the directing of storms to cause the downfall of Ministries or fighting with all his powers for the preservation of his own political position, influence and policies. While his activities as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, or the Ministry have been almost constant, he has founded and directed with success and influence no less than four important journals in Paris. It was in one of these that Zola's famous "J'accuse" was published, with its powerful influence upon the course of the Dreyfus affair. In addition he has written this, his only novel, and numerous other books, including a play, scientific works, short stories, volumes of essays on political and sociological subjects, and descriptions of nature. The titles of his published works number twenty-one in all.

But if he has been fighting like a tiger for half a century in French political and intellectual life his fight has always been for the principles that appeal to Americans, for justice to all men, for democratic ideals, for social and economic conditions that would make impossible autocratic domination by either wealth or birth or class distinction of any sort. In French politics he has therefore been a radical, but, although he was at one time politically allied with the Socialist Party, he is not a Socialist in his economic convictions. During one of his terms of service as Prime Minister, when the Socialists organized a great miners' strike and looked to him for support and sympathy, he told them, "We are not fighting on the same side of the barricades now." And when he was bitterly attacked by the Socialist Party because he had sternly suppressed the strike by military aid and was charged with the attempt to crush the working class, he replied that he had crushed no class but only individuals who were rioting.

This same principle of opposition to class domination, which has been M. Clemenceau's guiding star throughout his long and vigorous life, is the theme of this novel, "The Strongest"—in the French, "Les Plus Forts"—now presented in English translation for the first time to American readers. It was written and published in France in 1898, twenty-one years ago, and therefore its assault is against the consolidated social, economic, and political powers of wealth and birth and station which were then so powerful. But it is just as much a novel of the present and of any civilized nation as it was a novel of France twenty years ago, and it will continue to have living interest as long as any one class endeavors to seize ruling power, to dominate another and as long as materialism dominates civilization. For its plea is for simple living, for understanding and sympathy between human beings, for justice and for high ideals. The forces of materialism and ruthlessness have their chief expression in the story in the person of Dominic Harlé, a paper manufacturer who is bent on acquiring wealth and achieving social position and political power. His wife is a woman of finer nature and more human ideals, whom he despises, and, in a spiritual sense, abuses because her father had failed and been unable to pay her dowry. Between her and Henri de Puymaufay, a world-weary man of middle age who has wasted both money and soul in Parisian gayeties until he cares little for life, there arises a warm friendship, and she inspires him with her own ideals, reinvigorates his spiritual life, and shows him how he can live usefully and with enjoyment. Their friendship ripens into love, and,

against their vows to each other, overpowers them, and a baby girl is born to her, for whose life she gives her own. Harlé has no suspicion that he is not her father, and the child grows up loving him because he is the source of all her material pleasures in life, and loving her godfather and "uncle" because he appeals to that phase of her soul which is derived from her mother's nature.

Nearly all the action of the story takes place after the child, Claudia, has become a young woman and the two men are struggling for the control of her mind and spirit, her natural father wishing to keep vivid and strong and dominant in her the ideas and ideals he has been all her life trying to implant and foster in her nature and her supposed father, proud of her, conscious of her value in his schemes and bent on using her in society and in marriage in a way that will consolidate and insure his own position among "the strongest." When at last the lure of wealth and power wins the struggle and the girl definitely chooses her father's life and aligns herself with his way of thinking, Henri de Puymaufay plays his last card and tells Dominic Harlé, whose child she is, but Harlé exults over him because, after all, the triumph has been his, and he says: "The daughter of your crime has become the daughter of my gold," and "I have made the child of my millions out of your child!"

But notwithstanding all this defeat and disaster Henri de Puymaufay does not lose the philosophic trust in humanity that he has won. "What are human disasters," he says to his workman friend, "if the goodness of the future is won by them? With wasted lives and in sorrow the genius of living humanity is created!" The novel did not come from the hand of a trained and skillful fictionist, and therefore it shows most of the faults to be expected in a story written by an amateur who is pre-eminently interested in the ideas he wishes to express. But he has embodied those ideas vividly and dramatically, and they are very much worth while in themselves, while sprinkled all through the pages are clean-cut, incisive sentences, examples of that trenchant style of expression of which M. Clemenceau is a master, that are a constant source of delight.

FIELDS OF VICTORY

FIELDS OF VICTORY. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. With illustrations, colored map, and folding statistical chart. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS is the third of Mrs. Ward's volumes descriptive of England's war effort, the previous books, published, respectively, two and three years ago, having borne the titles "Toward the Goal" and "England's Effort." Like them, this volume is written in the form of letters describing her experiences and observations while travelling, in this case, through the region where the British armies had fought and where she had, for the former books, ridden along the lines immediately behind the front. Her purpose, she explains in the introduction, has been to bring out clearly the part played in the fighting of last year in France by the armies of Britain, including the Dominion contingents; and by forming an opinion concerning the respective shares of the three great forces at work there to put the effort of her own country in its due relation to the whole concluding stage of the war. In the gathering of her material and the forming of her impressions she spent three months of the early Spring of this year in France, where she visited the battlefields and talked with the officers of the General Staff and others.

In the carrying out of her purpose Mrs. Ward gives still another striking instance of that fable common to nearly all writers about the war, French, British, and American alike—the proneness to see the effort and the achievement of his own country dominant over that of the others. Mrs. Ward, for instance, is quite sure that the British Army won the war, aided, to a certain extent, by the French and still less by the Americans. She is ardently generous in her recognition of the spirit of the Americans in France and of the value, in restoring hopes and confidence, of their gallant bearing, their numbers, and their evident courage, and of the heartening influence of all our vast war preparations. But she is thoroughly convinced that "The final victory of the Allies, when it came, was thus in a special sense Great Britain's victory." She is even convinced, and quotes in support the opinion of British officers, that the Allies could have won the war without American help, although it would have taken six months more of fighting and the loss of many lives. Still, she is glad they did not win without our aid, and admits that if the war had been prolonged the American Army would probably have been the leading force.

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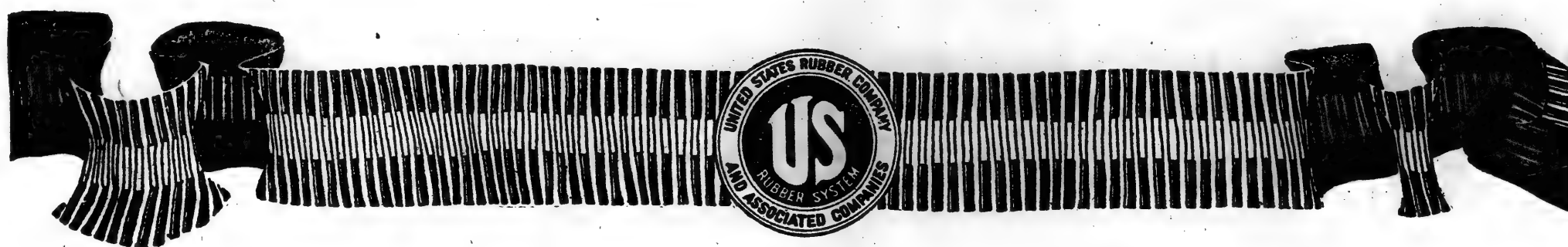
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FRENCH AERIAL AID FOR TRANSPORT LINES

Three Service Branches Planned to Co-ordinate Aviation Progress for Many Commercial Uses

Further substantiation of the views of the American Aviation Mission that a separate air service should be established in this country is found in an article which appeared in the July 27 issue of the Petit Parisien, a translation of which has been made by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Washington. The French Government has adopted the principle of aeronautical co-ordination, creating under this joint service three main branches which are as follows: The Service of Manufacturers, through which all orders for airplanes must be passed; the Service of Study, and the Service of Aerial Navigation. Co-ordination and national control of aerial traffic have been brought about through a realization of the necessity for maintaining and developing commercial aviation as a basis for national defense.

"The Government has several reasons for maintaining the activity of the aeronautical industry," says the Petit Parisien. "Commercial aerial navigation is the normal issue for aeronautical industry now that the output provided by the war has ceased to exist. Such industry is, however, a prime factor of our national defense, and its activity should be maintained on a footing of times of peace, which might speedily be worked out through concentrated and high pressure manufacture in times of war."

"In developing aerial traveling the Government would also find reserves of pilots and mechanics in a thorough state of preparedness. This would do away with the necessity for mobilizing the necessary working staff, and would thereby represent so much gain to national production. Transportation airplanes would in themselves comprise a sufficient airplane reserve, with the military aptitude necessary to meet the demands of warfare. Such airplanes would provide an excellent means of promoting exportation, and thereby extending our trade to foreign countries."

The French Government, it is stated, is prepared to give financial support to any aerial navigation undertaking doing effective work of public interest. Such support would naturally be more considerable in the case of long-distance travelers than for shorter. The result aimed at is that of lowering the cost of goods carried and thus making it acceptable to the public.

To this end the French Government has taken under consideration an extraordinary system of premiums for civil aviation. Cost of the airplanes would then be awarded to the crews in proportion to the duration of changes without landing and to the motive force to be maintained by the mechanic. Other premiums would be awarded for the regular transportation of passengers and goods, proportionate to the speed of the machine, the amount of tonnage carried and the interest attached to the line being followed. This system of premium is designed to encourage the establishment and successful operation of national, international, and colonial lines, among which, it is pointed out, would be those penetrating into the heart of Africa.

The French Government by orders recently given expresses its faith in the profitable operation of both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air craft.

"There is a vast scope for ambition in aerial transportation," continues Le Petit Parisien, "and such ambition is justifiable. The first question at stake

is that of establishing communication between France, North Africa, Dakar, and South America by means of dirigibles and airplanes. Lines of communication will be established between France and the adjacent countries to avoid the possibility of our being anticipated by other governments. Transversal lines will be established in France, running from east to west. The Bordeaux-Nice, Nancy-Bordeaux, and many other lines are to be started, and the commerce of our frontier will thus be drained toward the Atlantic. Their establishment will remedy the inconveniences of our railway network system as centralized in Paris, and will be a response to the wishes of our Boards of Commerce, to whom the aerial system is of time and commercial importance.

"It is by no means the intention of the French Government to aid aeronautics without requiring from the aircraft industry and the aircraft transportation companies some obligation in return. The manufacturers would have to assure a certain number of machines which would be thoroughly overhauled and examined, and thus would provide a guarantee for the safety of the passengers carried. The same principle would be applied to the pilot who would have to pass periodical national examinations and tests. In addition to all this, scales of maximum traverse would be drawn up to avoid the possibility of opposition on the part of the contractors to the object to be obtained, being a reduction in the present cost of transportation."

Returning to a consideration of a consolidated air service, it is to be noted that the French place one main subdivision in charge of aerial operation. This department will consist of specialists, civilian and military technicians under the direction of a Lieutenant Colonel. Its specialty is the creation of air routes and the development of aerial navigation.

"With this end in view," continues Le Petit Parisien, "the service would organize a netlike system of aerial ports so devised that an aerial navigator can always be sure of finding landing places, shelters and repair workshops. A system of this kind could not be improvised. Grounds of sufficient extension must be secured and laid out with hangars. Installation of a meteorological and wireless telegraph system would enable the establishment of communication between ground posts and aerial passengers. In order to insure the working of such systems the State is now allotting quite a personnel for each port. The French Government has set about solving its aviation problems upon a cost basis. Figures obtained give proof of the future in store for aerial transportation. The qualifying condition, in the opinion of the experts, is that the full amount of freight must be carried by the airplane.

"It is for this very reason," it is explained, "that the Government is desirous of guarding the companies against certain ruin at the outset, and is taking this means of support to render assistance. Careful investigation carried out in France since the signing of the armistice has revealed the net cost of transportation on a basis of a net cost of the airplane for each kilometer operated. It now amounts to 8 to 6 francs for an airplane with a carrying capacity of 500 kilos, and 10 to 12 francs in the case of a machine with capacity for two tons."



LIGHTWEIGHT CAR.

The Noma speedster, a new production made by the Noma Motor Corporation of this city. Aluminum body, total weight 2,800 pounds.

International Aero Exhibition.
The big international aviation exhibition in France will be held from Dec. 19 to Jan. 4 in the Grand Palais, or the Champs Elysees, Paris. It will be conducted by the Chambre Syndicale des Industries de l'Aeronautique. The exhibits will be classified in eleven groups: (1) Aerostatics; (2) heavier than air apparatus; (3) motors and propellers; (4) sciences; (5) art; (6) structural materials; (7) transport and shelters; (8) cartography and bibliography; (9) commerce; (10) motor navigation; (11) various industries.

Inflate Tires to Full Pressure.
It is customary among many motorists when they pump air into a wheel which is jacked up not to pump up to the required pressure, but to allow a few pounds for the weight which will come on the tire when the jack is removed. This is bad practice, says a tire manager, as experiments show that the weight of the car on the tire does not add a fraction of a pound to the air pressure inside a tire. He advises motorists to inflate tires to the recommended pressure, whether the wheel is jacked up or not.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

The Verdict

The revival of touring and the heavy demands of city transportation have put the Paige seven-passenger Essex to the severest possible tests.

Thorough satisfaction in its performance is reflected in constantly increasing demand. Essex owners heartily endorse this model. Their approval is based on practical service as well as luxurious motoring.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF N. Y.
1886 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6720.

OPTIMISM IN INDUSTRY.

Must Safeguard Prosperity, Says Motor Accessory President.

"The automobile industry was never in healthier condition than it is today," said Charles E. Thompson, President of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association, at its offices, 25 West Forty-second Street, last week, in summing up the results of the Association's recent convention in Buffalo. "The paramount problem before us is to maintain this health, and safeguard this prosperity. Optimism is, of course, desirable and warranted, but it is likely to prove a snare and a delusion unless it is built firmly on sound business principles, and qualified by caution and prudence."

"Some optimism is the predominant keynote among the leaders of the automotive industry today. This attitude was reflected in all the addresses and discussions at the convention, and there is no group of men in closer touch with the basic and underlying facts and conditions of the automotive industry than the credit managers of the various companies which belong to the Association."

"We are looking not through rose tinted spectacles, but through far-seeing, unblurred glasses. We appreciate the unprecedented prosperity of the present, but we are constantly endeavoring to prepare for the future."

Studebaker

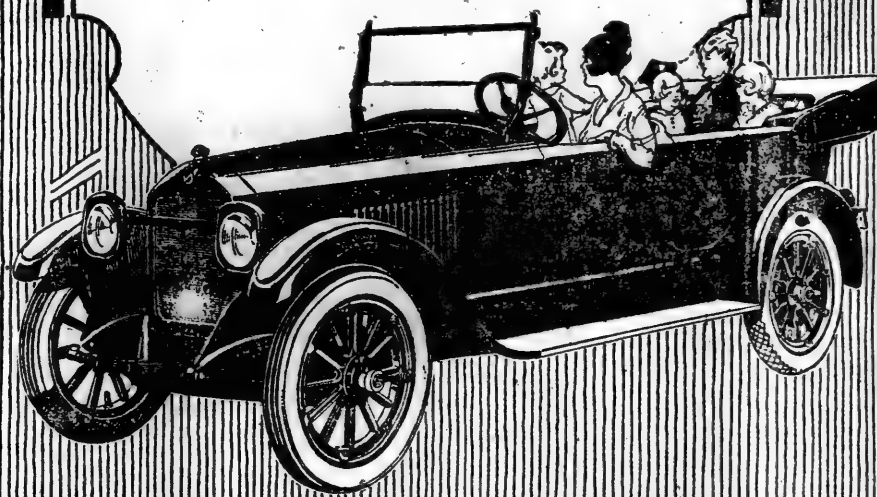
—a 60-h.p. BIG-SIX

POWER, rapid acceleration, speed when you want speed and quietness are characteristic of this seven-passenger BIG-SIX. Its 126-inch wheelbase, with a rare quality of balance, makes it hold the road perfectly at all speeds.

Equipment includes cord tires, shock absorbers, genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery, Gypsy top with oval plate glass windows, silver-faced speedometer, ammeter and jeweled 8-day clock, glove box in back of front seat, and extension tonneau lamp.

Making the ownership of a Studebaker Car 100% satisfaction is the sole duty of every employee of the new Studebaker Service and Repair Station, 219-23 West 77th Street.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
Broadway at 56th Street
Service and Repair Station: 219-23 W. 77th Street
"Just off Broadway"



The Authoritative Style



THE keenest contest of all motordom this year was to be the first to bring out the Authoritative Style that everybody knew was coming.

It is the Valve's triumph. In the new 1920 Valve the idea of today is realized ahead of all others. It is a subtle combination of mirror-like planes that seem to flow into each other—a new expression to the old automobile graces. You have to see it to appreciate how perfectly it is done.

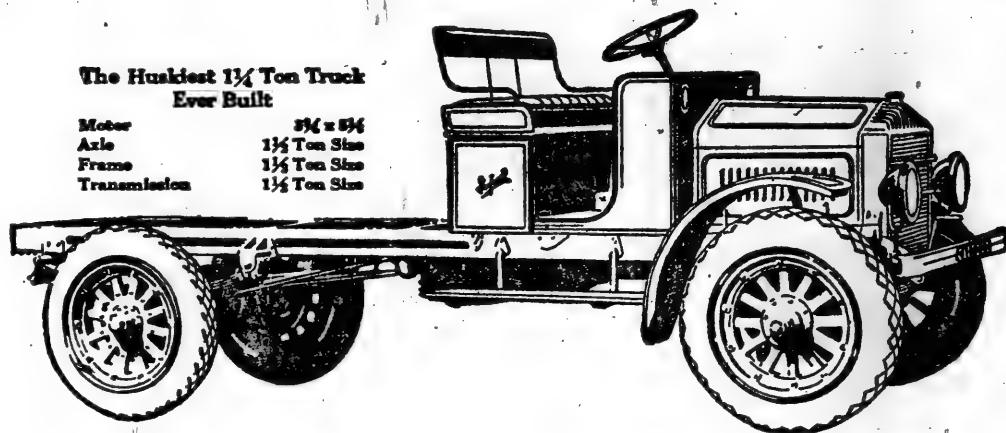
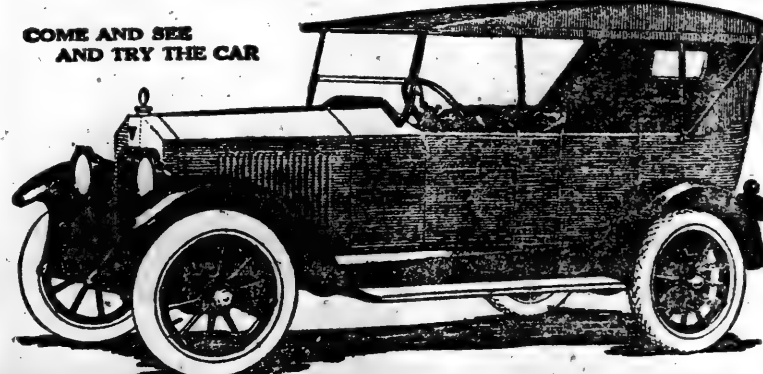
New comfort in the longer body—more room—more rest in soft, deep-plaited upholstery. With the style advance goes the new motor—with internally heated vaporizer, 4-bearing crankshaft, bronze backed bearings. Silent, supple, satisfying—on low-grade fuel. More power at less cost.

GARLAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

1888 Broadway, at 62d Street, N. Y.

Telephone Col. 5596

COME AND SEE
AND TRY THE CAR



The Huskiest 1½ Ton Truck Ever Built

Motor	5½ x 5½
Axle	1½ Ton Size
Frame	1½ Ton Size
Transmission	1½ Ton Size

Announcing

A New Garford Model

In the new Ton-and-a-Quarter Model 1 25 Garford we present the sturdiest Motor Truck of that capacity built today.

It is in the truest sense a Garford—designed and built not merely to widen but to enhance Garford reputation for efficiency and durability.

Garford resources and facilities for

its production in large quantities are exceptional.

Conditions most favorable for standardizing high-quality manufacture enable us to establish in this Garford a value of outstanding dominance.

This new Garford materially widens the field in which Garfords deliver the Low Cost Ton Mile.

"USERS KNOW"

Garford Motor Truck Co., Inc.,
427-431 West 42d St., N. Y.
Phone Bryant 8530

The Garford Motor Truck Company
Lima, Ohio

BROOKLYN BRANCH
407 3rd Ave.,
Brooklyn,
Phone South 3008.

NEWARK BRANCH
230 Central Ave.,
Newark,
Phone Market 7008.

Garford
1½ Ton
\$1890
F.O.B. LIMA

Excludes Cost Tires, 36 x 6" all around. Price The pump and valve line, 50¢ each. Electric lights and starting, \$75 each.

JACKSON PARTS

All Years and Models

Orders Shipped on Day Received.
Jackson Motor Service Co.,
Brighton Square
Brighton (Boston), Mass.

Authorized Exchange Dealers

NEW & USED

BUICKS

Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
279 West 88th St.

WORLD SERIES

Christy Mathewson, former famous pitcher of the Giants, will report the World Series Championship baseball games for The New York Times. His description of the first game between Chicago and Cincinnati will appear in The Times, Thursday, October 2.

Order your newsdealer to deliver

THE NEW YORK TIMES

to your home or office.

BRITISH MOTOR TRADE FEARS HEAVY IMPORTS

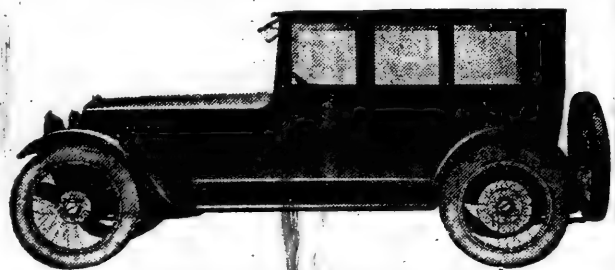
Sir Herbert Austin Says Government Is
Playing Into the Hands of the
American Manufacturers

Reports from the automobile industry of Great Britain, since the removal of restrictions on the importation of American cars, state that the manufacturers are making what assurance they have of stable conditions, and also what will the Government do to aid production and reconstruction. They seek more enlightenment on the preference arrangements.

According to the Daily Mail of London, the three or four makers who specialize on motor cars of one type will be affected by the coming opening of the ports, but nothing like the firms making various types or specializing on moderate-priced cars.

One of the leaders in the London motor car industry was quoted as saying: "The shortage of cars is world-wide. Motor car works have been so absorbed for munitions that many of the cars in use fall short of their owners' desires. These owners will take many of the new cars that are offered, and if between now and next spring the American customs duty, would amount to about \$400, which, with the handicap of the exchange, would raise the price of the car to the importer to about \$520, and the addition of the 33 per cent. customs import would lift the total to something round about \$700. Analysis will show the gross increase on the American price to amount to very nearly 90 per cent. As the American prices, we are told, are little if anything removed from their 1914 standards of value, that would leave the British manufacturer with just as much, and no more, protection that he then had, for the effect of the war has been to raise the cost of production in this country by about 80 per cent. on the average, and we may expect the balance of the exchange to improve to the extent of 10 per cent."

"The only hope under that dispensation which remains to the British industry is that costs of production in America will also increase, for already the United States manufacturers, to avoid most of the 33 per cent. import duty,



KNOWN AS A BEAUTY-SIX.

Latest model of the Auburn closed car for all-season use. Wheelbase, 120 inches.

can or other foreign maker gets a large number of cars over here the sales will be to the disadvantage of the British maker. After that we shall have to meet American mass production and we shall all have to put our best foot foremost. We should have preferred that the removal of restrictions had been delayed until we had competitors on equal terms. After that we should be content to compete, for competition is the life of business."

The Lancaster Motor Company, it was stated, will retaliate by selling Lancaster cars in the United States. They believe that there is a good market for Rolls-Royce, Daimler, and Lancaster cars.

The Lancaster Company believes that shipping facilities will be available, and that it will be practicable to carry the war into the enemy's country. Makers of small and cheaper cars will have a more awkward position to face, for falling State protection, they must bear the full brunt of the American onslaught.

Sir Herbert Austin, of the Austin Motor Company, in discussing the difficulties facing the British motor industry, said:

"It is impossible for firms individually or collectively to take effective counteraction. Home trade must absorb the bulk of the output of British manufacturers for the present. If America had agreed to remove her restrictions at the same time it would have been a different matter. There are buyers in America for high grade English cars, but trade of that kind will be quite small compared with the value of the home trade we shall lose and the export trade we have lost already to the Americans in foreign markets."

"I do not think any firm will be in working order at the end of this year. The Americans themselves cannot understand what we are up to. It seems that the Government is doing everything possible to play into the hands of the American manufacturers. The enormous output over there produces costs to an extent which enables cars to be sold more cheaply in foreign countries than they can be made by manufacturers in those countries."

In the opinion of The Field two new trade regulations are bound to make the immediate future of the British motor manufacturer very difficult.

"He is told," says the motor expert of that journal, "that he will be adequately protected by the natural obstacles offered by a 33 per cent. ad valorem customs duty, the operation of an intended anti-dumping law, the high rates of ocean transport, and, in the case of America, the handicap of a financial exchange which represents the inflation of a 15 per cent. American export duty on the British importer. To see how these operate we may take a concrete instance of a car selling at \$1,500 wholesale on the United States market, or equivalent to about \$370 in 1914."

"The cost of freight and insurance, which is added to the American wholesale price for purposes of assessing the

MOTOR USE LOWERS PRICES.

More Efficient Organization of Truck Lines Is Needed.

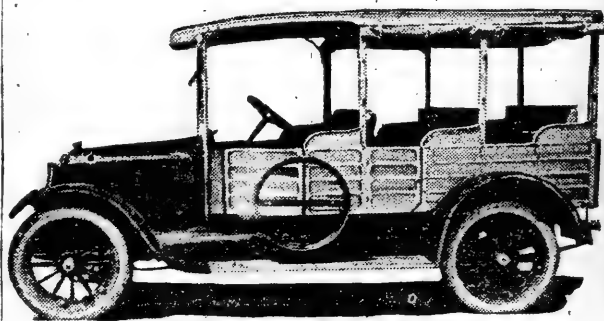
Speakers before a recent convention of retail and wholesale grocers in Toledo voiced the opinion that their hope of reducing prices lay in the motor truck. Practically an entire session of the convention was devoted to this phase of the transportation problem.

One speaker declared that the motor truck held the actual solution to the problem of reducing the high cost of living. It was the prevailing opinion that the chief thing needed was a systematic organization of motor truck express lines with the idea of eliminating the possibility of idle trucks and light return loads.

"That such a system would have important bearing upon reducing the cost of living, essentially is apparent," said the President of a large motor truck company. Available government figures show that in 1918 the cost of shipping by truck throughout the country was from 30 to 35 cents per ton mile lower than the cost by horse-drawn vehicles."

RIMS

RIMS AND RIM PARTS FOR ALL CARS.
WE STOP THAT SQUEAK
AUTO RIM & PARTS CO., INC.,
207 West 76th Street,
New York City.



FOR SUBURBAN USE.

Country house car fitted on Liberty Six chassis. Eight-passenger capacity. Shown by E. S. Partridge & Co.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

Trailer manufacturers report sales much larger in volume than a year ago, with a steadily increasing demand. Many makers have moved into larger plants, erected new facilities, or otherwise expanded production. Leading companies are doing several times the volume of business ever done before at this season.

Arthur J. Slade has opened an office as consulting engineer in motor transportation at 1700 Broadway. During his army service he organized the Engineering Division of the Motor Transport Corps. He was a member of the International Armistice Commission, and in the Army of Occupation made a collection of German military trucks for the purpose of engineering research by the War Department. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Edmund H. Stone, President of the Manhattan Motor Corporation, at 228 to 230 West Nineteenth Street, distributors of Sedan trucks, is a newcomer in the motor industry. He has been identified with several large commercial interests and has made some substantial additions to the Sedan business in New York.

The new Velle car, just received by the Garland Auto Company at 1388 Broadway, was tested out on Long Island by G. W. Garland, Jr., and showed 80 miles per hour on the speedway. Starting up Manhattan hill at 15 miles per hour on the steeper part of the hill it traveled at 35 miles per hour increasing speed all the way. There was not a squeak or rattle perceptible in the car.

The Republic Motor Truck Company of Alma, Mich., announces the appointment of Vernon E. Bush as manager of its export sales division.

The new National Sixlet has just arrived on Broadway at the sale-room of the Postmaster Motor Car Co. It is a composite of all that is the latest in motor car construction. Its wheelbase is 130 inches.

In the showrooms of the Sidney H. Bowman Automobile Company, Broadway at Fifty-second Street, the new models of the Anderson Six are now on view.

E. P. Jones of the New York Firestone branch states that a recent 3,500-mile test at the factory to show the operating cost of a truck fitted with solid tires and one with pneumatic, proved that the pneumatic-equipped truck made a saving of 15 1/2 per cent. in oil and gasoline.

R. E. Fulton, Vice-President of the International Motor Company, announces that the sales of Mack trucks increased 64 per cent. in August over July sales.

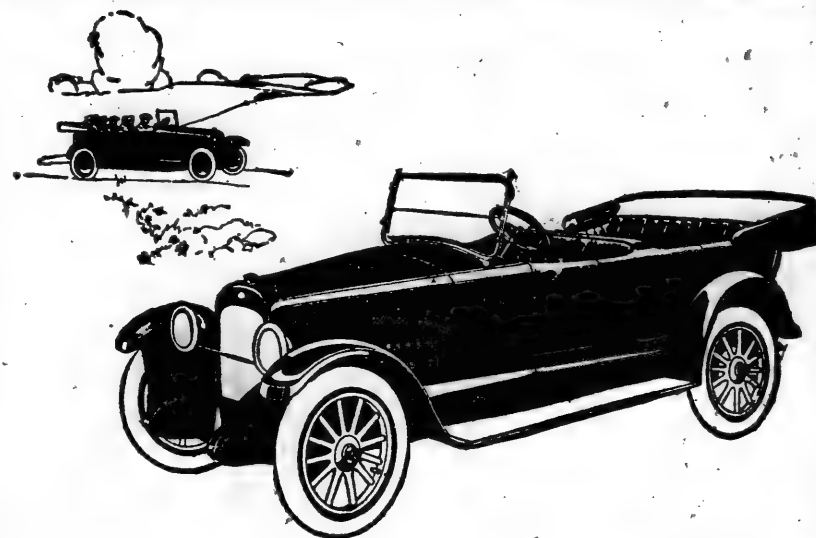
W. F. Melhuish, Jr., who has severed his connection with the Fulton Motor Truck Company, recently resigning as chairman of the Board of Directors, has organized the Melhuish Corporation, 240 Wall Street, to deal in automotive securities.

NOVEL TIRE TEST.

General Uninflation of Cord Tires on New York Cars.

Because cord tires do not need quite as much air pressure as fabric tires many car owners are making the mistake of under-inflating the cords. A tire company recently sent an inspector to make as many tests of air pressure in cord tires as possible in New York streets. He tested tires on many cars, no attention being paid to the make of the tire. He found that nearly all cord tires were under-inflated to a degree that meant real loss in the wearing qualities of the tire.

The inspector's report indicated that motorists are taking it for granted that because the cord tires do not require as much air as fabric tires, they can afford to be careless about the inflation of their cords. Cords require about five pounds less air than fabric of the same size, but any inflation under the required figure means a shorter life for the tire.



Nash Six power and economy
contribute much to popularity



Perfect Valve-in-Head Motor

The demand for the Nash Six with Perfected Valve-in-Head Motor in our own territory is similarly noticed by all Nash dealers. It evidences the growing popularity of the Nash Six with buyers everywhere. The improvements in its motor perfected by Nash engineers enable it to develop its greatest power at average driving speeds, and make it unusually economical in operation.

Five-Passenger
Touring Car, \$1495
Two-Passenger
Roadster, \$1495
Four-Passenger
Sport Model, \$1595
Seven-Passenger
Touring Car, \$1640
Four-Passenger
Coupe, \$2350
Seven-Passenger
Sedan, \$2575
Price Jack Knobs

Warren-Nash Motor Corporation

Service, Retail and General Offices:
18-20 WEST 63rd ST.

Salesrooms After October First:
BROADWAY, Near 64th ST.

Telephone, Columbus 6370

Brooklyn: L. A. D. Motors Corp., 610 Classon Ave.

Newark: Newton-Humphreys Co., 520 Broad St.

NASH MOTORS

VALUE CARS AT VOLUNTARY PRICES

AN OPEN LETTER

to those who have not secured immediate
delivery of their new 1920 Haynes cars

By A. G. SEIBERLING, Vice-President and General Manager
The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Ind., U. S. A.

IT is a matter of great regret to us that thousands of people have been unable to get immediate delivery of the new 1920 Haynes. The fact that we have succeeded in increasing production to the point where we may soon be on a greater delivery basis is encouraging to us. But we feel that an explanation is due all of the good friends of the Haynes who have waited so patiently and so expectantly for their cars.

During the war our plant was converted into one to serve our government. Our engineers and designers went ahead with their work and produced the new 1920 Haynes. Its tremendous appeal at the opening of the year is a matter of history, and orders continued to come from all parts of this country as well as from abroad.

Our dealers have done their best to take care of their patrons. We realize, however, that even when the situation was understood every one who ordered a new Haynes was more and more anxious to receive it.

We could not "rush" production. Even had it been mechanically possible there remained the fact that no Haynes is allowed to leave our plant until it has satisfied the rigid inspection tests of our engineers and designers.

Each Haynes car must exemplify the four essential factors of character—beauty, strength, power and comfort—before it can go to its future owner. This extra care on our part is a tangible benefit to the owner, but we know how anybody feels about it when he has ordered a fine new car and cannot get it.

But the orders continue to come in. The new 1920 Haynes is actually an advance model. It is what, in ordinary times, would have been expected of this organization next January. Naturally, every time one is driven from a Haynes dealer's establishment it awakens in the mind of every beholder the desire to own one. Thus the orders show no indication of abatement.

We are doubling the capacity of our plant; we have increased our production. Those who have waited have profited, because they are getting Haynes cars which are wonderfully improved.

The new 1920 Haynes, therefore, is a car worth waiting a little while for. Whether it is the seven-passenger touring car, the four-door, four-passenger roadster, the seven-passenger limousine, the seven-passenger sedan or the four-passenger coupe, we know that it comes fully up to the Haynes standard of a car of character.

Our earnest recommendation is that you place your reservation with your Haynes dealer now. You may have to wait a short time before receiving your car, but the value of your investment will more than offset the slight delay.

We have promised your dealer to do our best to fill his orders with the least possible loss of time, and that every car we send him shall measure fully up to the standards created and perfected by the Haynes organization in all the twenty-six years since Elwood Haynes thrilled this country with his invention—America's First Car.

A. G. Seiberling

The Haynes, AMERICA'S FIRST CAR, now exhibited by the government at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was invented, designed and built by Elwood Haynes, in 1893.

1893 — THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR — 1919

OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT
RETURNS OF FROM 14 TO 15 MILES
FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND
FROM 2,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES

Oakland



THE NEW OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX FOUR DOOR SEDAN

OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

YOU'LL like this new Oakland Sensible Six four door Sedan the instant you see it. For it is a big, handsome car, well made and exceedingly able. And after you ride in it, you will like it even more. The spacious interior is designed for comfort, and is finished most attractively. Four wide free-swinging doors provide easy entrance and exit to and from the driving and rear compartments. The windows in all four doors are regulated by convenient mechanical lifts. The rear side and back panel windows are fitted with curtains of grey silk. Every essential convenience is included in its standard appointment. And like all Oakland models, the new four door Sedan is moderately priced.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO.

Broadway at 56th Street Phone: Circle 4880

SERVICE NEWSPAPERS

Nearly 300 Were Being Published Here and Abroad When War Was at Its Height

BY CHARLES E. PARKER.

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

THE Headquarters Troop and detachments of the 90th Division were bivouacked one early May morning at Berncastelle, Germany, where the division was part of the American Army of Occupation. It was then that the first distribution of a four-page newspaper to the men of the division took place by the strangest newspaper ever to come to the attention of any of their number.

Atop the first page, in letters long and narrow and entirely out of proportion, there appeared "T-O Calliope." Immediately beneath this title, in letters one-half inch high, appeared a date line. Three columns divided the remainder of the page, each column bearing a heading fashioned in letters of several styles and sizes, and stretching from these headings to the bottom of the page appeared articles in German script type.

Alert sergeants, acquainted with German methods of spreading morale-disrupting information, made wild efforts to confiscate the papers before their subordinates had opportunity to peruse their sinister-typed messages. The efforts of these sergeants were futile. Even their orders were laughed at, and they were led to fear the very worst until it was called to their attention that the information conveyed in the German script type was anything but German propaganda.

It seems that when the 90th Division arrived at Berncastelle one of its first acts was to commandeer the newspaper plant of the Presse und Zeitung of that occupied city. Having done so, an officer of the divisional staff was assigned the task of "getting out" a divisional newspaper. This officer's inspection of the type cases of the erstwhile Presse und Zeitung revealed nothing but German script type. His thorough search through the printing plants of Berncastelle and the towns in its immediate vicinity produced but four meagre handfuls of leaden letters of a dozen more familiar to the American doughboy, and these were of several styles and sizes.

Of the largest sized letters thus procured there were two L's, two O's, one A, one I, one C, one E, two P's, three T's and several X's, Q's, Z's and Y's, and with the object of producing from these letters a name under which the paper could be published, the officer set to work with this limited alphabet.

An hour's effort, after the X's, Q's, W's and Y's had been eliminated, found eight of the remaining letters forming the word "Calliope," and, as the 90th Division was known, from the source of its recruits, as the Texas-Oklahoma Division, one of the T's and

the remaining O, with a hyphen in between, gave the paper the name, "T-O Calliope." The German script type for the paper's articles and the remainder of the more familiar type for the date line and headings then combined in developing its weird make-up.

After that the T-O Calliope appeared at regular intervals. Its articles were still in German script type, and its title and headings entirely out of proportion, yet with each issue it grew dearer and dearer to the men of the 90th Division and served as the division's greatest asset in maintaining its high morale during the trying, draggy times following the cessation of hostilities.

Troubles of the Editors.

Virtually every service newspaper which came into being during the great war entailed self-forgetfulness, the overcoming of discouraging conditions, long hours and hard work for the men of the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of newspaper and magazine editors and writers associated in or with the army as officers, enlisted men or welfare workers. It is more than likely that the publishing of service newspapers had many originators. Certainly, once the idea became known, it received immediate and hearty encouragement from almost every quarter.

The War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association swung promptly into line as the sponsor for more than a score of such publications. Newspapers throughout the country volunteered their aid in handling the mechanical details for the camps and posts in their respective vicinities. The Bureau General's office at Washington designated a new department, headed by an officer of long newspaper experience, to encourage and aid in the production of a service newspaper in each army hospital. The Chief of the Information Group in the office of the Director of Air Service received a similar assignment in relation to the aviation fields and schools. With rare exceptions camp, post and organization commanders in the cantonments, posts and stations throughout this country immediately incorporated the service newspaper idea in the activities of their commands, and in instances where this official assistance and support were not forthcoming, the men stationed at such

posts took it upon themselves to prepare and promote the publications. While, in France, scarcely had the first American Army unit shaken off its sea legs, when plans were under way for the initial newspaper effort of the American forces—The Stars and Stripes.

Published 300 Papers.

As the result, when army operations were in full swing at home and abroad, there were being published nearly three hundred service newspapers. Allow an average of only fifteen men per paper to supply the art, editorials, news articles, jokes and poems; to edit and plot out each issue, and to attend to the mechanical details of its production, and you have upward of four thousand men engaged in service newspaper work. But, as the majority of these publications boasted much larger corps of workers, the number actually engaged undoubtedly would considerably exceed four thousand.

Military precedent failed to rule these service journals when it came to assigning staff positions. In the case of many such, precedent received a terrific shock. The Stars and Stripes elected a buck private as editor. Under him and taking his orders were corporals and sergeants, and although Lieutenants, Captains and even Majors were from time to time assigned and then removed from the staff, their duties were largely those of answering the office telephones. The Mehu News, published by the Ordnance Corps of the A. E. F., also headed its force with a buck private, who ruled, without regard to rank, the men and officers who made up its staff. And, while the majority of service papers were nominally supervised by the organization or camp commander, they were largely the work of men in the ranks.

At wide variance were these publications in size, style and make-up; and, in selecting titles, no catchy possibility was overlooked. In size they ranged from a four-by-six-inch pamphlet of two or four pages to twenty-page eight-column journals of familiar newspaper dimensions, or one-hundred-page publications, designed on the lines of the popular illustrated magazines. In style and make-up they developed equal variety, running from mimeographed letter pages, caught to-

gether with a wire head, to excellent samples of all a modern newspaper or modern magazine should be.

To fully classify their titles would prove a genuine task. Except for the group published under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., the majority of which bore the title, "Trench and Camp," the names were drawn from almost every conceivable source. One-time association of their sponsors or editors with daily newspapers of our cities is shown in the names, "Herald," "Journal," "Times," "Dispatch," "Reporter," "News" which were borne by some of their number. Implements of warfare, army commands and expressions served as titles for others, such as "Bayonet," "Mess Kit," "Grenade," "Barrage," "Bombproof," "Treat 'Em Rough," "Right About." Something of the nature of their branch of activities was indicated in the Air Service publications, with such names as "Air Scout," "Fly Paper," "Fly Leaf," "Tale Spins," "Eagle."

A similar relationship between title and the service represented was to be found in the hospital publications, as for example, "The Cure," "Trouble Buster," "Stimulant," "Ward Healer," and "Come Back." But others were still further afield to gain names that seemed to bear no relation whatever to the service or the newspaper world, and the reasons for their selection are known only to those responsible for them.

Circulation managers of many popular newspapers and magazines had good reason to envy the records established by not a few of the service papers. The Stars and Stripes, with a circulation of over half a million, easily topped all others in this respect, but editions ranging from thirty to eighty, or even one hundred thousand, were not uncommon with many of their number during the heyday of their existence.

Bids for Circulation.

The reasons for the popularity indicated by these circulation figures were many. To begin with, one and all spoke the language of the soldier. Their subjects were close to the heart of every man in uniform. "It was first, last and always, a paper by and of and for the soldier," wrote Secretary Baker of the Stars and Stripes, and in this respect, as well as in those previously set forth, Secretary Baker's words are applicable to virtually all service publications.

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NEW DEPARTURE**

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The Lonesome Game

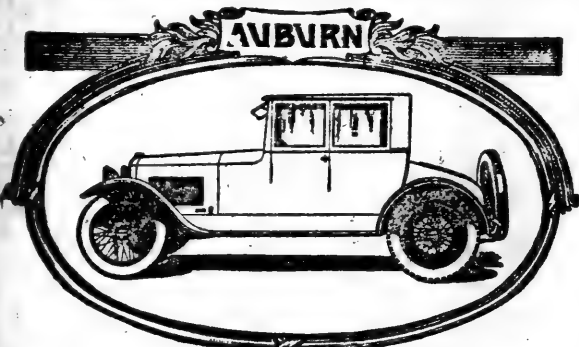
"All Summer both of us played the lonesome game. We simply stayed at home. But when the crisp days of Fall came, we made up our minds to buy the Sedan. The lure of the road and the tang of harvest days turned the trick. Schoonmaker & Jacod sold us this car. We asked all sorts of questions, but they answered them frankly and quickly. They gave us additional facts, points that we should never have thought about. They told us why they purchase only cars of the better types and how thoroughly their Service Engineers overhaul every car. Result? We bought the Sedan and here's what we got: Real companionship, all accompanied by the restfulness and solid comfort that come to the man and wife who own their own car."

No Lonesome Days With Any One of These Cars.

Cadillac Type 57 Victoria	Hudson 1917 7-Pass. Touring
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Cadillac Type 57 Limousine	Hudson 1916 Touring
Cadillac Type 57 Town Car	Marmos Model 34 Chummy
Cadillac Type 57 4-Passenger	Marmos 1918 Chummy Roadster
Cadillac Type 57 Landaulet	Murray 1917 Roadster
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"Good for Miles and Miles of Service."

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The Auburn Beauty-SIX Coupe pre-eminently satisfies the demand for a four-passenger car of year-round service-ability and distinctive elegance.

Its lines are bold, radical and sweeping, yet neither ultra-modish nor freakish. It embodies every refinement of appointments, every luxury of comfort known to motor car designers. Pride of possession, engendered by the Auburn's beauty, is enhanced by its performance.

Auburn Five-Pass. Sedan	\$2475
Auburn Four-Pass. Coupe	\$2475
Auburn Five-Pass. Touring Car	\$1695
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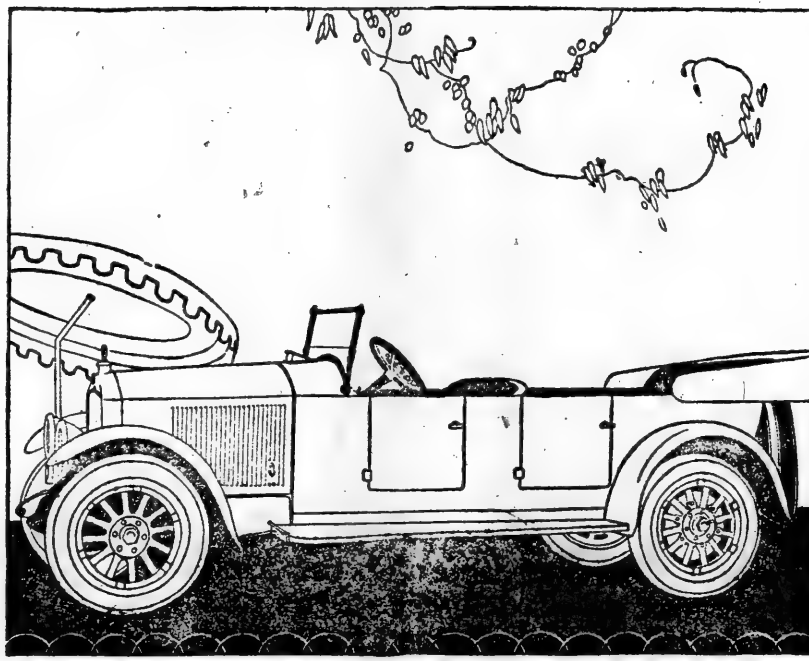
Demonstration on Request. Auburn Beauty-SIX DeLuxe Catalogue Now Ready.

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Auburn, Indiana
Automobile Engineers for Twenty Years

F. W. WRIGHT, Inc.
Eastern Distributors
225 W. 57th Street

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National



NATIONAL SEXTET SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

The National Sextet

The new National Sextet incorporates a six cylinder engine, designed and built complete in National shops.

It is the ablest power plant we have ever produced.

So perfect is the balance of this engine, that it develops its maximum of power without vibration.

Yet with that fineness of adjustment is the sturdiness of parts which has long been a National characteristic.

The result of this combination is a remarkable immunity to wear, which of course means long and untroubled service.

And that's what most people want in a car today.

The body lines of the National Sextet are straight from rear seat to bonnet. The custom-built body hangs low to the ground, straight and trim as an arrow.

In our judgment, as we enter our twentieth successful year of manufacturing, the new National Sextet is by far the best car we have ever built.

THE NATIONAL SEXTET IS BUILT IN FIVE CUSTOM BODY STYLES

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORP., INDIANAPOLIS

Twentieth Successful Year

POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., Inc.

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Willard
STORAGE BATTERY

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Decide on Your Next Battery NOW

Your next battery should be a Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation because it is the one kind of battery that gives you adequate protection against the expensive re-insulation that is sure to come to an ordinary battery.

Four years' experience on many thousand cars have proven the remarkable durability of this latest Willard invention.

It eliminates the one biggest cause of battery troubles.

Call and let us tell you about it. We'll help you get every last day's use out of your present battery at the least possible expense, but we want you to have a better battery.

**Willard Storage
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418-20 West 125th St.

F. S. GARRAWAY, Inc.	DELMY CO., Inc.
EAST STATION	BROOKLYN
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INSIDE SERVICE	FLUSHING
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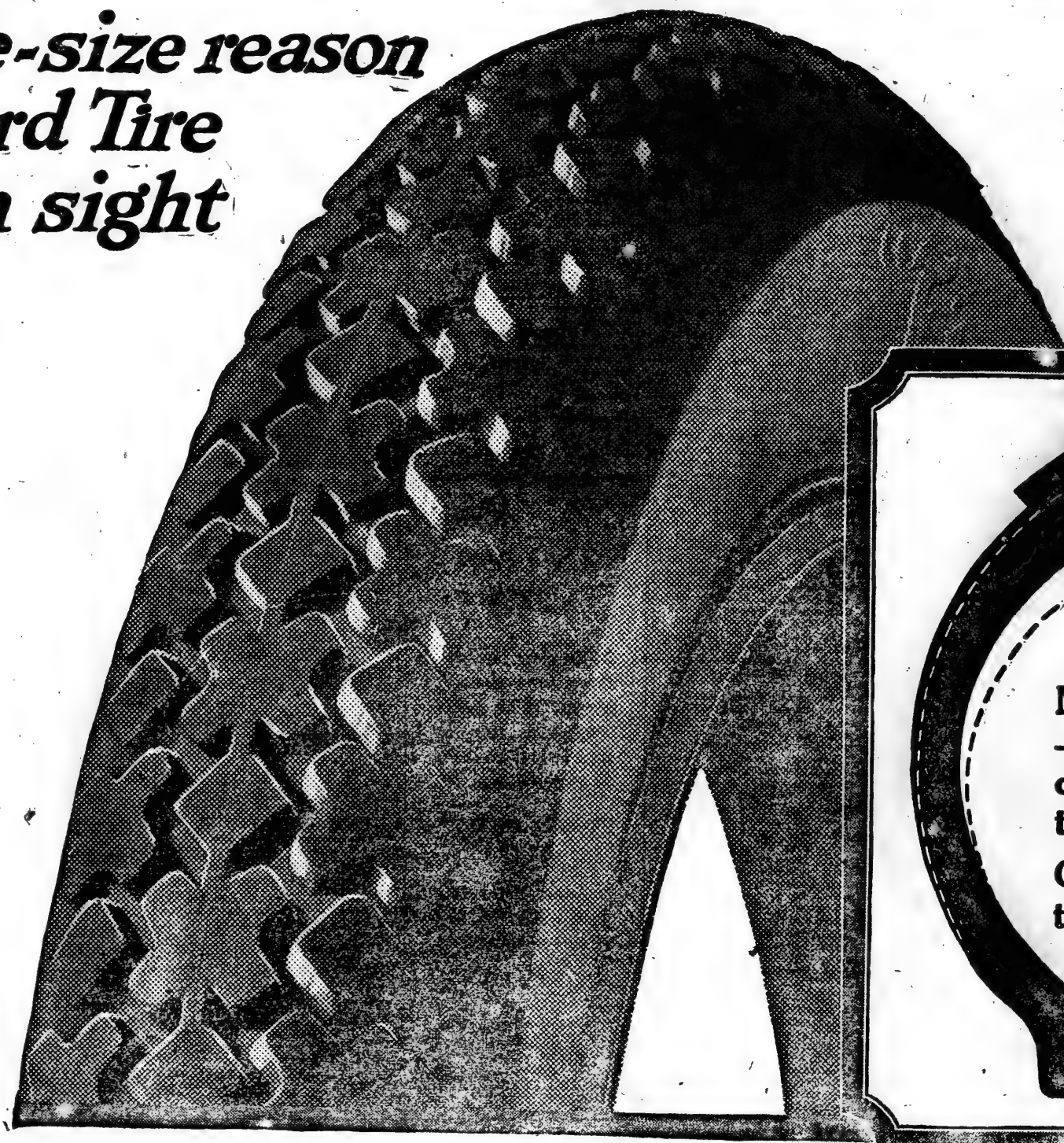
Crow-Elkhart

Immediate deliveries can be made on the Four Passenger Roadsters (4 and 6 Cylinder) "The Multi-Powered Car."

The Crow-Elkhart provides a liberal range of power, made possible with a sturdy light-six motor and a staunch long-stroke four. Both the "four" and the "six" deliver to the rear wheels an output of power equal to any emergency. Not brute power alone, but Multi-Power—flexible, smooth and steady.

Crow-Elkhart Motor Corp. of N.Y.
Broadway at 53rd Street Telephone Circle 3028-4

**One Life-size reason
This Cord Tire
Sells on sight**



*Actual size cross section of 5-inch
Firestone Cord—new standard
oversize—in comparison with old
standard.*



The New Standard Oversize Cord Tire with extra heavy Non-Skid Tread

This is called "the Firestone year" in the tire business because Firestone has accomplished so many things that mean better tire service and more mileage per dollar.

The illustration above shows what Firestone has done for users of cord tires, for instance.

The Firestone Cord is built to the largest size established by the industry.

It is so much bigger than usual standards that there is no comparison. Dealers everywhere say "it sells on sight."

And it is just as big in service as it is in size.

The mileage adjustment basis on this tire has been raised to 8,000 miles, but that is still only a starting point—a minimum from which to begin to figure your extra mileage.

Examine the new non-skid tread. Note the extra volume of rubber and the quality of it. The unusual thickness of tread and toughness of rubber means extra mileage.

More fine rubber combined with greater air capacity gives this tire added resiliency. This means fullest comfort. It means more car protection. It means less drag on the engine. It means less gasoline per mile.

The new non-skid design is another superior feature. It *does* prevent skid or spinning of wheels. Yet it has no suction to retard speed, waste power or create noise. For the same reasons this tire makes steering easy and true.

Put this tire on every wheel. You will save tire money, your gasoline will go farther, you will be more comfortable, confident and safe. There is a Firestone dealer near you.

This is the

Firestone year

NOTICED AND NOTED.

"The Notorious Liar," produced by Robert Branton, directed by Ernest C. Warde, with J. Warren Kerrigan in the leading role, supported by Lillian Walker and Joseph J. Dowling, will be displayed at the W. W. Rockham Company. The latter part of the season

sought a picture that one might look at and enjoy apart from any plot, he was careful to put something of the story into the picture. For example, he has a scene showing Rose's disappointed but understanding lover walking away

deserves and are extending an opportunity that will be welcomed. Since the new music hall will be noncommercial it may be practicable to make in it experiments that a commercial house could not undertake."

L. Schertzinger, Victor L. Schertzinger
Alice Taffe, Alice Taafe; Corinn
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DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS
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DESIGNING, Draping, Dressmaking, Millinery taught; good positions. Day & Evening School. Mr. J. E. McDowell, School, 26 West Main St.

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Defective speech cured. Teachers: Secretary Dan
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national method. Commercial French. Literary classes. Call or phone from 3 to 5, Carnegie Hall, Studio 305. Tel. Circle 1359.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

TWO hundred boys (twelve to eighteen years). Eighty-sixth year opens September seventeenth.

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Thirty-first Year. Attendance Limited.

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For boys and girls from 2 to 10 years

The aim of the school is to prepare each child for a complete life, both as an individual and as a member of the social group. All-day activities make best use of advantages of city life. Hot lunches served. Afternoon trips in connection with school work. Large room playground; carpentry shop; auditorium for music and dancing; outdoor nature study; modelling and drawing. Particular attention to spoken French and Science. The teaching staff consists of carefully selected specialists. Includes Dr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the historian, formerly of Cornell University and M. Ernest Bloch, the noted Swiss composer. Write for booklet.

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Boys and girls 2½ to 10 years

All Day Activities. Hot Lunches.

Music, French, Carpentry, Science, Play-ground.

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The Veltin School for Girls

100 & 102 WEST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

A fireproof, fireproof school building.

Classes limited to twelve pupils.

Primary Department.

General Courses.

College Preparatory.

Unusually efficient in French and in every class.

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Day and Evening Departments.

Regents' college examinations and commercial subjects.

New term beginning September 15.

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From Kindergarten to College. For Boys and Girls. Under direction of Barnard School.

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The Clark School

For BOYS & GIRLS
BOARDING & DAY PUPILS

for Concentration

THE SCHOOL WHERE
RECORDS ARE MADE

Minds That Fail In The Schoolroom

CONCENTRATION is the ability to control the mind—to focus it upon any task, any time. Lack of the ability to concentrate is the cause of the majority of failures in schools. Such failures can almost always be traced to one of the following minds:

1. The Grasshopper mind—the mind that nibbles at everything and masters nothing.
 2. The Colorless mind—the mind that is unable to picture or use words. It is the most pathetic of all types, because it is almost wordless.
 3. The I-Don't-Care mind—the mind that has become hardened by discouragement.
 4. The Timid mind—the mind that lacks self-assertion.
 5. The Hazy mind—the mind that is never certain of anything.
 6. The Preoccupied mind—the mind that is never at home.
 7. The Frivolous mind—the mind that regards all work as useless.
- If a boy comes under the first of these heads he mirrors a teacher who works without methods, without purpose, without plan.
- If a pupil fits in the second division he reflects a teacher who is always annexed to a book—a teacher who is lost unless he can read a text. Such a teacher hasn't any business in a schoolroom.

If a student can be placed under the third variety he reflects a type of teacher who drives more boys from school than any other—a teacher who is forever dashing cold water on budding hopes and desires. Such a teacher is as out of place in a schoolroom as an iceberg is in a flower garden.

If the learner passes under number four he reflects the misfit teacher—a teacher who has chosen the wrong profession.

If a lad belongs in the fifth class he reflects a teacher with a misty mind—a teacher who acts as if he had a blister on his brain.

If the candidate for college falls into the sixth division he reflects a teacher who always arrives at a railway station after his train has departed. Such a teacher is never able to cover a course in school.

If the boy feels at home in the seventh class he reflects a teacher who hates work, who lacks the power of application, and who is generally a slave to pleasure. Such a teacher is a nuisance in a schoolroom.

A School Where Records Are Made

The School Buildings Are In Unexcelled Locations

The Clark School for Concentration occupies the four buildings on the Northwest Corner of 72nd Street and West End Avenue, in which the Girls' School is housed, and the Boys' School Building on the Southeast corner.

Parents can be certain that all appointments and furnishings are as near perfection as possible. No thought or expense has been spared to insure comfort, health and homelike surroundings.

At the Clark School for Concentration the types of mind described above have been carefully studied, and, as a consequence, when a student takes our course he or she learns once for all to concentrate upon one thing at a time. The mind of the individual student is analyzed with a view to developing the method of study and work which will be most natural. In this way the rambling mind is turned into an alert mind with the ability to give quick perception and to grasp and master any problem.

The students of the Clark School reflect their teachers through the records they make. The thought that dominates each and every teacher of this school is that every student must make a record. The teacher is not satisfied with the student making a "good" record—it must be one that towers above the average. Failure to do this is taken, not as a reflection on the student but on the teacher's ability, and there is a constant friendly rivalry between the teachers such as one finds only in an organization where the spirit of team work prevails. Every teacher on our staff is a positive personality and conducts the recitation standing—as a lawyer pleads his case. No Clark School teacher finds it necessary to annex himself to a text book.

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THE CLARK SCHOOL FOR CONCENTRATION

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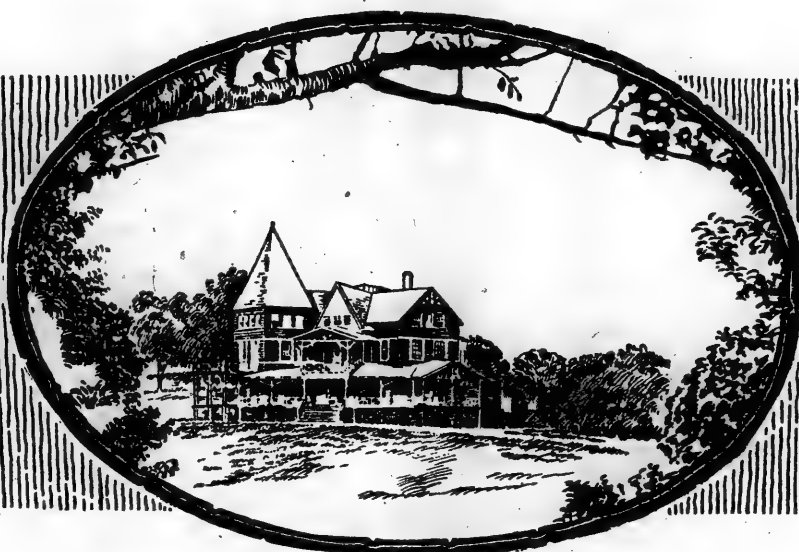
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Preston Park Lodge,
PENN.

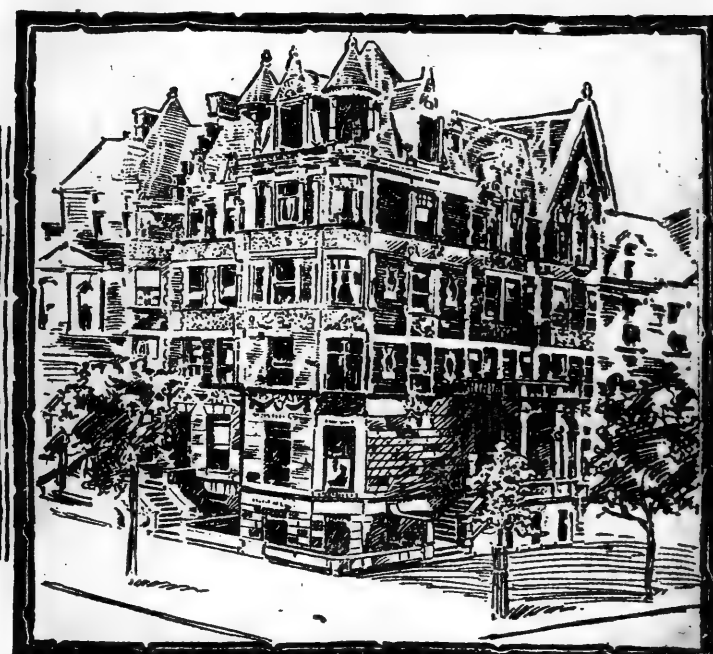


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(Four Buildings)

Northwest Corner 72nd St. and West End Ave.
New York City



BOYS' COUNTRY SCHOOL
Preston Park Lodge
Penn.



BOYS' SCHOOL

Southeast Corner 72nd St. and West End Ave.
New York City

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1919.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON SAYS BATTING POWERS OF REDS MAY PROVE TOO MUCH FOR WHITE SOX

MATTY SAYS REDS MAY FOOL EXPERTS

Famous Veteran Declares Sox Should Not Place Too Much Confidence in Cicotte.

ONE PITCHER CANNOT WIN

Cites Examples Where Stars Have Failed When Working Single-Handed in Past.

This is the first of a series of articles on the world's series written by The New York Times by Christy Mathewson, who will also describe the games as they are played.

By CHRISTY MATHEWSON.

Interest in the coming world series has now reached the point where every one is comparing the relative strength of the clubs. The dopsters are searching through the records of the Reds and White Sox like a race-gear goes through the past performance, and it seems to be the general opinion that the issue is to be fought out on the basis of air-tight pitching on the part of Chicago against a strong attack on the part of Cincinnati.

From some of the discussions I have listened to, one might imagine that Kid Gleason had only to send Eddie Cicotte out to the box to face the Reds longed in the top of the game, and then wait for the batsmen in the lead line-up to fan the air and go down to defeat.

There is no question but what Cicotte will be a powerful factor in the series. Though he is an old hand and well past the age when most pitchers are at their best, he seems to have defied Father Time with remarkable success. His record in the past few years has been so good that it is not surprising to find him in the position of a "one man show" in the eyes of the fans.

However, it has been my experience that a pitcher who is too good for his own good is a liability. The Reds have had some pitchers who have been too good for their own good. In the World Series of 1905, for example, they had a pitcher who was so good that he was too good for his own good.

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Managers and Players of the Cincinnati Reds and Chicago White Sox, Which Will Battle for World's Championship.

BOTH CLUBS HAVE BATTING STRENGTH

Heavy Hitters on Reds and Sox Will Worry Pitchers, Declares Billy Evans.

BOTH TEAMS ARE STRONG

Famous Umpire Sees No Weakness in Lineup of Either World's Series Contenders.

This is the eighth of a series of articles in which Billy Evans, noted not only as an umpire but as an expert analyst and student of baseball, is discussing for The New York Times the world's series contenders and their relative chances of success.

By BILLY EVANS, American League Umpire.

Runs win ball games, and runs are usually made through the medium of base hits. It is pretty generally agreed that the pitching in the coming world's series will be better than the average. That means that the rival batters will have their hands full. Looking over the array of pitching talent on each side it becomes apparent that the batters will face a bit of every kind of pitching. There will be left and right handers, straight-away pitchers who depend for success on a fast ball and a curve, and trick pitchers who resort to the spit ball, shine ball, and other freak deliveries that have become so popular during the past few years.

Will the star array of pitching talent be able to hold the hitters? As the games will be low score affairs, or will the hitters have enough of the edge to prove the determining factor? That question can be correctly answered only when the series is a thing of the past. Despite the fact that each club has aces pitchers who boast of enviable records, I am inclined to believe they will have their hands full in proving the hitters in check. A study of the Chicago and Cincinnati lineups shows some very interesting facts from a batting standpoint.

Pitchers Fear Them.

The Chicago White Sox are a ball club that any pitcher need fear. From the top of the line-up to even the pitcher the club is very dangerous at the bat. It is a team with a punch, and that punch is liable to originate with any set of players in the lineup. It is a ball club prone to hit one big home run, and it is a club with such confidence in itself that, regardless of how far the opposition has pitched, it is always looking for that big inning, which, it feels sure will change the result of the game.

I have umpired in a score of ball games during the summer in which the White Sox have come from behind and put over a victory when defeat seemed to be certain. In the fact, in a number of these games the winning runs have not been started until the seventh, eighth, or ninth inning. It is, consequently, in the vocabulary of the White Sox.

There is Nemo Leibold, the lead-off man of the Sox, because of his speed. Last year, he was the only player to hit a home run in the first inning. He is a club with such confidence in itself that, regardless of how far the opposition has pitched, it is always looking for that big inning, which, it feels sure will change the result of the game.

Following Leibold is Eddie Collins, a power master who has a working knowledge of the hit-and-run, and a man who hits at mightily few bad balls. Pitchers knowing the ability of Collins at the bat always try their best to make him hit a home run. In a great many cases the pitcher will throw a ball to the batter, although his sole intention may be to get him out. Collins, however, is a very dangerous hitter, and he is a very dangerous hitter.

Next in order comes the wrecking trio of Jackson, Felsch, and Gandil. Jackson is a power hitter, and he is a very dangerous hitter. Felsch is a power hitter, and he is a very dangerous hitter. Gandil is a power hitter, and he is a very dangerous hitter.

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COLLINS TOPS ALL FOR SERIES WORK

Eddie Has Led in Hitting, Scoring, and Base Stealing During Big Games.

Any player who can show a batting average of .300 for twenty-six world's series games, who has twenty-one errors in this long stretch, and can claim the added distinction of having led both teams in base running during three series and who has been named the greatest world series player in the history of baseball.

His name is Eddie Collins, Captain and second baseman of the Chicago White Sox, who will represent the American League in the 1919 tussle with the Cincinnati Reds. Collins is great in his profession even without a set of cold figures to prove it, but the figures and facts testify to his greatness.

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"EXPECT HARD FIGHT IN SERIES"—GLEASON

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the Cincinnati Reds will give us a hard fight," said William (Kid) Gleason, manager of the White Sox. "I know that Pat Moran is leading a well-balanced team. To win the National League pennant this year the Reds had to be a strong club defensively as well as a hard-hitting team. But we had to have something to win the American League championship. I think we experienced stiffer competition in our league than we did in the National League. I expect the White Sox to win. I have great confidence in my players. They should be able to make a commendable showing in the world's series."

"I admit that I am superstitious about making predictions. I will not say that I expect the White Sox to win. I have great confidence in my players. They should be able to make a commendable showing in the world's series."

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HOW REGULARS OF WHITE SOX AND REDS COMPARE IN OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE PLAY.

Player	G.	A.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	S.B.	Avg.	Errors
Schall, Chicago	120	393	64	111	8	4	0	8	.282	979
Wingo, Cincinnati	125	241	69	63	12	7	0	1	.261	871
Harden, Cincinnati	73	212	16	45	6	3	1	4	.212	361
Gandil, Chicago	111	329	43	124	22	10	1	13	.293	597
Daubert, Cincinnati	136	521	76	142	10	12	2	11	.273	562
E. Collins, Chicago	134	399	47	100	19	6	4	20	.319	578
Rath, Cincinnati	134	320	75	138	14	1	1	17	.263	867
Hibber, Chicago	115	329	47	100	19	6	4	20	.319	578
Kopf, Cincinnati	132	498	51	133	19	5	0	19	.270	946
Weaver, Chicago	136	399	47	100	19	6	4	20	.319	578
Groh, Cincinnati	120	440	79	135	17	11	5	21	.267	870
Jackson, Chicago	136	511	79	170	31	13	7	11	.356	868
Duncan, Cincinnati	127	339	47	100	19	6	4	20	.319	578
Felsch, Chicago	134	404	48	138	20	12	6	20	.272	937
Roush, Cincinnati	129	400	68	138	20	12	6	20	.272	937
Neale, Cincinnati	119	427	57	123	16	2	0	17	.306	858
Leibold, Chicago	119	427	57	123	16	2	0	17	.306	858
Neale, Cincinnati	119	427	57	123	16	2	0	17	.306	858

These records include all games played up to Thursday, Sept. 25.

"WE ARE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY"—MORAN

Special to The New York Times. CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—"We are confident, but not overconfident," said Manager Pat Moran of the National League champion Reds, when asked for an opinion on the outlook for his team in the coming world's series. "It has never been my habit to make any predictions on events of this kind, even on single games of ball. The record of the Reds, however, speaks pretty well for itself."

"The boys won the pennant by defeating the Giants, their nearest rivals, in the last three series between the two teams. They took the lead from the Giants on Aug. 1 and never relinquished it. Two weeks later the Reds won four out of six from the Chicago White Sox, and finally they clinched the flag by taking two straight here a couple of weeks ago."

"All through the season it has been the record of this club to play its best ball in the crises. Nearly all of the poor games the team has played have been against the second division clubs. This spirit and this ability to rise to the occasion in the pinch gives me much confidence in our chances."

"I know that Kid Gleason is handling a formidable club and one which will give us a hard battle. But the Reds have never fallen down when called on to exert themselves to the limit, and I see no reason why they should do so at the end of the season."

"The team is in excellent condition for the coming series. We have been greatly bothered with Young Schreiber, who has been playing more than two weeks, but he thinks he will be able to start the series. We should miss him if he should hurt his finger again and have to be taken out. But he has a capable substitute in Young Schreiber, who has been playing fine ball at third base."

"I shall start in the series. I will have five or six ready, and any one of them is likely to turn in a competent game. Our infield has been standing up well, and the addition of Pat Duncan to our outfield makes us look stronger both on the offense and the defense."

"Only say that we will not be beaten until they have taken five games from us."

RED SUPPORTERS WORRIED, CHANCE IS NONCOMMITTAL.

Will Daubert and Neale Be Able to Emerge from Batting Slump? Morale Will Decide World's Series Issue, Says Old Cub Leader.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—With the great series with the Chicago White Sox so closely impending, supporters of the Cincinnati team are spending some measure of their time in worrying as to whether Jake Daubert and Greasy Neale of the Reds will recover from the batting slump in which they were plunged during the latter part of the season. The fate of the local team may depend upon the hitting of these two men, and so it is a matter of very great importance that they should be able to get back into the batting order.

Daubert and Neale have been weak during the season for several weeks. Both are likely to be in the batting order, but their batting averages, and it may be a matter of very great importance that they should be able to get back into the batting order.

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WHITEMAN PICKS WHITE SOX.

George Whitehead, the Toronto left fielder, who while with the Boston Red Sox last season was the hero of the world's series between the Hub club and the Chicago Cubs, picks the Chicago White Sox to win the coming series with the Reds. "I'll bet my money on the Sox," he says. "They're what we ball players call a 'money team.' They have been through the mill and know what is expected of them. The experience will stand them in good stead when they meet the Reds."

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SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT.

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Cravath and Cobb Setting Pace

John, New York	3	333	Perry, Philadelphia	4	17	189
John, Philadelphia	5	17	333	Noyes, Philadelphia, Cal.	1	5
John, N. Y. Phila.	3	17	333	Zachary, Washington	1	5
John, St. Louis, Phila.	3	7	330	Davenport	2	11
John, Philadelphia	3	12	294	Craft, Washington	0	0
John, Boston	5	13	294	Gray, Philadelphia	0	0
John, E. Ky., Bos., Phil.	5	10	231	Keary, St. Louis	0	0

LUCILLITE CAMTERS TO EASY VICTORY IN EDGEMERE HANDICAP ON AQUEDUCT RACE TRACK

LUCILLITE SPEEDS TO EASY VICTORY

Wins Edgemere Handicap in Hollow Fashion Over Corn Tassel and Nutcracker.

BARKIE CAPTURES JUMPS

Finishes First in Queensboro Handicap—Indiscretion Breaks Winning Streak of the Favorites.

Sam C. Hildreth's great racer Lucillite went to the post yesterday in the Edgemere Handicap, which was the feature on the closing day at Aqueduct, with practically no competition, so that all he could do was to demonstrate to a crowd of 20,000 how fast and gracefully he could fly over the mile and a furlong course, and lead to the imagination by just how much he would have defeated some of the best horses one might think of. He had only his own staminate, Corn Tassel, and W. N. Coe's Nutcracker against him, and it was merely a gallop for him to win. Corn Tassel showed good enough to defeat Nutcracker by five lengths.

Lucillite was a prohibitive 1 to 20 choice, while Nutcracker was quoted at 15 to 1 and as good as 8 to 3 for second, with the result that there was practically no speculation on the contest. But Lucillite did give the crowd a fine exhibition of his speed, which lacked nothing but the thrills which come with having a more closely contested race. He quite easily convinced those present that they were looking at the greatest race horse in America.

A week ago, when opposed by Corn Tassel and Nutcracker, Lucillite had covered the distance in 1:44.4, or just two-fifths of a second slower than the track record for the distance. On that day he had what promised to be rather a close race, but he had not previously demonstrated his great ability over a distance of more than a mile. Yesterday he ran the race in 1:40.0, and could have done better, no doubt, had he been pressed at any time. But Nutcracker had declared to win with Lucillite, and the race was a foregone conclusion when it was over. Lucillite had been left in the lurch some- what.

Just how much Lucillite has been raised in the opinion of shrewd racing men, including handicapper W. S. Vossburgh, is shown by the fact that he had been assigned to the various horses eligible for the event. Among these were Nutcracker, Barker, both of whom were not long ago were ranked as the two leaders of the handicap division. Barker, who had won the handicap twice, both to have an advantage of five pounds over Lucillite, and for two years now, Lucillite has been the top weight horse in Mr. Vossburgh's opinion, and he has been assigned to him.

Lucillite, who was from the barrier to a lead of two lengths at the start, and as on the occasion a week ago, he went through the back stretch as if possessed of a magic wand, and he went to the ground. Corn Tassel was ploughing through the dirt, closely followed by Barker, who was trailing Lucillite under restraint at the end of the back stretch. Barker came up slightly going around the turn. Nutcracker had made an attempt to break away from Barker, but Corn Tassel was full of running and maintained his position.

Lucillite was in the final furlong so that Corn Tassel came up within a length. Nutcracker, who had been beaten over more than five lengths and a furlong had not made a move in the middle of the race came down to the wire galloping.

Not all of yesterday's racing was so one-sided as the feature event. At least four of the six contests provided keen competition. The first race, the Queensboro Handicap, which was a half-mile, in a six and a half furlong sprint, in which he took the measure of Trophy and Jynette, among others, in a field of eleven starters. Right from the start Lucillite was in the lead, and he drew away from the others at the first turn, he was five lengths in front of his nearest rival.

Turning into the stretch the others in the field began to close in on him, and Barker, who had been running far back, came through on the inside to get to the line. Barker, who had been running far back, came through on the inside to get to the line. Barker, who had been running far back, came through on the inside to get to the line.

Both Barker and Barker were favorites, and with the success of the Aqueduct hand, it was time for an outsider to win, and one did in the third race. This was the race for two-year-olds, which was won by R. L. Gerry's Indiscretion, which defeated the favorite, Corn Tassel, by a length. Indiscretion, who had been well fancied, failed to show much speed and was never in the lead.

Indiscretion's race by two lengths, followed the pace of Forcible, who was winning the race for two-year-olds, which was won by R. L. Gerry's Indiscretion, which defeated the favorite, Corn Tassel, by a length. Indiscretion, who had been well fancied, failed to show much speed and was never in the lead.

J. P. Cobb's Tenors Bon took advantage of a concession in the weights to capture the Waterbury Handicap, for all ages, which was the fifth race on the card. Tenors Bon had been running close up to victory and threatening to score brackets against such company for some time, and this race found him at the top. He defeated Corn Tassel, W. N. Coe's Nutcracker, Panaman, and Jynette.

Tenors was a test over a mile route. Panaman had all the early speed in the race and went to the front at once, but Barker, who had been running close to the pace and was with striking distance right into the stretch. There the weight which he carried proved to be a handicap, and he was beaten by Tenors Bon. Barker was a test over a mile route. Panaman had all the early speed in the race and went to the front at once, but Barker, who had been running close to the pace and was with striking distance right into the stretch. There the weight which he carried proved to be a handicap, and he was beaten by Tenors Bon.

Thirteen maiden two-year-olds went to the post in the final event, at five furlongs, and the victory was won by W. N. Coe's Ramble Rose, which ran second and third respectively. Frank S. Derby's Floriana, which had raced but twice before, was reported to be a very close third in this race, and after opening at 50 to 1, was played well enough to be reported that this filly had nearly equalled the track record in her early

workouts and that she had a world of speed. She was a half sister to Lucillite, and she had a world of speed. She was a half sister to Lucillite, and she had a world of speed. She was a half sister to Lucillite, and she had a world of speed.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six and a half furlongs. Lucillite, 114, won; Corn Tassel, 110, second; Nutcracker, 106, third. Time, 1:40.0.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

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Twelfth RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Thirteenth RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Fourteenth RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Fifteenth RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

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Eighteenth RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

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Twentieth RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Twenty-first RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Twenty-second RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$500. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

MEADOWBROOK FOUR WINS POLO TITLE

Captures Open Championship of America by Defeating Cooperstown, 5 Goals to 4.

BATTLE IS HARD FOUGHT

Great Crowd at Philadelphia Country Club Is Thrilled by Spectacular Plays in Contest.

Special to The New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Superbly mounted, outdriving and outstriking their opponents by a slight margin, the perennial Meadow Brook quartet, F. S. Prince, Jr., J. W. Webb, F. S. Vonstad, and Devereux Milburn, won the open polo championship of America this afternoon on the oval of the Philadelphia Country Club by defeating Cooperstown, 5 to 4.

The game was a tense, close, and spectacular contest, abounding in wonderful plays, long, furious charges, short, quick sprints, expert shots, and strategic plays. The victors clearly earned their triumph and trophy.

An ideal day helped to make the game the crowning event of a fortnight's tournament, which was a fine exhibition of polo, and sport event combined. The game was a fine exhibition of polo, and sport event combined.

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JOCKEY SHUTTLINGER DIES.

Succumbs to Injuries Sustained at Havre de Grace Track.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 27.—Jockey Andrew Shuttlinger, who was badly injured in the sixth race here yesterday, in which Jockey Phil Musgrave lost his life, died today in the Havre de Grace Hospital.

Shuttlinger was a veteran rider, and had been on the Metropolitan circuit all season up to the time racing began here. He was married, and leaves a wife and one child. He made his home at Laurel, Md.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Lucillite, 114, won; Corn Tassel, 110, second; Nutcracker, 106, third. Time, 1:40.0.

SECOND RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

THIRD RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

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TENTH RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Eleventh RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Twelfth RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Thirteenth RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Fourteenth RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

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Seventeenth RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Eighteenth RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Nineteenth RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

Twentieth RACE—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse \$100. Six furlongs. Corn Tassel, 110, won; Nutcracker, 106, second; Indiscretion, 102, third. Time, 1:44.4.

SHAW SCORES TOUCHDOWN.

Columbia Ushers in Gridiron Year with a Practice Game.

Fred Dawson's two picked teams, "X" and "Y," clashed yesterday afternoon on South Field and gave several hundred Columbia undergraduates their first taste of football this year. A single touchdown, by Charlie Shaw, after a long run, around left end, in the first quarter, gave Team "X" a lead that held until the final whistle.

Shaw's run was the end of a steady march down the field in which "Scrap" Cananary, who rejoined the squad in quick dashes around the ends, and through the line, Cananary's offensive work featured the game, and Scott starred for the losers.

AMHERST BEATS BOWDOIN.

Drop Kick from 20-Yard Line Brings 3 to 0 Victory.

Special to The New York Times. AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 27.—In the first game of the season Amherst defeated Bowdoin in a football game by the score of 3 to 0, a drop kick by Zink from the twenty-yard line turning the trick in the fourth period.

Amherst received the kickoff in the second half, but was forced to kick several times. The third period ended with Amherst's ball on Bowdoin's thirty-yard line, where Phillips was stopped after a long and hard run.

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CUGDEL IS A WINNER.

Defeats Exterminator by Half a Length in Havre de Grace Race.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 27.—Commander J. K. L. Ross's Cugdel, running at his best form, once more took the measure of Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Exterminator in the Havre de Grace Handicap at a mile and a furlong here today, and avenged himself for his defeat by this same horse a week ago.

Cugdel won by half a length, but was extended to gain the victory and was in receipt of an excellent ride by Jockey Johnny Loftus.

Shaw's run was the end of a steady march down the field in which "Scrap" Cananary, who rejoined the squad in quick dashes around the ends, and through the line, Cananary's offensive work featured the game, and Scott starred for the losers.

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THE TONIC TANG OF AUTUMN

The Autumn Air is heavy with a sharp sweet wine—Hillside and Valley flaunts a carnival of color—A mist is on the meadow—and the frosty nights are glorious and cold.

MOTING COATS of fleecy comfort.

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BUICK 1918 H-45
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BUICK 1918 H-47
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RAY IS BEATEN BY MIKE DEVANEY IN SIX FURLONG RACE

JOIE RAY BEATEN BY MIKE DEVANEY

Falls by 1-2-5 Seconds to Equal Conneff's Mark for Three-quarters of a Mile.

CHICAGO RUNNER OFF FORM

Proves Not Up to His Best Effort in Attack Upon Record-N. Y. A. C. Games at Travers Island.

Joe W. Ray of the Illinois A. C. national half-mile and mile running champion, failed yesterday in his attempt to erase the existing record for the three-quarter mile run, at the 103d games of the New York A. C. at Travers Island, and suffered an unexpected defeat into the bargain.

The strong-limbed little Westerner, running his most disappointing race of the season, was beaten by Mike Devaney, a local runner, in a one-mile bicycle match, best two out of three heats, for a purse of \$100. The race was won by Devaney, who rode in an Australian pursuit race, and it was expected that he would be able to carry off the prize money.

At the recent show the entries were 870, considered a remarkable number under the conditions. The committee in charge, feeling that the entries would be small, had reduced the number of classes from nine to four. The officials' statement, however, was that the entries were in the four classes, and the class of those hunters was very good.

The attendance was large, although not as cosmopolitan as before the war. German and Austrian buyers were absent, but there were many English and French experts present.

Before the war, the average entries were 100. At the recent show the entries were 870, considered a remarkable number under the conditions. The committee in charge, feeling that the entries would be small, had reduced the number of classes from nine to four. The officials' statement, however, was that the entries were in the four classes, and the class of those hunters was very good.

The Dublin correspondent of The London Times, in commenting on this show, writes: "The show was a very good one, and the entries were in the four classes, and the class of those hunters was very good."

There are various explanations of this success. One is that the Irish in their enthusiasm for their wit, have been able to attract a large number of visitors. Another is that the show was held at a time when the weather was very good.

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RAY TO RUN IN NEWARK.

Illinois Crack to Meet Sellers, Devaney, and Baker Today.

Joe Ray, the Illinois A. C. champion runner, will compete in a special half-mile run at the Velodrome in Newark this afternoon against three of the best half-mile runners in the world—Jack Sellers, New York A. C.; Homer Baker, Glenview A. C.; and Mike Devaney, Millrose A. C.

After the half-mile race is decided, Frank Kramer and Ray Eaton will compete in a one-mile bicycle match, best two out of three heats, for a purse of \$100. The race will be held at the Velodrome in Newark.

At the recent show the entries were 870, considered a remarkable number under the conditions. The committee in charge, feeling that the entries would be small, had reduced the number of classes from nine to four. The officials' statement, however, was that the entries were in the four classes, and the class of those hunters was very good.

The attendance was large, although not as cosmopolitan as before the war. German and Austrian buyers were absent, but there were many English and French experts present.

Before the war, the average entries were 100. At the recent show the entries were 870, considered a remarkable number under the conditions. The committee in charge, feeling that the entries would be small, had reduced the number of classes from nine to four. The officials' statement, however, was that the entries were in the four classes, and the class of those hunters was very good.

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INDOOR ATHLETICS SOON TO FLOURISH

A. A. U. Officials Predict the Greatest Winter Season in History of the Sport.

MEETS WILL BE PLENTIFUL

Disposition of National Championships in Doubt—N. Y. A. C. to Resume Pre-War Activities.

With the New York A. C. Fall games, the closing fixture of the local outdoor track and field season, a thing of the past, athletes will hang up their spiked shoes and give their attention to what is expected to be the greatest indoor athletic season in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union. The time is short now before the local armories will be transformed into athletic centres, where the competitors in track and field events will struggle as keenly on the board floors as they did on nature's ground during the Spring and Summer. Outdoor activities for the remainder of the year, or rather, during the cold months, will be confined to road running, and hill and dale events. The sprinters, middle-distance runners, and field performers will renew their prize-seeking industries indoors.

At local A. A. U. headquarters officials are predicting one of the greatest seasons in history. The tremendous general revival in sports, the increased interest, and the increased number of competitors, all direct outgrowths of the war, will make the indoor season a total equivalent to the outdoor season. As yet but a few dates have been set for the season. The first of these will be the New York A. C. season, which will be held at the Madison Square Garden. The second will be the American Athletic Union season, which will be held at the Madison Square Garden. The third will be the American Athletic Union season, which will be held at the Madison Square Garden.

These dates represent only the applications that have been received for sanctions up to yesterday. The A. A. U. officials are expecting the usual influx of important meets, with a number of additional ones. The New York A. C. will return to indoor promotion, after two seasons' absence. In this time the local high schools, which were discarded, and in their places there were conducted games in which the army and navy, and the various military and naval organizations, were the principal competitors. With the Winter Games established in athletic supremacy, however, the club and individual athletes will return to the field this season. Other anticipated fixtures are the National Championships, which will be held at the Madison Square Garden. The National Championships will be held at the Madison Square Garden. The National Championships will be held at the Madison Square Garden.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH

AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE

EST. OF HENRY BATHMAN, DEC'D.

Frederick Vanderhulst, Esq., Executor, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

118 Hillside Ave. & 2 Vacant Plots Adjoining

Two and one-half story brick dwelling on plot size 50x127.6. Two vacant plots adjoining, size 50x127.6 and 50x127.6. Short distance from Dykeman St. subway station. To be sold in three parcels.

Troy & Hoaninger, Esqs., Attys., 5 Beekman St., N. Y. C.

ABSOLUTE SALE

E. S. Summit Ave., 125 Ft. N. of W. 162d St.
LARGE VACANT PLOT READY FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT WITH HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS AND STORES. SIZE 50x100.
Richard Kelly, Esq., Atty., 23 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ESTATE SALES

ESTATE OF CHARLES T. WILLY, DEC'D.
N. S. 141st St. 50 ft. of Beekman Ave. S. E. cor. Beek Ter. & Crumrine Av.
Large vacant plot, ready for improvement. Suitable for improvement with high class apartments; also 51x100.
De Forrest Bros., Attys., 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.

EST. JOHN G. CUGSTON,

551 W. 44th St.

(Bet. 10th and 11th Aves.)

Four story brick tenement; size 25x100.

John T. Dooling, Esq., Atty.,

27 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

EST. CLEMENS J. KRACHT, DEC'D.

Richmond Hill, L. I.

Two large plots, one improved with

15 room frame building, on Metropolitan

Av. and 125th St.; "L" station at

125th St. and Jamaica Av., few blocks

from property; size 300x200 irreg.

125x112x112 irreg. 23x100x100 irreg.

Michael J. Horan, Esq., Atty.,

236 Broadway, N. Y. C.

EST. HENRY F. HAMILTON, DEC'D.

Kensington, L. I.

Vacant corner plot in Kensington

Park, Great Neck, at corner of Park

and Nassau roads, near station and

stores; size 101.2x252.2x252.2 irreg.

Taylor, Knowles & Hack, Attys.,

165 Broadway, N. Y. C.

EST. MICHAEL SWICK, DEC'D.

327 and 329 West 43d St.

(Between 8th and 9th Aves.)

One 4 and one 5 story brick tenements;

size 25x100; each to be sold separately.

Joe M. A. Swick, Esq., Exr.,

240 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.

VOLUNTARY SALES

328 West 84th St.

(Near Riverside Drive)

Three story and basement brick

private dwelling; size 17x102.2.

Cipriano Andrade, Jr., Esq., Atty.,

52 Vanderbilt Ave., N. Y. C.

16 East 37th St.

(Between 5th and Madison Aves.)

Four story and basement brick pri-

vate dwelling; size 25x93.6.

Appleton L. Clark, Esq., Atty.,

40 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Rockville Centre, L. I.

Two and one-half story frame dwell-

ing, known as 8 Lower Lincoln Av.

Oceanside, adjoining Rockville Centre;

size 40x112 irreg. and vacant plot ad-

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The property is situated on the South Side of Long Island, 35 minutes run-
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ABOUT A MILE FROM GREAT SOUTH BAY

with a canal running to and adjoining the property.
Here are located many handsome all-year homes with 15 more in course of
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1000 to 1500 Choice Building Lots

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Lots high and contain all improvements—electric light, gas, water, sewer,
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TERMS OF SALE—10% down on day of sale, 40% on delivery of deed, 50% on
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FREE TITLE POLICIES BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY—FOR INSPECTION OF PROPERTY,
visit it Sunday, 10-28-19, 10-29-19, 10-30-19, 1-10-20, 1-10-20 and 2-10-20.
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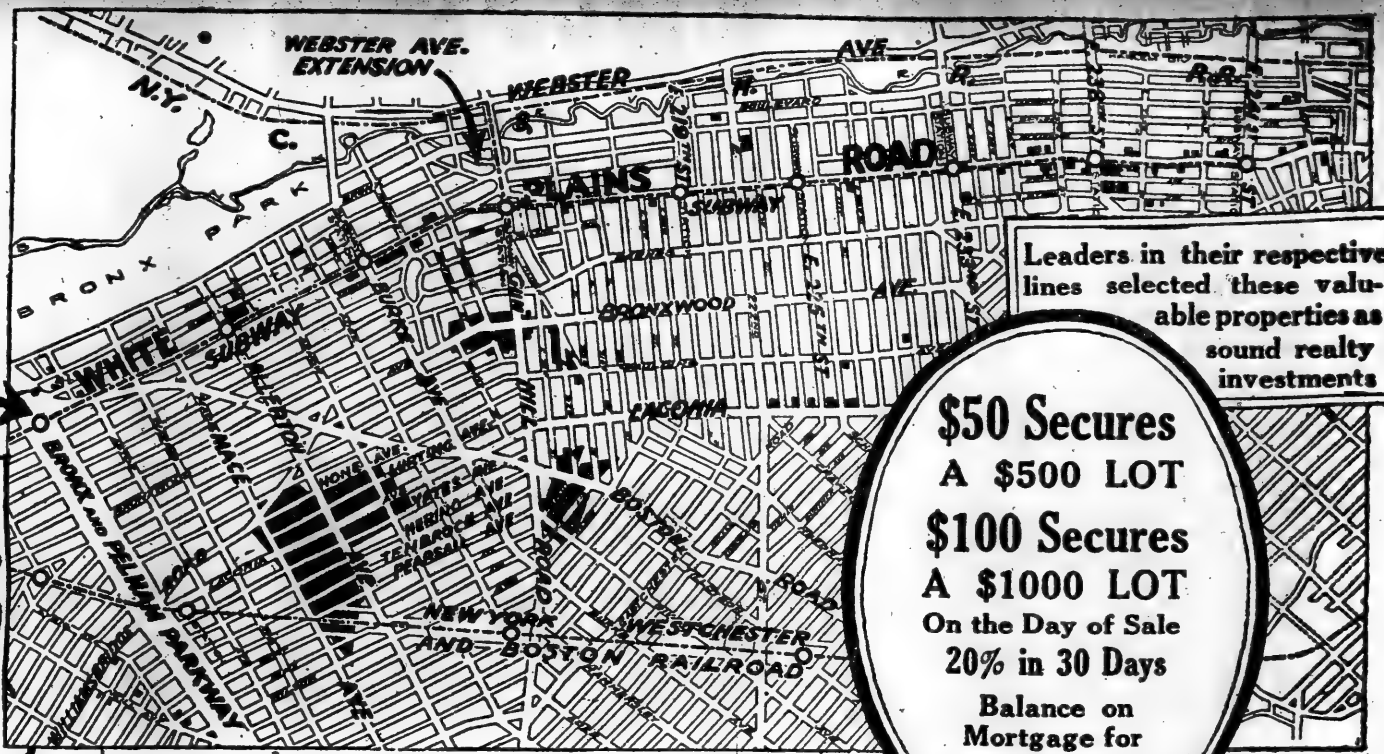
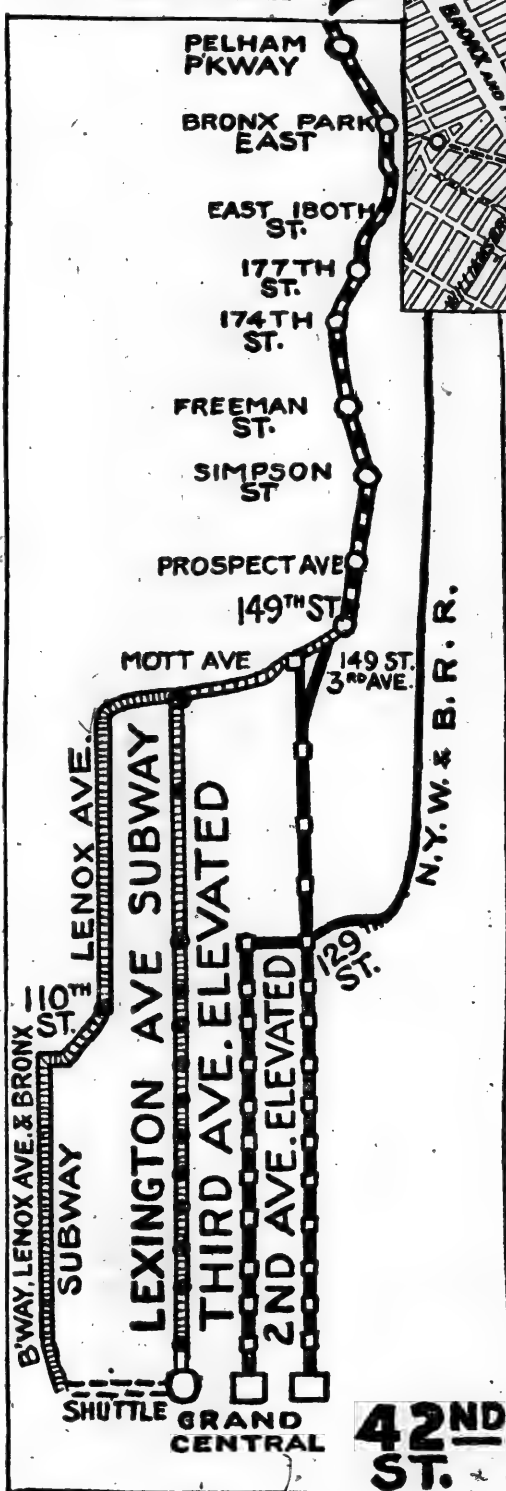
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**Absolute
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AND BUY
1000 BRONX LOTS
To be Sold Separately
**Next Tuesday
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At 1 P. M.
In Real Estate Sales Room
14-16 VESEY STREET



Leaders in their respective
lines selected these valu-
able properties as
sound realty
investments

**\$50 Secures
A \$500 LOT
\$100 Secures
A \$1000 LOT**
On the Day of Sale
20% in 30 Days
Balance on
Mortgage for
3 Years

Study This Map

and decide for yourself what it may mean to OWN A LOT ON or adjacent to

WHITE PLAINS ROAD

"The Broadway of The Bronx"

Directly on and adjacent to

White Plains Road Subway

The N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. and the Webster Ave. Extension

in and near such important stations, streets and thoroughfares as The Bronx and Pelham Park-
way, Williamsbridge Road, Boston Road, Eastchester Ave., Bronx Boulevard, Baychester
Ave., Mace Ave., Allerton Ave., Gun Hill Road, Burke Ave., 219th St., 225th St., 238th St.,
241st St., Bronxwood, Laconia, Carpenter, Hone, Lurting, Paulding, Yates, Tenbroeck, Pear-
sall, Lydig, Neill, Byron, Barnes and other streets and avenues, between The Bronx and Pel-
ham Parkway and East 243d St., in one of the oldest established residential and most prom-
ising business sections of The Bronx.

I Want You to study this map and the separate properties indicated thereon just as
I did before I selected this from a large number of important offerings, to be my next big
lot sale.

Remember that White Plains Road is the "BROADWAY OF THE BRONX,"
Where business is already established, and where a big apartment building movement is an eventuality to
be expected in the immediate future—

Remember Also that some of the City's best known and most able real estate experts helped to select
these properties. A number of these gentlemen have since died. The properties shown on the above map
are to be sold by the original holders and

20 Estates in Liquidation (For account of Sound Realty Co.)

1000 BRONX LOTS on and adjacent to the
WHITE PLAINS ROAD SUBWAY

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policies Free of Charge

Buy a Lot at This Sale

Next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Send for Bookmap

31 Nassau St.

N. Y. C.

Tel. Rector 6500

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HELP WANTED - M-F

SALESMEN.

The company which is inserting this advertisement manufactures a standard and diverse line of quality rubber products. It is known for the fairness and squareness of its business policies the world over. The line is well known and well established and our men are identified by the name of the firm wherever they call. This does not mean, however, that we can

and who are business givers. Otherwise it would be impossible to maintain our position against competition and get the increase in sales which our ability to satisfy the market justifies.

At the present time because of promotion from our sales territories, and increase in force, we will need before the end of the year a number of new salesmen. We are prepared at the present time to hire for training two

We are prepared to pay a straight salary only and want men who are looking for a permanent connection. Loyalty and ability are recognized by increases in salary and by promotion to greater responsibilities.

In reply to this advertisement, we will expect you to sell yourself. We

information which you desire to offer as that which is of value to the advertiser. Interview. No letters will be accepted which do not indicate that the man is of a business calibre such as we have outlined above, and are not complete in any essential detail. Interviews with those who seem fitted will be arranged the latter part of this week or the early part of next.

It is necessary for us to place this advertisement blind for reasons which are plain to the type of men we are

believe in blind ads generally, you are all the more likely to be the type of man we want. All replies will be held in strict confidence.

Address your replies to G 33 Times.

SALESMEN AND MANAGERS.

Went five high-school men for superintendents of other States; big men are coming into our organization, resigning salaried positions to work on commission and bonus; we teach the way where it is possible to earn \$5,000-\$30,000 annually.

Our modern organization is teaching men having had no previous selling experience. We are an investment house and sell nothing but financial

mon stock. The financial institution is located on 5th Av and is a growing concern, the President of which is a banker of 27 years' experience. Other bank, men and high-grade business men are on the Board of Directors. It has the highest commercial endorsements. Call in person Monday or Tuesday. Experienced stock and bond salesmen can met exceptional proposition. See Mr. McIntire, 1 West 54th St., Room 506.

SALESMEN
and
BRANCH MANAGERS.

The opening of several branch offices in New York, Brooklyn, New England and New Jersey by a Wall Street house prompts us in advertising for salesmen who can develop quickly into managers. Men with good personality between

depend-paying securities. We give the right kind of support to our salesmen, training them in a business that will pay a commission income of \$100 to \$200 weekly, while developing into managers. The income will range from \$500 to \$5000 weekly to capable managers. This is a genuine opportunity for men who are in earnest. Write, giving us some information about yourself, and we will arrange for conference.

SALESMEN, HIGH GRADE.
We have two exceptionally good openings in our sales department for two high grade salesmen and business men capable of selling big executives; work in connection with developing territory in the sale of the Factory Management Course and Service; this is a

ons as a means of developing their
 ambitious employees for executive posi-
 tions; liberal commission basis; men re-
 quired must be able to make \$5,000 or
 more where others are doing it; call for
 interview with sales manager between
 and 4.

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION INSTITUTE.
 15 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN OR SALESMANAGER
by old established New York plumbers' specialty company which has covered the U. S. A. and Canada for 25 years, who can develop into an assistant director of sales. Experienced in plumbing field not essential as we have school for teaching salesman our line. To prepare and qualify for position it will be necessary covering regular salesman territory to become adapted to company methods and trade policies. Top salary paid through sales record in SW. U.S.A.

Applicants 32 to 40—married, with
house—no employment but seeking ad-
vancement. Past record must bear
fullest investigation. Answers treated
strictly confidential. State positively
age, religion, and experience. Salary
and commission consistent with
position. H. K., 217 Times.

SITIONS WILL MEAN FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE FOR LIFE. OUR SALESMEN COMMISSION PROPOSITION IS THE MOST PROFITABLE INSURANCE MEN CAN MAKE. WE EMPLOY ONLY QUALITY SALESMEN. WE TRAIN THEM TO WORK INTELLIGENTLY WITH DETERMINATION TO OBTAIN RESULTS. WE INSTRUCT AND DEMONSTRATE TO SALESMEN HOW TO CLOSE FIRST INTERVIEW. OUR METHOD LIES WORKS POSITIVELY AND ACHIEVES PERMANENT, PROFITABLE ASSOCIATION. A FRANK DESCRIPTION OF

APPOINTMENT.
LESSEN—The New York Times' Washington Bureau Department has an opening for a salesman; experience in selling books essential; must have all appearance, personality, and character; these men are added to follow up inquiries received from the public and circulating campaign literature on commission basis. Call between 10 and 12 a. m., any morning this week 215 West 42d St., New York City. Ask for Mr. West.

LESMAN.—A top-notch security salesman with clean record and capable of earning over \$100 a week for himself; he can work; permanent; city and suburban commission basis; a man big enough for promotion to management. Call RW7. Court St., Brooklyn.

LESMAN wanted; factory rebuilds the

assigned men who can produce; only letters need apply. **ARMSTRONG**
CO., Inc., 215 West 60th St., N. Y.
LEHMAN, **TOULON** **SMITH**
 men received the services of a private
 in city town; **ARMSTRONG**, **CO.**
 of **ARMSTRONG**, **CO.** **ARMSTRONG**, **CO.**

HELP WANTED—Male.
Party wants an agent Mrs.

Men of ability with contacts to sell in the U. S. and foreign. Opportunity for high salary; liberal commission; 100% time. **SALESMEN** to sell established oil company, paying monthly dividends; salary \$1000.00; commission 10%. **SALESMEN** to sell U. S. and foreign. Apply Suite 403, 1416 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMAN; can sell and obtain commissions on all types of stocks, bonds, and real estate; representing a desirable issue that contains high potential. Communicate with us three times.

STOCK SALES for an 8 per cent. income. **SALESMAN** to sell stocks and bonds; commission basis. Phone Adams 4-1111; appointment. Ask for Mr. Curtis.

STOCK SALESMAN; (earnings unlimited); commission basis; good leads furnished; no experience necessary. Write to: **STOCK SALESMEN**, with telephone number; once live leads furnished; salary \$1000.00; employ 152 Nassau St. E.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION. Opportunity with large mercantile firm for man not over 40 years of age. Must be experienced in building.

SUPERINTENDENT and production of printing and binding plant; must be efficiency man, able to stimulate progress and keep proper records; experience and salary. C. E. Sheppard.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted, aged 40, large ladies' hat factory; \$500 per month; 40 hours per week; 535 E. 12th.

TABLET sugar coat, experienced, 45; steady work; \$30 and board; 1000 E. 12th.

TEACHER for small boys' boarding near city; manual training and arithmetic; 1000 E. 12th; full salary; 30 days a week.

THELMA speaks English, man, Merchants and Bankers' School, 37 East 54th St.

THELMA typewriter, 1000 E. 12th; graduate; salary reasonable. K. J. K.

TIME CLERK
Large wholesale house requires

TIRE REPAIR MATERIAL SALES TO BE MADE

On account of continued increasing business it is going to be necessary for our company, one of the large tire repair material manufacturers in the United States, to employ more men who are thoroughly familiar with the repair material.

We would prefer to hire for position men who are actually living repairs tire and are acquainted with the latest methods of repairing and equipping shops. In fact, if we could find men who have this experience we would overlook to some extent the amount of training that would be necessary.

Of course we must have men who have potential possibilities for such a position.

between the ages of 20 and 30, also require men who have had considerable work experience, not only of an inside nature. We are looking for men who are experienced in selling tire repair materials for a tire repair business. Men with good sales ties who have successfully earned their living repairing tires will be given preference. The organization where they can get not only the best training and development, but a remunerative one, according to the actual amount of work they are required to do.

In these positions we will pay straight salary, depending upon previous training and experience, and adjusted in accordance with a results plan.

In reply to this advertisement, please state in your letter your education, business experience, good references, and the type of work you have done. This advertisement is strictly confidential, and is placed by an old and established business which is treated strictly confidential.

Address replica to D-330 Times

TRAFFIC MAN.
Mercantile concern requires an man about 35 years of age, who has edge of transportation of merchandise, knowledge of international regulations, tariffs, rates, and their effect on all rates of exchange, and of carriers' liability, filling and loss through damage or overloading. He must be a resident of New York where he has had supervision of his own firm's foreign trade. He must not be of the best in letter give him credit on his own terms. He must be a native-born, responsible, energetic, and of church affiliation. E 404 Times Daily.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Leading exporters of the service of a traffic man familiar with the shipping from South and Central America to Far East. He must be of ability, initiative, and tact. Address: [redacted] and all participants, E. Times Daily.

TRANSLATOR wanted to large business. He should be a native-born, intelligent man who has had actual business experience in translating, either commercial or literary. He should be of good character, of good habits, of good appearance, nationality, experience, and age. Address: [redacted] and all participants, E. Times Daily.

TRANSLATOR, English from English, Spanish and French, vice versa, permanent position. Box 768 Times, 2nd St.

TYPIST
EXPERIENCED, RAPID UNDER OPERATOR IN THIS BUILDING, MANAGEMENT OF A LARGE ORGAND. \$10.00 TO \$12.00 PER HOUR. GOOD OPPORTUNITY. STATE FULL DUTY AND SALARY DESIRE. JESSIE L. W. P. O. BOX 78 HALL STATION.

TYPIST for addressing envelopes; finished working condition; hours: 9-5, 5 day Saturday; salary: \$48-\$60 per month; call for more information; phone number: W 631 Times (Eowat).

TYPIST; Remington machine; good; experienced; \$10.00 per hour; desired. Box K. Y., 104 Kant 14th St. P. O. Box 104.

TYPIST; book publishing house; call; salary: start \$15. P 674 Times Y.

UPOLESTARY SALESMAN
L. E. PLATT & CO.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SA
 MEN FOR THEIR UPHOLST
 DEPARTMENT: GOOD OPPOR
 TUNITY FOR THOSE WHO QUAL
 APPLY BY LETTER OR IN P
 SON AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
 FLOOR, BETWEEN 9:30 A. M.
 12 M. SPECIAL INTERVIEWS
 BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTM

VOICERS WANTED.
 GOOD PAY AND STEADY WO
 MAY BE HAD BY APPLYING
 - THE AUSTIN ORGAN CO.,
 HARTFORD, CONN.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED FOR STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICE.
Man experienced in brokerage business preferred, but would consider capable to receive attention must give complete details of past employment and references which will be treated with strictest confidence. Successful applicant will be offered excellent opportunity to work with favorably known and prominent **Address** **Times Square**
WINDOW TRIMMER and **Card Writer** for department store in New York City with advertising experience in store experience, salary \$100.00 per month.

HELP WANTED

Employment Agency
Fifty-five crisis on capital
AMERICAN
BOY-COTYME
EXCHANGE,
118 BROADWAY, (Near V.
P. HARRIS, J. J. Mc
Passion.

FUR-REMOIST EMPLOYMENTS

Below are listed a few open-
ings from our different dep'ts.

We have several hundred of
active—some which may take
time to fill.

Call and consult our Dep't.

AMERICAN—To represent im-
porting and trading interests in
and about executive—accompanied
with \$500.00 per month.

MOUNTAINS, (4)—New York
Detroit; experience in factor
mounting, systematizing; main-
tenance.

DOLL BOOKKEEPER AND
CASHIER—\$750.00 per month
plus \$25.00; 25 minutes from Grand
rty R35-64.

MCHANICAL ENGINEER—
mechanical institute; located at
Grand rty R35-64.

MCHANICAL DRAFTSMAN—
designing factory layout; Ac.;
located at Grand rty R35-64.

BOOKKEEPER—Manufacturing
concern; opportunity for a firm's
growth.

BOOKKEEPER, commercial
concern; opportunity for a firm's
growth; 1125 mo.; **BOOKKEEPER**,
commercial; 1125 mo.; **BOOK-**
KEEPER, commercial; new busi-
ness; 1300; **BOOKKEEPER**, New C.

ACCOUNTANTS, (3), C. B.
ST. CASHIER—Brokerage firm
IMPORTING AND SHIPPING CI-
TY; **RECEIVING TELLER**—Bank;
experience with export business;
\$1000.00; Act as assistant to Sug-
gestive Man—Assistant Cashier;

SUGGESTIVE MAN—As assistant
cashier; \$22 and lunch.

CASHIER—General; handle deal-
er's cash; \$18.

MINOR CLERKS, (14)—One
(1) provision house; (1) office
acquisition of printers' ink; (4)
general clerks; (9) general clerks;
chance to see de laing; (1)

[illegible][illegible]

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER
Desires position where reliability
count. G 3 Times.

ASSISTANT, physician's office
Efficient; best credentials.
T 216 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, nurse, with knowledge
of shorthand and typewriting, wants
doctor's office. T 216 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Doctor's office,
ready; refined surroundings preferred;
highest references. C 2

BOOKKEEPER
will call daily or weekly at
any of the firms within
New York; monthly trial balance
submitted. Box 790 Times
B.

SITUATIONS WANTED—
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALES MANAGER, thoroughly experienced marketing specialist, desires new op-

SALESMAN—Amenable, with ten years business experience in Latin America. Good position for South America; fluent Spanish. **Times Downtown.**

SALESMAN-EXECUTIVE—Excellent record; highest references; excellent sales manager; regularly active; high-grade connection. **V or Times.**

SALESMAN—10 years' experience food and drug line; excellent references; open for commission proposition. **Times Downtown.**

SALESMAN—Excellent real estate commercial traveling; wishes position good firm on salary and commission basis. **Times Downtown.**

SALESMAN—A high-class sales rep desires to represent manufacturer in industrial products. **Call at the Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia.**

SALESMAN, capable, trustworthy, Christian, energetic, experienced in local territory; commission preferred. **Times Downtown.**

SALESMAN, college training, experienced, ready to be placed, seeks bigger field; interview desired; references available.

SALESMAN, age 25, 6 years' experience, advertising, sales and economic reference; neat appearance. E TO

SALESMAN—experienced manager and bookkeeper, seeks position with opportunity of becoming salesman. M 474 3

SALESMAN, (M), four years' selling experience; good education, confiding, energetic, good record; best references. 51 Times

SALES MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE, experienced, energetic, capable of handling any business or any line; night invest. 51 Times

SALESMAN desires to make change; wants selling iron and steel products Eastern territory; best references; to 474 3

SALESMAN, having automobile, selling accessories to repair shops, garages, etc.

SALESMAN—Christian; American; All types of goods; traveling; staple spec. line; 10 years; Times Downtown.

SALESMAN looking for staple line opportunity in New York City or vicinity; M 426 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (emphasis on "Sales")—Good organizer; All record staple spec. line; 10 years; Times Downtown.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Good organizer. All record staple spec. line; 10 years; Times Downtown.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Good organizer. All record staple spec. line; 10 years; Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—American, accustomed to transactions flour, merchandise, real estate; 10 years; Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, tires, 10 years' experience (tabulated territory, wishes to make change); 10 years; Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Italian, university grad; speaking English, French, Spanish; 10 years; Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—covering Virginia and Pa.

SALESMAN—has Ford auto, wants to travel; salary and commission. 1222 Mainfield, N. J.

SALES—32 years married, desires position as a checker or sales etc. C 203 Times

SALESMAN—Man, age 40, well-schooled, desires position as sales agent. C 362 Times

SALESMAN now on road wants side work. C 362 Times

SALESMAN, experienced; city only; also married; commission basis. A 29 Times

SALESMAN—Young man wishes to exchange all his (anything) C new

SECRETARY.

When the war came I was secretary to a prominent business executive. I seek position with business executive initiative and ability can be developed to high degree; age 28—A 870 Times

SECRETARY.—Young man (25) desires position as secretary. C 362 Times

secretary, expert stenographer, current; familiar with stocks, bonds and commodities; excellent typewriter operator; can travel anywhere. M 584
Downtown.

SECRETARY-TYPENOTES 27 YEARS EXPERIENCE, EXCELLENT REFERENCES, FISHING PERMITS, TRAVEL, WITH EFFORTLESS ADVANCEMENT; \$30 E 714

SECRETARY, 26, experienced in office administration, desires permanent work with principal offering advancement opportunities. J. Bohman, 1429 Prospect

SECRETARIAL work, investment and correspondence, accounting or filing desired by Columbia Ave. office collector and business administrator; part time; references M 273 Times

SECRETARY-TYPENOTES, thorough, experienced, energetic, efficient, firm or individual seeking woman to assist in office work; must be commensurate to qualifications. N 15 Times

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. 8 years experience; 6 years with underwear manufacturer; 2 years with insurance agencies. W 861 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. 10 years experience; 6 years with insurance company; 4 years with Judge and Major General; corresponds to 10000. W 861 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. 10 years' railroad and public utility experience; good detail man; executive ability. W 861 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive responsible position; A1 compensable. W 861 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL, college graduate; intro ductory to meet men. 407 9th Ave. Brooklyn.

SHIPOWNERS.

An experienced shipowner is offering his management as marine or engineer or deck officer on a variety of cargo vessels, bulk and marine engines, seagoing pairs afloat or dry dock, new construction, and a variety of other types of ship operation of mercantile marine vessels. For more information, write to responsible person. W 861 Times Downtown.

[illegible]

SPECIALTY SALES MANAGER, with record desires outlet for energy; conservative policy of principals; American-born; no experience; from coal-pole to treatment; **SPRING, Box 207, City Hall Station, Springfield, Mo.**

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST (GRADE) PRACTICAL, 25, 5' 10", CA, CURATE, POSSESSING ORIGINAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE, 1940-1945, STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY to the executive who requires an stenographer, capable of taking minutes, dictation, and reports, and verbatim; thorough knowledge of slight knowledge of Spanish; French; and English; 1940-1945, experience as secretary; age 26; no experience; **SPRING, Box 207, City Hall Station, Springfield, Mo.**

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, bookkeeper, general office man, twelve years experience, completely bilingual, energetic, desires position with advancement opportunity; no salary concern; best of references; **SPRING, Box 207, City Hall Station, Springfield, Mo.**

252 Times.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, ex-
perienced, typist, rapid and accurate,
with busy executive. M 430
Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, of
experience, educated, with executive
title, working knowledge of French as
well as English, with busy prog-
ram. E 742 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, (21,) high school
graduate, three years' experience; rap-
id and accurate; bookkeeping; Christian; \$30. M 440
Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, young man, 28
school graduate, 4 years' experience;
typist, business, competent
writer and typist; desires position
at once.
STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT
able to execute 200 lines
experience; sales and ad-
vertising work; pleasant and
facturing line. Phone Fordham
3-1111.

STENOGRAPHER-ACCOUNTANT
 Preferably O. P. A. firm; Christian
 married; ex-Captain Infantry; \$60.
 Times.

FOR SALE.
ENTER-FILE ONCE IN YOUR HAND.

Furniture.

Entire high-class furnished Bk. apt. for rent. Call Mrs. J. J. Marja, 3-6 P. M. Monday.
Broadway. Apt. 23.

Physician's mahogany examining room, homeopathic medicines, and books. Phone New Rochelle 580.

Fine cabinets for sale, suitable for any business; real bargain for purchase. Room 606, 500 5th Ave.

Mahogany library set; genuine Spanish leather; fine condition on view mornings. 6F, 870 Lexington Drive. Audubon 2-1100.

Hand-roasted bed spread, full size; handsome. Phone St. Nicholas 3 Apt. 35.

Contents five-room apartment; opportunity for quick buyer. Cathedral 7144. Apt. 3.

Spot cash for household furniture. Bk. Ave. 100.

Kernmunnshag rug, 9x21; perfect: \$1,000, sell \$650. Schuyler 6290. BGV.

Contents of eight-room apartment to private party. Supt., 244 Riverside Drive.

Draperies, sofa pillows, lamp: must sacrifice. Altman, Schuyler 7212.

Clothing.

Furs sacrificed.—New mole coat; length 44 inches; latest style; broad collar: \$1 worth \$650. Russian squirrel coat: \$1 worth \$150, new \$250. Sealine coat: 44 inch length; new; latest style: \$115, \$50 fur trim for same if desired at some time. Lox, for skunk, set upon belt 4 and 5 1/2 collar only, any day until 11:30.

Apartment 2 north, 90 West 76th St.,
hatten.

Elegant suits, dresses, evening clothes, 1
size 34, 3,54 Broadway, Apt. 24.

Pianos and Organs.

Player piano, Knabe standard, circa
walnut, sculpture, mezzotints, pastels,
dred etchings, water colors; 14 place
cassina walnut bedroom set, Louis XV
period; directoire style, glass and stone
dinner chairs; dining room set; Red
1919, four-passenger closed car, Mo
houghton, L. J., 195-W Bayside.

For Sale.—Mahogany Knabe baby g
piano, especially built for famous ar
wooded tone; nearly new. Price \$300.
Inns Room 611, 56 Broad St.

Steiner, radio car, open road for sale

A NEW KNABE AMHCO
for sale; price \$1,000. Schwartz, 95 So.
rn Boulevard.

For Sale—A mahogany flat top double
catal double deck, with plate glass
front, built by H. B. Schmitt, Room 26,
Slightly used Monarch typewriter;
condition. 347 Madison Av., Room 101.
Vose piano, hardly used. Apply Sat-
afternoon. 400 Edgecombe Av., Apt.
Upright Sohmer grand piano, slightly u-
\$200, bargain. P. S. 7 Times.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
Steam lighter, built in 1912, capacity

capacity 450 tons; derrick mast and stay
hoists; lifting capacity 7 tons; the follow-
ing is a general description:-
Derrick, 12"x25"x18" stroke. Draft for
8 1/2". Engine, compound surface condenser
type.
Cylinders, 12"x25"x18" stroke.
Boiler, Marine, leg type, working pres-
sure 150 lbs.
Coal consumption, one (1) ton per day.
Full particulars furnished upon applica-
tion to Times Annex.

Purchase and Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Viable, 3 months, for \$3.
Visible, 3 months, for \$7.50 up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
Refund of Rent on type returned.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS
Other makes. \$25 to \$85.
Traded and guaranteed for one year.

Call, telephone, or write,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. Tel. 4-1111
339 Broadway, 3rd floor, New York City
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. 4784 Barclay

Wanted, Victoria, Edison, diamond d
Sonora or Grafonola state price
model; must be reasonable. F. P.,
Times-Herald.

Small grand piano wanted, player mo
good and make, sit-down prefer
must be in excellent condition and bargain
W. Y. Conner, 66 Broadway.

Wanted.—Pay full value contents ap

Wanted, dining room buffet, finished
English; write length, condition, and price.
B 342 Times.

Wanted—Use of piano for storage; piano
be well cared for and kept in tune. Wm.
White, 118 West 79th. ♀

Sale or exchange moving picture theatre
land; leased \$4,500 per year. G 35 Times
B 32 Times.

Player piano wanted; plate name
price. L 948 Times Harison.

Wanted to sell, player piano, cheap; lea-
city. B 343 Times.

Wanted—Martin or Skunk scarf; give
price, and telephone number. B 346 Times.

Piano wanted; please give name and price. L. 947 Times Harlem

Will store, pay dayrate, for slight use piano. Morningside 0740. Quigley.

DOGS, BIRDS, AND POULTRY

Fifty-five cents an opiate line.

For sale by the Mohawk Rabbitry and Kennels, 1,521 Ashbury St., Indianapolis. I have clean rabbits all breeds; Guinea, ferrets, pigeons, hunting dogs, and blood hogs.

Collie, 8 months old; thoroughbred; bay and white; house broken. Phone Acad. 1934.

Holiday Greetings.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Bernstein, 580 St. Nicholas Av., extend cordial greetings and best wishes for New Year.

BLOOM.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bloom of West 84th St., wish to greet all their relatives and friends a bright and prosperous happy New Year.

BRIMBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Brimberg, 230 West 79th St., with their relatives and friends, wish a very happy prosperous New Year.

CLAMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Claman, 714 Riverside Drive wish their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. of 255 W. 96th St., wish to extend to their relatives and friends a prosperous and happy New Year.

FINKELSTEIN.—Mrs. Louis Finkelstein and family of 14, West 194th St., extend their warmest wishes to their relatives and friends for a happy and prosperous New Year.

FURGATCH.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Furgatch and family of 915 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N. Y., and friends wish to their relatives and friends for a happy and prosperous New Year.

GLANT-SHATTIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Glant-Shattiro and family of 100 West 17th St., New York, wish all their friends a very happy New Year.

GREENBLATT-BEKKNER.—Mr. and Mrs. William Greenblatt and family, and Mrs. L. S. Bekkner wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

JACOBSON.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Jacobson,
270 Riverside Drive, wish all their re-
latives and friends a happy and prosperous
New Year.

LASKER.—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Lasker
relatives and friends a happy New Year.

LIEBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lie-
berman and son of 43 West 110th St.,
their relatives and friends a happy
prosperous New Year.

MARX.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marx of 1
7th Av. extend to their relatives
and friends the compliments of the
New Year.

MENCZER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Men-
czer and family, 965 East 9th St., Brook-
lyn, extend their best wishes for a happy 2
Year to their relatives and friends.

MEYERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Meyer,
Riverside Drive, wish their relatives
and friends a happy and prosperous New

ROSENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rosenberg and family, 780 Riverside Drive, wish their friends and relatives a happy New Year.

SCHAFER.—Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Schaffer and family wish to extend to all their friends a happy New Year.

SIFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Siff and family wish to extend to their relatives and friends best wishes for a happy New Year.

SINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Singer, 838 West End Ave. wish their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous 1934.

TANNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tanner wish you the compliments of the season.

VOLTER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Volter and family of 1,894 7th Ave. extend their

WASSERSTROM—L. V. Wasserstrom and family congratulate you on the New Year's greetings to their relatives and friends.

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times

THE WEATHER

Fair and warmer today; Tuesday
cloudy, probably with rain and
drizzle again; Wednesday
and the full moon on the 25th.

VOL. LXVIII..NO. 22,528.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915. TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

TWO CENTS

TROOPS SENT TO OMAHA; MOB FIRES COURT HOUSE WITH BOMBS; ATTACKS NEGROES, LYNCHES ONE, NEARLY LYNCHES MAYOR; STEEL STRIKE TEST TODAY; BRITISH CRISIS WELL IN HAND

WILSON RETURNS TO WASHINGTON WORN AND SHAKEN

Is Able to Walk from Train to
Motor Car, but Plainly
Shows Weakness.

SECLUDED AT WHITE HOUSE

Takes a Short Afternoon Drive
and Is Reported Improved
Last Night.

MAY LEAVE THE CAPITAL

Forbidden to Receive Political Callers
and, Especially, to Discuss the
Treaty Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Wilson arrived in Washington at 11 o'clock this morning. He walked unsupported through the station to his automobile, and went immediately to the White House, where the doors were closed to all visitors except members of his family. This afternoon he was taken for a brief motor ride.

Mr. Wilson's general condition appeared to be somewhat improved to-night. At 10 o'clock Admiral Grayson, after visiting the President, issued this bulletin:

The President has had a fairly comfortable day. He had a short motor ride this afternoon. GRAYSON.

Admiral Grayson will endeavor to keep the President in seclusion for many days to come, and has suggested that he might demand that Mr. Wilson be taken to the White House for a period of complete rest.

The President experienced an uncomfortable night on the way from Pittsburgh to Washington. On the train at 10 o'clock this morning Dr. Grayson issued this bulletin:

The President had a poor night's rest but he is doing as well as could be expected in the circumstances. When the President stepped from the special train this morning his face was drawn and there were other evidences of his extreme nervous condition. The first to greet the President was his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, who came running down the trainshed when the special pulled in.

As the train arrived the President got out and passed through the station with Mrs. Wilson, his daughter, Admiral Grayson and the bodyguard of Secret Service men. A crowd of perhaps 1,000 men and women had collected at the station, all anxious to see how the President would look in view of the rumors which had been sent out from the train. Cheering was started when the President appeared, and he raised his hand several times in response. There was a group of wounded soldiers on a bench in the Red Cross canteen, and when they applauded him, the President smiled and nodded.

Word had gone out that no one should attempt to arrange for an engagement with the President or bring to his attention in any manner whatsoever the question of the contest over the Peace Treaty.

This order, issued by Admiral Grayson, extended even to Senator Hitchcock, leader of the Administration forces in the Senate.

It is Dr. Grayson's intention, if he can enforce his schedule, to insist that the President shall not receive any of the Democratic Senators or discuss with any one the treaty situation in the Senate until he is satisfied that Mr. Wilson has made a very material gain in strength. It is probable that Admiral Grayson will call other physicians in consultation and that a definite decision will be made as to whether the President will be permitted to remain in Washington.

Admiral Grayson is satisfied that the President is not suffering from any organic trouble. But the nervous exhaustion he has reached a point where the President found it exceedingly difficult to control himself at times, and it was obvious that further effort on his part would keep actively in the fight might bring about serious complications.

The President was able to take his short automobile ride this afternoon, but vigorous exercise of any kind was forbidden. Dr. Grayson hopes that the President will be able to take a short motor ride, but exercise such as that has been tabooed for some time to keep actively in the fight might bring about serious complications.

Of chief concern to those who are watching the President's health is his evident disinclination to give up participation in the treaty contest, and to consider a situation where he would be able to take an active part in the conference between labor and capital which he has called for Oct. 1, but unless there is a very great improvement in the President's condition

Post and Telegraph Strike Threatened in Holland

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 28. (Associated Press.)—The possibility of a general post, telegraph, and cable strike in Holland depends upon interpretation in Parliament by Socialist members on Tuesday.

At a meeting here today the employees decided to follow any demand of the leaders, but it is reported that the plan to begin the strike tonight has been abandoned until the Government answers the Socialist's demand for higher wages.

Because of the strike in England no mails reached Holland today.

SAY AMENDMENTS HAVE NO CHANCE

Observers of Treaty Fight Think
Reservations Will Be Adopted,
One Being Modified.

THAT RELATES TO ARTICLE X.

With Compromise on This One,
Republicans Count on 51
Votes for Their Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—With President Wilson back at the White House, leaders in the Senate battle over the League of Nations covenant in the Versailles Treaty were ready today to enter into the last stage of the struggle with both the Republicans and Democrats claiming the advantage.

Although Democratic leaders are anxious to confer with the President to discuss the situation as it now exists after his transatlantic trip, Senator Hitchcock, leader of the minority forces, said he did not expect to see Mr. Wilson for several days. The President, he understood, had been forbidden by his physician, Dr. Grayson, to take up the treaty situation, or any other pressing matters, until generally rested.

Mr. Hitchcock would tell the President, he said, that the treaty situation was exactly where it was when Mr. Wilson left on his tour. That meant, he said, that the fight of the Republicans toward the middle of last week, it developed, telling him that no one had come in the situation since Mr. Wilson's departure from the capital.

This telegram was sent about the time President Wilson came out with his denunciation of Democratic Senators who, Mr. Wilson had been informed, were secretly talking of supporting the Johnson amendment to equalize the votes of the United States and Great Britain in the League of Nations Assembly, together with reservations similar to those reported out by the committee.

While Mr. Hitchcock feels confident that the Johnson amendment will be defeated, some of the Republican leaders are disposed to challenge his prophecy, contending that, when the vote comes, they will muster enough support to win. As this New York Times has frequently stated in these dispatches, Republican leaders are making no claims for any amendment except that of Senator Johnson. They have been able to count enough votes to adopt any of the others.

As the Situation Appears Now.

As the Senate situation appears, upon the President's return, to unbiased observers, this is the way the battle is likely to go:

1. The majority amendments will all be defeated.

2. The four reservations urged by the majority will be adopted, but with the assured prospect of an appreciable change as to that relating to Article X.

The three committee reservations, touching upon withdrawal with the United States determining its obligations have been fulfilled; the Monroe Doctrine, and purely domestic questions, such as immigration and the tariff, are declared by the Republican leaders to have the support of every Republican, together with the support of at least two Democrats, Reed of Missouri, and Gore of Oklahoma.

As the majority leaders view the situation, a compromise will be effected upon the reservation of Article X, involving the guarantee of respect for the rights of members of the league, by the time the vote on reservations is reported. They consider it probable that the reservation submitted to the President on his trip, and which he read to an audience at Elk Lake City, denouncing it as a "knife thrust at the heart of the league," may be the one upon which the compromise will be based.

With a compromise on Article X, the Republican leaders believe that they will carry the reservation; but they will have two or three more

BRITISH OFFICIALS SHOW OPTIMISM AS STRIKE GOES ON

Are Utilizing Against Railroad
Tieup Plans Framed to Meet
German Invasion.

GREAT RUSH OF VOLUNTEERS

Skilled Drivers Offer Services,
and 80,000 Private Motors
Are Tendered Government.

SITUATION LITTLE CHANGED

Traffic Virtually Suspended, but
Food Distribution Is Reported
"Proceeding Smoothly."

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—The Government has the strike situation well in hand. This assurance was given last night as the reply to an inquiry addressed to one in authority at Downing Street. Ministers were coming and going all day yesterday, and there was great organizing activity in all the departments concerned with the strike; but there were no signs of a crisis anywhere about Whitehall.

Certain measures to meet the emergency had to be thought out before the decisive action taken by the railway men's executive, and these measures have been applied swiftly and with complete absence of ostentation, so that very few Londoners know of them at all. The Transport Ministry, the War Office, the Ministry of Food, the Home Office, and the Board of Trade, have been jointly and principally concerned in the organization of such a system of road transport as would have been brought into operation had England been invaded in the course of the war and the capital had been cut off. This is operating to maintain a supply of necessary foodstuffs, and is increasing to dispatch traffic, at least the maintenance of mail services.

What has encouraged the Government as much as anything during the past two days is the promptness with which citizens of all classes have come forward in response to the call for volunteers. This is why it has been possible to dispatch trains in certain directions and thus to limit the hardships of a number of strike-bound passengers. This service, it is hoped, will gradually be extended so as to insure, if not regular passenger service, at least the maintenance of mail services.

Volunteer workers have come forward in thousands to assist in the transport of food. The headquarters of the Royal Automobile Club and the Automobile Association were scenes of activity and the officials there have had no rest since 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Important conferences have taken place between the heads of Government departments and these private owners' associations which resulted yesterday afternoon in the development of a big scheme of food distribution. Approximately 80,000 motor vehicles in all parts of the kingdom and the complete resources of the motor associations have been placed at the disposal of the Government.

So extraordinary was yesterday's response to the official request for skilled volunteer motor drivers that at the London divisional office in Portman Square the doors had to be closed periodically to enable the clerks to deal with the rush. Titled women in rich fur staid at the registration desks with discharged soldiers and the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and soldiers who had just been demobilized. A very large proportion of motor volunteers were included in the registration. By canceling the sale of motor transport the Government can supply all the volunteers it needs, and yesterday loads of motor cycles were being removed from the depots where they had been deposited since they were withdrawn from war service.

As a result of a conference of railway superintendents Sunday, each railway system today will begin a skeleton service of trains run on suburban lines from daybreak to sundown. The trains will run at fairly frequent intervals, but not after dark, as, owing to the signal men being on strike, hand signals will have to be used. A few main line trains are being arranged for, but the result that street cars and buses were crammed everywhere to overflowing.

Notwithstanding the strike, thousands of people traveled into the suburbs, mostly on pleasure trips, for, but for the result that street cars and buses were crammed everywhere to overflowing.

Ministers Against Extra Session.

The Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"While no steps toward reopening negotiations have in evidence this

Spanish Troops in Morocco Storm Raisuli's Position

MADRID, Sept. 28.—Dispatches from the Spanish High Commission in Morocco say that Spanish troops from Tetuan, acting against the bandits of Concha and Harcha, while detachments from El Arish and Ceuta are still fighting.

CONFIDENCE VOTE GIVEN TO NITTI

Italian Premier Wins Victory by
208 to 140 After First Fight
in Chamber.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROME, Sept. 28. (Associated Press.)—A vote of confidence in Premier Nitti was given by the Chambers of Deputies, which continued in session, last night. The Government received 208 votes to 140.

The Assembly was extremely tumultuous. There were personal encounters between several of the Deputies.

Says Italy Would Lose Place in World. Tommaso Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, in his speech dealing with the situation growing out of the Fiume incident, insisted that Italy must remain in unity with her allies. He offered to resign in favor of any member who believed that he could handle the problem better.

The Foreign Minister had gone over the course of the peace negotiations at Paris, paying particular attention to the status of President Wilson in the peace activities, and pointing out that the Italian delegates had had to adopt an attitude of compromise because, while France and Great Britain had assured Italy of their support, they had avoided going beyond the point in which they would have come into conflict with President Wilson. The Foreign Minister went on:

"I should be a traitor if I did not recommend the avoidance of a course which would put Italy in open opposition to the Peace Conference, which would mean Italy's abandonment of any place immediately in the interests of the country, thanking him for the relief from the heavy burden."

"It is indispensable that Italy be united in an accord with her allies. The alliance formed for the war must necessarily continue during the peace."

Speaking of Italy's former enemies, the Foreign Minister said:

"We wish a democratic evolution to occur in Germany to obliterate any remains of Prussian militarism; we wish Hungary and Bulgaria to become elements of the peace and equilibrium of Eastern Europe, while as for Austria, now that we have reached the top of the Alps, our natural frontier, we are ready to consider the Austrians as brothers."

Referring to Asia Minor, he said:

"This problem will return for the Peace Conference at the end of October, when President Wilson will declare whether America will accept a mandate in Turkey or Armenia."

The Foreign Minister's statement was followed by a lively discussion in the Chamber. Deputy Don Cipollina di Casaro, a Nationalist, strongly criticized what he referred to as the submissive attitude of the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference. As to the Council of Four, he said, where three of the members spoke English while Premier Orlando did not understand a word, he resembled another figure, "not between two, but among three thieves."

The majority of the members in the Chamber and the Government representatives protested against this comparison.

"No formula will be acceptable which does not give Rome to Italy," the Deputy concluded.

UNION CHIEFS RALLY WORKERS FOR TEST OF STRENGTH TODAY

But Steel Companies Predict
That Thousands of Strikers
Will Return to Old Jobs.

APPEAL TO PITTSBURGH MEN

Organizers Address Many Meet-
ings and Visit Homes to Ex-
hort Employees to Remain Out.

GATHERINGS ARE ORDERLY

Carnegie Steel Company Reports
Still More Men Back, and Key
Plant Operations Near Normal.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28.—The Pittsburgh steel district is at high tension to-day, awaiting the supreme effort to-morrow morning to break up the deadlock in the steel strike. Both the unions and the companies took advantage of Sunday to line up their supporters.

Speakers from the strike headquarters were sent to indoor meetings in steel towns to rally the strikers, and hundreds of paid organizers and volunteers visited homes to exhort the men to stand firm and to resist the influence set at work by the company to bring them back tomorrow when a general resumption of work will be attempted in mills.

Quiet prevailed throughout the entire district during the day. The meetings were orderly, but the audiences appeared to be somewhat apathetic. By the order of the Sheriff, English was the only language in which speeches were permitted, and the fact that many in the audience could not understand, and that many were understood imperfectly, probably led to the appearance of indifference which marked the meetings.

The Carnegie Steel Company reported that more strikers returned to work to-day than on any day since the strike began, and that the next few days would see a breaking up of the strike. Big desertions from the ranks of the strikers tomorrow are predicted.

Twenty automobiles belonging to strikers were parked outside the strike meeting at Large, Penn., which was attended by 400 on Sunday. Strikers who had no half of their own towns. Each of the speakers told the strikers that they had the strike won if they stood fast and resist all efforts to induce them to break back to work tomorrow.

The speakers also admitted the prospect that the companies would give them more money and better conditions if they would return to work. They urged the strikers to resist all attempts to break back to work tomorrow.

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Strike Leader Foster, as Late as 1915, Advocated Overthrow of All Government and Law Courts

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Before the Senate in Washington, John Fitzpatrick and Samuel Gompers explained away "Syndicalism," the book of which W. Z. Foster, organizer of the steel strike, was a co-author with Earl C. Ford in 1912, as the impressionistic views of a young man who has since discarded them and taken a constructive position. But late in 1915 Mr. Foster wrote a second book, this time on "Trade Unionism, the Road to Freedom." A perusal of its pages shows the author still agitating for an economic revolution which would put the workers in control of the means of production and abolish the wage and profits system.

Here are a few excerpts which seem to be an extremist radical interpretation of the destiny of trade unions:

"It is a pure assumption to state that the trade unions would balk at the overthrow of the wage system. True, the trade union movement itself doesn't generally propagate the idea that it aims at the overthrow of the wage system. But this is because it has not yet become conscious of its full mission."

In Chapter VI, after "a glimpse into the future," Mr. Foster is found extolling the "anti-Stateism" theory as popular with the syndicalists. He dwells upon the beauties of a society without government.

"Under the new order, as pictured above," says the book, "government such as we know it would gradually disappear in an era of science and justice. This makeshift institution, having lost its usefulness, would shrivel and die."

"Criminal courts, police, jails, and the like, would go also. Crime is due almost wholly to poverty. In a reign of plenty for all it would practically disappear."

BETHLEHEM READY FOR STRIKE TODAY

Extra Police are Equipped and
Mayor Warns Disorder Will
Not Be Tolerated.

WILLIAMS PREDICTS TIEUP

Union Leader Says He Wants
Arbitration, and if Refused Will
Ask for Senate Investigation.

BLOW OPEN 7 SAFES IN LOFT BUILDING

Watchman, Discovering In-
truders, Beaten Into Uncon-
sciousness by the Thieves.

POLICE RAID COFFEE HOUSES

\$15,000 Apartment Burglary
Reported; Auto Bandits Hold
Up Cafe and Take \$1,400.

Seven safes were blown open early

today morning in the loft building at 108 Canal Street. Going his rounds for the last time before quitting for the day, Samuel Lazarus, a watchman, found the front door open. As he entered the hallway six men seized and beat him. Lazarus then was thrown out on the sidewalk, where he was found unconscious and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Detectives from the Clifton Street Station assigned to the case discovered the safes. The police said "nothing was taken" from the safes. Members of the firms involved could not be reached for their version.

On the second floor, occupied by Richmond Brothers, three safes were blown. Two safes in the office of Masur & Herman, on the third floor, were opened, and two others on the fourth floor, occupied by Weinman & Schorr. Several hours after the discovery, Harry Feinberg, a clockmaker of 122 Hester Street, was arrested on suspicion of burglary.

In the same precinct that the crooks men picked for their work a series of raids on east side coffee houses was staged by a big squad of raiders under Inspector Beutler. The visits of the police, aimed ostensibly at alleged gamblers—the frequenters of the small restaurants often play cards for coffee money. Last night at least one proprietor was preparing to seek legal redress.

Burglars entered the apartment of Frederick Bruce, at 286 Madison Avenue, late in August and stole \$15,000 worth of clothes, furs, and furniture. It was learned yesterday. They smashed furniture and scattered it about the rooms.

At the time of the entry the Bruce family was in the country. They returned yesterday. Mrs. Bruce said the police notified them of the burglary when it occurred.

Automobile bandits visited the Grand Hotel of John J. Hanley, at Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, early yesterday, and after holding up Mr. Hanley, escaped with nearly \$2,000. Hanley said four bandits entered the hotel as he was about to close up. A chauffeur, apparently the leader, pointed a revolver at him and said:

"Now, Mr. Hanley, we know you have lots of money. Give us the money, you have lots of brains. Use your brains and give us all your money."

THOUSANDS ENGAGE IN RIOT

City, Roused by Negro
Attacks on Women,
Turns to Violence.

MAYOR HANGED TWICE

He is Taken Away Unconscious
from His Hurts and is in
a Critical Condition.

NEGRO SECTION MENACED

Six to Eight Men Killed and a
Score Wounded in Clashes
With Police.

OMAHA, Neb., Monday, Sept. 28.—Will Brown, a forty-five-year-old negro, was lynched here last night by a mob of 5,000 after the new \$1,000,000 Douglas County Court House here, upon the top floor of which the jail is situated, had been practically destroyed by flames caused by fire bombs thrown into the building from the other side of the street.

From six to eight men were killed, probably twenty injured, many negroes dragged from street cars and beaten and thousands of dollars' damage done by the mob.

In the midst of the turmoil an abortive attempt was made to "lynch" Mayor E. P. Smith, whom he appeared to appeal to the mob.

A report came from police headquarters early this morning that Mayor Smith died of his injuries, but this proved untrue. It was said that his condition was critical, however.

The Mayor had gone to the Court House and held a consultation with Sheriff Clark. Emerging from the Court House, he met the mob and began to make an appeal for law and order. Somebody shouted "lynch him," and a member of the mob threw a rope around his neck.

Several men dragged the Mayor half a block and threw the loose end of the rope over a trolley pole. Twice they drew the Mayor's body from the ground. Each time two policemen cut the rope.

Following the second attempt, officers got the Mayor into a motor car and rushed him to a surgeon's office. The Mayor was bleeding from the mouth and nose and after a brief examination was taken to a hospital. At midnight he was unconscious.

According to another story the Mayor came out of the jail with a pistol.

"Give us the nigger," yelled the crowd.

"I can't do it, boys," answered the Mayor.

The report that Mayor Smith had shot a soldier spread through the mob. He was seized by some of the rioters and rushed down Harny Street to Sixteenth, where stands a traffic box.

"Hang the Mayor; he won't give us the nigger," yelled some of the mob.

Somebody got a rope. The Mayor's face was cut and bruised and covered with blood but he was game.

The Central Police Station, where one last automobile load of police was being held for an emergency, was telephoned, and reserves were rushed to the rescue of the Mayor.

The mob met the police car, and as the policemen piled out of the car they were captured and the car was overturned and set on fire.

The attempt to lynch him, according to this version, was then given up.

In response to the call of the city authorities Federal troops are on the way from Fort Crook and Fort Omaha. They had been held under arms for four hours, awaiting permission from Washington.

Just before midnight the fire in the Court House was brought under control, the mob was dispersing fast, and it was believed that the Sheriff's men and his primary were safe.

At midnight some of the mob had

came to the North Side, where 3,000 negroes live. They were dragging with them the dead body of the negro who was lynched by being strung up to an electric light pole. The mob threatens to burn out the negro settlement.

At a late hour some of the rioters started for the house of Police Commissioner Dean Ringer with threats to lynch him. The report has spread among the mob that Ringer shot and killed a nine-year-old boy.

A patrol wagon was stopped by the mob, overturned and burned. The mob appeared to be bent on still more depredations.

The riot centered about the Court House building, which was attacked in efforts to reach Brown, who was charged with attacking Agnes Lebeck, a white girl, a few days ago. At 10 o'clock a fire bomb was thrown into a window of the Court House. Cans filled with gasoline were thrown through other windows. Soon the building was ablaze in every window and on four floors.

The police retreated to the fifth floor and the mob tried to follow. The police fired.

One man, supposed to be Charles Clancy, wearing a soldier's uniform, was shot through the heart. Four other members of the mob were shot and were taken to the Y. M. C. A. across the street. Police on the fifth floor screamed out of the windows for help.

"Jump out of the window," answered the mob, "or throw out the nigger."

With the flames mounting steadily from floor to floor, Sheriff Michael Clark and his deputies fought a grim battle of hours to save Brown from those who clamored for his life, but at 11 o'clock, with the cries of the 100 or more prisoners on the top floor (the jail floor) ringing in his ears, he was compelled to surrender the prisoner who was promptly hanged.

After the lynching the firemen were for the first time able to get a stream on the flames. At the same time additional extension ladders were sent to the third and fourth floors, where many of the occupants were standing on window ledges on the one side of the building that had not been touched by the flames.

The entire fire department was on the scene and many of the trucks were rushed to fire houses to secure extra hose, as the mob had cut much of it.

The negro had been pulled out on the south side of the Court House, giving the firemen an opportunity to work on the north side, where the fire started.

It was in the afternoon that the crowds first began to assemble in the vicinity of the Court House and Sheriff Clark, who feared for his prisoner, massed a number of deputies in the jail. To his force was added uniformed police officers.

Chief of Police Eberstein climbed on top of a box and appealed to the crowd to disperse, but he was hoisted down and had considerable difficulty extricating himself and getting into the Court House building.

Just after dark a mob began macking downtown gun and ammunition stores and supplied themselves with weapons and explosives, the police being powerless to prevent them.

Soon the crowd about the Court House reached large proportions, every street within a radius of four or five blocks being jammed with humanity.

Two negro policemen who were among the officers rushed to the scene, but they were unable to prevent the dangerous injuries. Several other officers were hurt.

Three streams of water were turned on the crowd from windows, but this apparently only served to anger them further, and a fusillade of bricks and stones followed, during which every window in the building was smashed. Hundreds of shots were also fired.

The mob continued its attack, breaking every window on the south side, and the structure of the building was badly shaken. The police were unable to obtain a rope and ladder and began pouring through the second-story windows. The police and deputies inside fought desperately and succeeded in throwing them out.

Every police officer in the city had been summoned, but by 8 o'clock the situation had got quite beyond the local force and a request was made to the War Department to send troops from Fort Crook and Fort Omaha. Major Wells, commanding at Fort Crook, and other officers were sent to the scene.

The interior of the Court House became a mass of flames by 10 o'clock, and, forced by the heat, a large part of the mob moved back from the building on the north side. They gathered again, however, on the south side, where the heat had not become so intense.

At this point a Barbara Fritchle appeared at a window at the north end of the building in the person of an aged woman, wildly waving an American flag and appealing to the mob to disperse. There were mingled cheers and hoots from the rioters, who yelled for the prisoner whom they sought to lynch. It had the effect, however, of giving the firemen an opportunity to run an extension ladder to the fourth floor from which to take the Sheriff and his deputies and his prisoners who were about to become victims of the flames.

After the flames had burned two hours, a sailor clambered up the side of the building on an unguarded side and got through a window on the fourth floor. He carried a rope with him and this he attached and lowered the end. Other men climbed the rope, and soon fifty members of the mob were in the building, just one floor below the jail. Finally the police in the jail waved a white flag from the window. The crowd yelled.

The negro was turned over to the mob on the fourth floor. Ladders were brought from a nearby fire barn and placed against the building. The negro, absolutely naked, was brought down the ladder. When thirty feet from the ground, those on the lad-

der threw him off, and he was seized and rushed across the street where he was hanged to an electric light pole.

As quickly as the body got above the heads of the mob, hands began shooting, shot guns, pistols, and rifles were fired until the body was riddled.

After the negro had been surrendered to the mob the police attempted to leave the burning building. The rioters met them at the entrance, took their guns and badges away from them, and beat several of them.

One policeman, a negro, came out of the door on a dead run and kept going so rapidly that he got away from the mob without being injured.

BAKER AGREES TO TROOPS' USE
Those at Fort Omaha and Crook at Disposal of the State.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 28.—Permission to use the troops at Fort Omaha and Crook in the case of the riot in Omaha, where rioting broke out tonight, has been obtained, according to an announcement made by Chief of Police John Johnston.

Word to this effect had been received, the chief said, by State officials here following a request made to Secretary of War Baker, for authority to employ troops in handling the disturbance.

LOOKS FOR A 'WET' EXODUS.
Many Will Visit Latin America After January, Says Editor.

The arrival of prohibition in the coming year will see a large increase in the number of people in the United States who are going to other countries, especially to the West Indies and the nations of South America, according to Franklin Adams, editor of the Pan American Union Bulletin, in Washington, who is now traveling on the southern continent.

One result of this, which will react to the advantage of the countries thus invaded, he said in an interview in the city, will be the erection of more and better hotels.

"There are scarcely any places in South America," he is quoted as saying, "where the hotel accommodation is adequate to meet the demand. More Americans will come here, and the American traveling man always wants first-class hotel accommodations."

Travel to the republics in the south will be greatly increased, Mr. Adams predicted, when the United States Shipping Board completes its program of establishing a line of oil-burning steamships which will make the voyage from New York to Buenos Aires in fourteen days.

"These boats," he said, "will be used not so much for cargo as for passengers. Their convenience and rapid facilities will attract many to South America, and also carry with them light cargo, such as fruits. Even now apples from California, Washington and Oregon are being sold in Buenos Aires. Goods of all descriptions will be sent as soon as ships can be built to carry them."

The last year before the war the United States sold more goods in Latin America than any of her competitors, including Great Britain, France, and Germany. America showed her goods were satisfactory and had become worth back of them.

FINDS STONE AGE ESKIMOS.
Explorer Discovers Village and Frozen Bodies in Northern Alaska.

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 27.—Discovery of a buried Eskimo village, together with the frozen bodies of eight of its ancient inhabitants, was made recently by a party of men from the University of Pennsylvania, who have arrived on their way to the United States. He has been in the country for nearly two years, gathering material for his "Stone Age" of the Eskimos. The bodies of several of the prehistoric Eskimos, which Van Vliet said, differed from those of the modern Eskimos in other particulars, from present-day Eskimos, have been shipped to the University of Pennsylvania.

Boston Park Police Get New Trial.
BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The nineteen Metropolitan Park policemen who were discharged recently, after having been found guilty of disobedience of orders for refusing to obey the city's new law, are to have a new trial on Sept. 30, it was announced today by their counsel.

RALLY STEEL MEN FOR TEST TODAY
Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

power at the present stage of the strike and could turn the tide overwhelmingly against the steel companies by walking out.

Foster Claims 50,000 Gain.
"I don't see where any one figures that many men are going back tomorrow," said Foster. "Why should they go back? They are going to stay on any other day. We have gained about 60,000 men since the first day of the strike, and have not been losing any. The men have received no concessions, beyond the offer of 20 cents an hour increase in independent mills, which have been laughed at. They are not going to go back."

"The situation at present is something like the deadlock which is reached after a big offensive. To see, we have been fighting for months, and the men with enthusiasm for the strike, until they are boiling over. The strike goes off with such a rush that its momentum carried it ahead for several days in Chicago, Youngstown, and other points. We have to break through and put an end to the opposition here in Pittsburgh. Our momentum carries us along further and further, but it finally wears out, and we have to dig in. At present we have dug in, and the company is holding its counter attack. We are ready to meet it. The deadlock will continue until we are ready for another big offensive. It is necessary to judge the strike, as you would a military movement, to understand it."

"Would you call it a revolutionary movement?" he was asked.
"That is all nonsense," the strike organizer denied that he was preparing any statement to show how his present views had been modified from those which he put forth in his book on "Syndicalism" for months, and filled the men with enthusiasm for the strike, until they are boiling over. The strike goes off with such a rush that its momentum carried it ahead for several days in Chicago, Youngstown, and other points. We have to break through and put an end to the opposition here in Pittsburgh. Our momentum carries us along further and further, but it finally wears out, and we have to dig in. At present we have dug in, and the company is holding its counter attack. We are ready to meet it. The deadlock will continue until we are ready for another big offensive. It is necessary to judge the strike, as you would a military movement, to understand it."

The Carnegie Steel Company announced that they had considerable gains at Homestead, Clairton and McKeesport today, while continuing at 100 per cent in the Duquesne. It was stated that the influence of the Slovak priest, who was fighting for the success of the strike, had been reduced by the company from making further gains, at Rankin and Braddock.

Carnegie officials who have expressed himself every day during the past week as very dubious whether the strike was developing well or badly for the company today said:

"I think we have got them licked."

Carnegie Steel Statement.
The official bulletin of the Carnegie Steel Company, which followed the statement of the company today, was as follows: "All along the line we are working to-night with increased forces and more mills were put on by reason of the return of men from work. The situation meets with our every expectation. The intimidation, which we know kept many from working, is passing, and the men are gaining confidence with every hour. We look for a repetition of these gains tomorrow. We are confident that we are making what, to us at least, will be a

HONORS FOR HEROES.

Medals Given to 3,000 Soldiers at Great Open-Air Meeting.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 28.—Let us see that the institutions of this Republic, the American ideals of civilization and high living for which these men fought, are maintained; let us see that in integrity and strength we stand as a memorial to those who have laid down their lives," declared Governor William G. Sproul today in his address at the first day's ceremony in Harrisburg's welcome to his soldiers and sailors in the war.

Almost 3,000 Harrisburg men who served in the army, navy or marine corps were honored at a great open-air meeting. The city gave such a medal to each man who was killed or died in the service receiving the posthumous honors. Major R. W. Thompson, Captain E. J. Stuckey, Jr., and Sergeant Grover C. Sheppard received American or French decorations and their citations were read. The citation of Captain William McGrath was also read.

EXTRA TAX FOR CONSUMER.
Exemption laws in some States should be changed so that debtor merchants may not take advantage of exemptions really intended by the statutes in consumer's belief, imposes upon business a tax of 25,000 annually, which eventually reaches the consumer. Taking advantage of unearned discounts, he said, adds a similarly large burden. The officers and directors of the association believe, according to Mr. Tregoe, that when a merchant finds his affairs in an involved but not necessarily insolvent condition "his first impulse should be toward those who granted him credit, confidence, and capital. This spirit frequently is lacking. He should be urged to say to the creditor's business affairs, but his spirit is not."

Commercial arbitrators are urged as a supplement to courts with crowded dockets that they make the procedure more burdensome and expensive delays. The statement closes with an appeal for the prevention of needless fire losses.

CHURCH WORKMEN STRIKE.
First Presbyterian Congregation Will Have to Worship at University Place.

A strike was reported at the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth Street, yesterday. The strike was for \$10 a day for workmen on the changes in the old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, and will probably result in the University Place church having to be used for all services. The church is being used for the home of the recently united churches.

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CHILEAN LIBERAL PLANS.
They Contemplate a Coalition in View of the 1920 Elections.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 27.—The political situation is clarifying somewhat with the taking of steps for the organization of a great convention of the Liberal parties to nominate a candidate for President in next year's elections. Which way the Liberal strength will be going, the situation is not yet clear. The expected Liberal coalition, it is pointed out, may either unite with the Conservatives to nominate a candidate of moderate tendencies, or with the Radicals in choosing a nominee of a well-defined advanced Liberalism.

BEHEMOTH READY FOR STRIKE TODAY
Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

with our city or our industries as impugning their intelligence. Now, therefore, I Archibald Johnston, Mayor of Bethlehem, Penn., by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in order that the peace of our city may be maintained, and that the rights of the citizens may be preserved, I hereby declare that the strike shall not be interfered with. The union leaders are preparing for a prolonged tie-up is indicated by the

good report made better by relieved conditions. There has been no disorder reported from the vicinity of any of our plants during the Sunday holiday, and we take as an encouraging feature when it is considered that so many meetings have been held in the city, and the working of the mills was most cheering.

In the Monongahela Valley, too, we not only held our own, but we gained, and have held all that we gained."

HOLD MEETING IN WHEELING.
2,000 Strikers Are Urged to Hold Out and to Maintain Peace.

Special to The New York Times.
WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 28.—A mass meeting was held here today at which more than 2,000 strikers gathered and was addressed by leaders and members of the organization on strike. It was the first meeting held in the district since the strike started. The men were asked to remain away from the streets, and to show no feeling of resentment. It was an enthusiastic and successful gathering.

The situation locally, at the beginning of the second week, remains very quiet. No change has been made in the situation, and the men on each side apparently waiting for developments elsewhere before taking any action.

The march of striking steel workers of Scrantonville on Wheeling tomorrow has been abandoned, according to a statement given out tonight at union headquarters at the Ohio tonight. It said:

The Wheeling Iron & Steel Company plant is now on the verge of being closed. Not enough non-union workers being left to enable the officials to reopen the mill Monday and the march is unnecessary."

STRIKE HOLDS UP ORE BOATS.
Twenty-two Are Tied Up in Detroit—Other Lake Ports Congested.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Twenty-two ore carriers, including many of the largest ships on the Great Lakes, are anchored in the Detroit River tonight, because of the congestion of Lower Lake ports caused by the closing of the steel mills. All docks at Detroit, Youngstown, and other Lake Erie ports are occupied, while it is also understood that the strike has prevented removal of ore from the docks.

The anchored ships are awaiting orders from their owners.

DOCK WORKERS TO AID STRIKE.
Several Hundred in Cleveland Vote for Sympathetic Walkout.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—Several hundred dock workers, members of the International Longshoremen's Union, voted today to go on strike here tomorrow in sympathy with the steel strike. The vote was taken at a meeting of the union, which was held at the union hall. The vote was 100 to 10 in favor of the strike.

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UNIONS EXHORT STRIKERS TO HOLD OUT, BUT MILLS EXPECT MANY MEN TO GO BACK TODAY.

NIGHT SHIFT FORCE GAINS Sedition Utterances and Five or Six Charges of Intimidation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Increased tension but no violence in the Chicago district marked the eve of Monday's test of strength in the steel strike. In the Calumet district the whistles for the night shifts saw work workers straggling back through the gates. The smoke pall at Gary and South Chicago began to thicken a bit over some of the plants. Nightfall saw more of the red glare back in the sky.

Night men were arrested in Gary today. Two, Joe Nemeth, a carpenter, and John Rosa, a bricklayer, were taken at a mass meeting of strikers. They are charged by George Bragdon of the Department of Justice with seditious utterances and will be held to the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago. Five others were arrested by the Gary riot squad on charges of intimidation. They are: Tony Valente, Ed Tolente, Mike Siklus, Joe Gust, and Joe Thadick.

The eighth arrest was of Joe Sukel, who yelled when John Kilgill, a striker, held mass meetings and their leaders spent the day in the field stiffening up the ranks and exhorting the men to stand together. At Gary 4,000 strikers assembled in East Side Park. Jumped on the streets, the strikers, led by their chiefs and the organizer of the Stock Yards strike, spoke. When the question was put, "Will you go back to work or stay out?" the men gave one howling shriek.

At Gary it was said by United States steel men that more steel was being made than on Friday or Saturday. Four of twelve blast furnaces were said to be in operation and the bessemer plant was going. The slab, roll, billet, plate and merchant mills were said to be running up to the capacity of the steel they were able to get.

Unofficial estimates were that by tomorrow 40 per cent of the workers will be back at their jobs.

Where on Monday night the strikers talked of little else than the strike, today they were busy with the many discussions of the "poring in" process which Foster and some others urged upon the strikers.

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AS STRIKE GOES ON

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

(Sunday) evening, it is regarded as likely that some agreement might be made to the Ministers tomorrow in the shape of leaders from an interested intermediary. The proposal that Parliament should be called together immediately has been present since the Government or, indeed, from any party outside the coalition. The House will resume in due course on Oct. 22, in accordance with the resolution passed before adjournment. There is nothing in the situation, in the opinion of the Government, that calls for an earlier meeting of Parliament. They regard the situation as one for administrative treatment and not one in which parliamentary discussion would help toward a settlement."

GOMPERS PREDICTS VICTORY.
Denounces Gary's Attitude to the Steel Strikers.

A full victory for the steel strikers was predicted last night by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, just before he departed for Washington after two days' visit to New York. Mr. Gompers expressed himself very hopefully regarding the conference of capital and labor which the President has called for October.

"In all probability," he said, "the subject of the steel strike will be taken up by the President."

The labor leader criticized the attitude of Judge B. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, and declared that the charges that the strike had been inspired by radicals and aliens were absolutely false. He added that the strikers were not a group of men, and as are represented by Judge Gary, can rob the workers of the benefits of the new order of things."

He supplemented this by declaring that he had the highest personal regard for Judge Gary, but that the time has passed when a corporation can regard its employees as its wards."

Mr. Gompers declared his belief that public opinion is back of the strikers in their fight for collective bargaining. He reviewed the position taken by Judge Gary and declared that, despite Judge Gary's contention that John Fitzpatrick and William Z. Foster did not represent the men, about 300,000 steel workers were now on strike.

"How did Judge Gary know that they did not represent a majority of the steel workers?" asked Mr. Gompers. "If he had met Fitzpatrick and Foster he might be in a position to know."

The head of the American Federation of Labor defended Foster against the charges of syndicalism, and also championed Fitzpatrick as an agitator.

"You have not heard of them making any revolutionary speeches in the strike," he declared, "both of these men renounced those preachings long ago."

LABOR INVITES CAPITAL.
New Jersey Federation Asks Employers to Speak at Convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 28.—New Jersey is to take the lead among the States in the campaign to bring together capital and labor for the first time in the history of the State Federation of Labor, manufacturers and large employers have been invited to appear before the sessions of the annual convention, which opens tomorrow.

Announcement of the program was made tonight by the Executive Committee of the Federation. There will be a meeting of the Federation, and representatives of the twenty-one counties of the State. Among the well-known men present will be: President Freeman of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, President of the Manufacturers' Association, and W. C. King, President of the Manufacturers' Council. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is expected on Tuesday or Wednesday.

the men in the Lebanon plant are organized. A conservative estimate of the number of men at Bethlehem is about 10,000. We have every trade organized, and the mechanics, electricians, the forgers, the millwrights, and the shipbuilders. We will be able to go out. Our men will be called out to the big structural steel shop at Bethlehem. This shop is making material for the shipyards, and when they are in the shipyards will have to shut down."

The action to close the alleged Soviet school in Northampton Heights, was the first move of the police against the strike here. For four or five years this school has been teaching revolutionary doctrines, and spreading inflammatory literature. Four years ago, when the school was in the hands of a man named I. H. Schwelb, Chief of the Northampton police, three other members of the school were arrested, and all were sent to the detention station at Gloucester.

Careful watch is maintained for the arrival of professional agitators. After active work of suspicious characters has been done in the city, they are held until their identity and the purpose of their visit have been ascertained.

PRIEST DEFEATS AGITATORS.
Gets 5,000 Steel Workers at Sparrows Point to Reject Strike Order.

Special to The New York Times.
BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—The walkout tomorrow morning will have little effect on the operations of the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Sparrows Point.

The plant is an open shop, but there is a local union with a membership of 5,000 men. The union voted not to remain 500, about tomorrow. Of the 5,000 men, only 500 are on strike. The union with the Federation of Labor and the decline in the strike, with the industrial union of the steel, to the steel workers.

The decision of the 5,000 men at the Catholic priest, since since unrest has been in the air, the priest has been doing missionary work among the men, pointing to them the futility of the strike and exhorting them to return to work with their employers. This morning Father John Gaynor, and the men swear by him.

Today he preached a vigorous sermon against the strike, and within a few hours after his utterances the men met and voted not to leave their jobs.

Special to The New York Times.
LEBANON, Penn., Sept. 28.—The mills of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have been idle for almost six months. The men refused to accept a wage cut. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation made no effort to operate these mills. But of the big job to continue the operation by supplying iron made at its other plants, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been purchasing iron from the Pittsburgh region. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been purchasing iron from the Pittsburgh region.

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Have you noticed lately any newspaper articles dealing with the problems of the increasing costs of nearly everything and the decreasing purchasing power of the dollar? It occurs to us at this time that this store has been serving the thrifty people of New York for more than sixty-one years and during all that period we have argued that a dollar will buy more good merchandise here than at any other good store and no other store has disputed our claims.

A Case in Point: Shoes—
We have shoes in stock that were bought when shoe prices were "another thing entirely." We might have marked these at the new prices, but preferred to pass on the savings to our customers. Until these shoes are sold men will be able to purchase shoes for \$5.94 and \$6.49. Women may purchase shoes as low as \$5.94!

Second Floor,
Herald Square,
Broadway, 14th St.

FAIL TO TAKE VOTE ON PRINTERS' STRIKE

Big Six Meeting Voices Confidence in Its Officials and Upholds Shorter Week.

FEAR LOSS OF CHARTER

Rouse Disclaims Any Purpose of Violating Laws of the International Union.

There will be no strike by members of "Big Six" Typographical Union employed in the commercial plants of New York City on Oct. 1 because of the failure of the union for a forty-four hour week and \$14 a week wage increase, it was announced at the close of the mass meeting of the printing trades, called by "Big Six," and held in the New Star Casino, 24th Avenue and 10th Street, yesterday afternoon.

The meeting adopted two resolutions, one approving the efforts that are being made to obtain the forty-four hour week for the men in the commercial plants, and the other expressing confidence in the fight that is being made for the demands by President Leon Rouse and other officials of "Big Six," but no strike vote was taken. A further conference with employers will be held, it is said, and another meeting of "Big Six" is planned for next Sunday afternoon.

It was explained, after the meeting, which was open only to members of the various branches of the printing trades, that a strike without the sanction of the international union would be in violation of the laws of the international union and would mean the forfeiting of "Big Six's" charter from the parent organization. There never had been any intention, it was pointed out, of taking any action that would not conform to the requirements of the international union in every particular. A strike vote had been looked for by many as a resolution adopted the last Sunday contained the clause "a strike vote may be taken." To obtain a strike vote, it was explained yesterday it would first be necessary to get the sanction of the international union, and no application had yet been made for such action.

Most of the meeting, which lasted for three hours, was taken up with an address by President Rouse, in which he assailed Maraden G. Scott, President of the international union, and told the members of the negotiators of the printing trades that he had not done anything in the fight for the union demands that was in violation of the international union and that he did not purpose to ask that any action be taken at any time that would jeopardize the charter with the international.

President Rouse, he said, had prepared two resolutions, one voting a vote of confidence in the "Big Six" officials, and the other approving the fight for the forty-four hour week. Those resolutions, when called up later, were adopted.

Mr. Rouse also replied to an attack upon the officials of "Big Six" contained in a letter sent to each member of the union a few days ago by Mr. Scott, in which Mr. Scott warned the members of "Big Six" against following "false prophets" and declared that the international union would not support the officers or members of the union which rejects fair arbitration.

A resolution offered by John F. Dobbs reaffirming loyalty to the international union and the intention of "Big Six" to abide by international rules was tabled, it being explained afterward that this subject had been fully covered in the vote of confidence given to the officials of "Big Six."

The Casino was crowded. About 5,000 men and a sprinkling of women getting inside, while several hundred, unable to find even standing room, waited on the outside for the result of the meeting. The doorknobs had been given instructions to men and only union members' cards indicated that they were in good standing, he admitted. Among those at the meeting were members of the Union Printers' League of Newark and Jersey City; members of the so-called "outlawed" Franklin Union, No. 23, headed by James Bagley, and New York Printing Pressmen No. 11, headed by Bernard Nolan. Mr. Bagley, who entered with Mr. Rouse, told newspaper men he hoped "Big Six" would not vote to strike.

Ready to Meet Committee.
The employing printers, it was learned last night, are willing to continue negotiations with the committee from "Big Six," composed of Mr. Rouse, John O'Connor, secretary, and Douglas, organizer. The employers expect to get some word this morning from the officials of the union relative to the action taken yesterday, and it is not unlikely that conferences between the employers and the committee of the union will be resumed today. Negotiations were abandoned last week, when he would not agree to arbitration of the forty-four hour week demand.

A peculiar situation exists as regards the pressmen employed in the commercial plants. The contract with the Franklin Union, No. 23, and the New York Printing Pressmen, No. 11, expires at midnight Sept. 30. These two unions have been declared suspended by international officials, and the employing printers have declined to negotiate with them for a new contract because they are not affiliated with the international. On the other hand, the two unions maintain that they are still in good standing with the international and that they are depositing their dues in New York banks until such time as there is a settlement of the international controversy now pending in the courts for an accounting by the international officials. The two unions report that they have about 7,000 members, composed of both pressmen and feeders.

At a mass meeting last Wednesday they reiterated their demands for a forty-four hour week and an increase of \$14 a week in wages, and also appointed a Settlement Committee to sign up such shops as would agree to these conditions.

MINERS GET REPLY TODAY.
Soft Coal Operators Expected to Reject 80 Per Cent. Wage Increase.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The soft coal operators of the central competitive field will submit at tomorrow morning's session of the joint conference of operators and miners their reply to the demands of the miners for a 80 per cent. increase in pay, a six-hour day and a five-day week. After the reply is made, it is probable the miners will ask for an adjournment to consider it.

The operators completed the drafting of the document today, but no inkling of its contents was known outside their circle. Following the procedure of previous conferences the miners naturally would expect counterproposals, but there were intimations today that the operators might take the stand that the demands of the men were extraordinary and that it would be impossible to grant them and continue the operation of the mines and that their reply tomorrow merely would state reasons why they must be rejected, thus leaving it to the miners to create their original demands or to modify them if they saw fit.

None of the operators would admit today that the reply would be a flat rejection of the scale proposed by the United Mine Workers' Convention. All that was known about the document was that it was brief and that it would not close the door to further negotiations. The leading operators insist that the 80 per cent. increase would double the cost of soft coal and that not enough could be turned on a six-hour day and five-day week basis to provide a normal supply.

Lead and Found Advertisements at Page 14.

NEW DEGREE FOR MERCIER.

Columbia to Make Cardinal Doctor of Sacred Theology.

Columbia University will grant the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology to Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, yesterday. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will confer the degree in the south court of the university, facing the library, Broadway and 110th Street, at 3 o'clock, in the presence of faculties and students of the university.

Later a reception in honor of the Cardinal will be held in the home of Dr. Butler, 60 Morningside Avenue. During his visit to Columbia Cardinal Mercier will see the many changes in the university as a result of the war, it was said. Among them will be the institution of Professor Anatole Le Bras, a well known French scholar, as visiting French professor during the academic year. Professor Le Bras, who is Professor of French Literature at the University of Rennes, Brittany, succeeds Professor Ferdinand Baldensperger.

INDORSE DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Many Urge Passage of City Ordinance, Says President Moran.

Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen, said last night that the Daylight Saving Ordinance, now before the Welfare Committee, has been endorsed by representatives of every walk of life in the city.

"The first to advocate the measure was the Mercantile Association," he said. "Then came the labor unions and leaders of organized workers; banks added their endorsement; the Stock Exchange firms notified me of their approval. The Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, the Bronx Board of Trade, hundreds of individual firms, and thousands of citizens also endorsed the ordinance. The unopposed term of Mr. Dowling ends on Jan. 1, 1921.

Opposing them are a few men and

women, most of whom, without signing names, have notified me that they oppose it. So far only a few have expressed disapproval. The ordinance will be considered in Cincinnati tomorrow, according to the National Daylight Saving Association.

PAY TRIBUTE TO DOWLING.

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SOUTHERN
HOSPITALITY

If you've ever enjoyed it in one of Dixie's old-fashioned, white-columned houses, then you know the delights of Mammy's hot biscuits.

Brought in several times during the meal, feather-light with golden butter melting in, you simply can't resist them.

CHILD'S famous butter cakes are made like Mammy's biscuits—brown and crisp on top and bottom, light and fluffy inside.

Served piping hot with pool country butter, they blend perfectly with any dish.

Child's

Salto-Nuts
Up-pe-tizing.
Chick says:

Luscious, appetizing, Salto-Nuts keep you in training the year round.

Hatch
HATCH - HE PAYS THE PARCEL POST
35th St. & Broadway 6-306
Herald Sq. 6-45th

A BETTER GRAND PIANO
A BETTER PLAYER PIANO
A BETTER UPRIGHT PIANO

For the money than offered by the Christman Piano Co. cannot be obtained among the higher grade instruments.

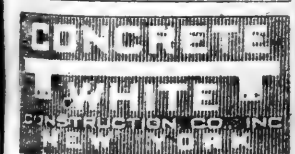
Bargains: Steinway Baby Grand, \$425.
Other used grand and upright pianos \$100 and up.

CHRISTMAN SONS,
753 6th Ave. (43rd St.)



Clear your complexion completely with **Resinol Soap**

If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use Resinol Soap at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water. It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement. In severe cases, a little Resinol Ointment should be used at first. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment.



Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

5-6 Ton Motor Truck

At Very Attractive Price

For sale—popular worm drive standard unit truck, with 16-foot half van type body; adaptable for long-distance hauling or furniture work. Run only 1,700 miles. Will demonstrate.

Colt-Stratton Company
1847 B'way—Phone Columbus 7100

PURIFIED SUGAR

First Quality Maximum of Polarization.

Am Buyer of Many Shipments, as well as

RICE, CHOCOLATE, LARD
Give prices C. I. F. Antwerp or Marseilles

in Transit Lisbon or Porto.

ADALBERTO DE CARVALHO,

70 Rue de Spa Bruxelles, Belgium;

or 339 Rue Fernandez Thomaz, at Porto, Portugal.

Correspondence in French for both places.

QUIZZES CANDIDATES ON LABOR PROBLEMS

Citizens Union Seeks Views on Unionization of City Workers and Right to Strike.

INCLUDES PUBLIC UTILITIES

Assembly Nominees Also Questioned on Changes in Terms of Franchise.

In submitting its usual questionnaire to candidates for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen, the Citizens Union this year has asked for the views of the nominees on the unionization of city employees and their right to strike on the same basis as industrial laborers. The questions propounded on this subject are:

"We should like to have your views as to the unionization of city employees. Would you differentiate between the uniformed forces and other civil service employees?"

"Do you believe that such unions, if permitted, should be allowed to affiliate with outside organizations of nonofficial employees?"

"Do you believe that city employees and the uniformed forces, (firemen, policemen and street cleaners,) in particular, should be prohibited from striking, and, if so, what other opportunities should be provided for a redress of their grievances?"

Candidates for the Assembly are being asked for views in regard to strikes on public utilities. On this subject the questionnaire says:

"New York has had two bitter experiences with strikes on public utility traction lines during the last year. Strikes on public utilities involve factors that ordinary industrial strikes do not involve. There is a tendency on the part of both employers and employees to consider that the question of disputes between them are matters to be decided by themselves alone. Such a view does not take into consideration the interest of the public, which is the chief sufferer, and, therefore, one of the parties most deeply concerned."

"We should like to have your opinion as to whether or not a law should be enacted providing for compulsory delay pending attempts at conciliation, compulsory arbitration or other plan of settlement of questions likely to lead to a strike on public utilities."

Another question to Assembly nominees is:

"At the last session of the Legislature a measure was introduced authorizing the Public Service Commission to alter rates of fares on railroads. It is notwithstanding the fact that existing franchises fixed the rate."

"Do you believe the Public Service Commission should have this power?"

"Do you believe if such power is conferred it should be coupled with a grant of authority to the city to demand a readjustment of the terms of franchises, so as to terminate perpetually the franchise, eliminate existing preferential, and otherwise improve the contracts in the public's interest?"

WILL TEACH AMERICANISM.

Hebrew Orphanage to Set Aside Fund for This Purpose.

Leo Lerner, President of the Hebrew National Orphan House which is conducting a campaign to raise \$500,000 for its new home on the Tuckahoe Road, announced yesterday at a special meeting of the Board of Directors that a large part of the money will be set aside for teaching Americanism at the institution.

Special teachers of history and civics will be obtained for this purpose, as well as a complete set of books, flags, pictures and works of art illustrating American history. Mr. Lerner also announced that in accordance with the plan elaborated by Secretary Lane, a series of pageants and plays chronicling the glorious past of the nation will be presented by the children themselves.

In this endeavor Mr. Lerner said he had obtained the hearty cooperation of Congressman Fiorello La Guardia, who had endorsed the campaign in addition to making a liberal subscription to it.

WRECKED EXPLORERS HOME

Reach Newfoundland After Loss of Yacht in Hudson Bay.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 28.—Christian Leden, the Norwegian explorer, chief of the Arctic expedition on the American yacht Finback, which was wrecked in Hudson Bay last August, arrived here Friday with the other members of the party.

The Finback sailed from New York in July, carrying a large cargo of beads, tools, knives, and toilet articles for trade with the Esquimaux. On Aug. 20 she struck a reef off Cape Fullerton, and the crew in two boats proceeded to the Chesterfield Inlet. There they boarded the steamer Nascopie, which brought them to this port.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 16.

N. Y. LEGION EXCEEDS QUOTA

More Than 100,000 Members Enrolled, and More to Join.

A total of slightly more than 100,000 members in the New York branch of the American Legion was announced yesterday by Captain L. Mills, the State Chairman. A membership of 100,000 had been set as the New York quota by the National Headquarters of the veterans' organization.

"The accomplishment of the task set as early in June has been effected only through the united and almost unanimous support of the veterans of the great war," Mr. Mills said yesterday.

"In June we set the goal at 500 posts and 100,000 members. In New York State before the State convention in Rochester, Oct. 10 and 11, 50 enthusiastic was the response throughout the State that today, two weeks before the convention, we have exceeded our assignment with a total of 506 posts and slightly more than our hundred thousand members. By the middle of next week we will have reached the 100,000 mark set by the National Committee as our quota in the national drive for a million members, and by the time of the convention we fully expect an additional ten thousand members."

"Will they deport me to Russia?" she asked.

"I'll fight them every inch of the way," she said. "Deport me? Why, I've put in thirty years of work in America and have an affection for it. If it's only the affection one has for trouble, but do you know of Russia?"

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EMMA GOLDMAN TO FIGHT.

Says She Cannot Be Deported, as We Do Not Recognize Lenin.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Emma Goldman, following her release from the Missouri State Penitentiary, where she served a two-year term for violation of the Espionage act in preaching resistance to the selective draft, arrived in Chicago today on her way to New York, where, on Oct. 5, she faces deportation proceedings before a Federal Commissioner at Ellis Island.

She was cheerful and celebrated her release in a Michigan Boulevard hotel, where she was questioned about the deportation proceedings.

"I'll fight them every inch of the way," she said. "Deport me? Why, I've put in thirty years of work in America and have an affection for it. If it's only the affection one has for trouble, but do you know of Russia?"

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SHOOTS GIRL, KILLS HIMSELF

Chicago Broker Turns on Companion in Paris Restaurant.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Ernest O. Lead, who is said to have been a Chicago broker, last night shot a young woman named Adrienne Pichon, with whom he was having dinner, and then shot himself shortly afterward. Although wounded several times, the condition of Miss Pichon is not considered serious. Lead, who was about 40 years old, had been living at the Hotel Continental for six months. The police assert that the shooting at the woman was due to jealousy on the part of Lead, declaring that the couple previously had quarreled.

"What I am most interested in just now is to know where," she said. "My prison isn't a prison," she concluded.

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PASTORS DISCUSS NATION'S PROBLEMS

League of Nations, Radicalism,
and Steel Strike Themes of
Pulpit Discourses.

DR. J. H. JOWETT RETURNS

Plea for Middle Classes by the Rev.
William Carter—Rabbi Wise
on the Treaty.

Sermons in New York churches yesterday covered a wide range of topics, though the League of Nations, radicalism and the steel strike came in for a major share of attention. The Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett, who recently accepted a pastorate in England, is back in this country for a brief visit, and preached at the old church home, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, telling a large congregation which gathered to welcome him that in these world-troubled times there was need as never before to call upon Jesus for help.

"In these present days of tumult and trying conditions there is crying need for the help of Jesus," said Dr. Jowett. He referred to Jesus as a "doctor who never lost a patient and who always went to the help of those who placed their faith in Him."

Dr. Jowett will return to London in a few weeks, but meantime he will conduct the 11 o'clock services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Sundays, Oct. 5, 12, and 19.

A plea for the middle classes was voiced in the Tropic Avenue (Brooklyn) Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. William Carter, who chose for his topic "The Man That Is Down," and said:

"There is one class that needs attention and has had very little of it, and that is the one between the upper and lower millstones of Capital and Labor. The middle class of citizens, small business men, office men, professional men, teachers, writers, newspaper men, actors and actresses, are never struck and therefore are never thought of when it comes to consideration of the low price of work and the high price of living. That is the man that's down, and I wonder that he has stayed down so long. He has got to be considered. He represents by far the larger part of the working world. Give him his due, or he will assert himself and organize for protection."

Opening the religious services of Columbia for the academic year, Chaplain Raymond C. Knox preached against radicalism.

"They speak of our Constitution as a fraud. They sneer at our forefathers and see in the founding of our land nothing of nobility and sacrifice," he said. "But we will not be dismayed or fearful because of any assault on all that the centuries have won and reared. The fate of those who attempt it will be as that which befell the king of Syria and the king of Prussia. Mightier than all the material strength of America shall be its spiritual force, and we shall behold God's hand on our side."

Addressing many of his own parishioners in All Souls' Church, loaned to him because of the recent fire in the Community Church, the Rev. Dr. John Hayes Holmes moved his hearers telling of his grief in the loss of the old edifice by fire.

"We have lost our church building," he said, "but we have not lost our church. Yes, we have lost our home, but we have not lost one another."

Rabbi Wise in the Free Synagogue had for his subject "The Senate Compromise versus World Unity." He pleaded for ratification of the treaty.

The League of Nations that the Senate seems to desire," he said, "is one that shall be Wilsonian, from the American point of view, burdened and freed from the viewpoint of the Republican Party, and shall redound to the glory of the party of moral ideals and assure the election as the next President of the United States of at least one of the leading opponents of the League."

In the Bedford Avenue (Brooklyn) Presbyterian Church Dr. S. Edward Young said:

"Labor's grievances in the past have been heavy," he said, "and only the excesses of the present hour by such men as Foster and Fitzpatrick turn back the sympathies of broad-minded people from labor's cause. How needful that some voice labor would heed might speak in labor's inner councils where just now the alien professional agitator is crowding the old-time sane leader to the wall and inflicting laborers with hatred of their fellow-men and rebellion against the Government."

The Manhattan Congregational Church at the morning service yesterday accepted the resignation of its pastor, the Rev. William T. McEwen, who is to go as minister to the First Congregational Church of Portland, Ore.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 14.

FOWNES
NAME IN EVERY PAIR

Whatever the material—leather silk or fabric; whatever the occasion, you can depend on the fit and style of Fownes

GLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN



1919-Book ends—Pair \$7.50

EASE

THE arrangement of wares on tables according to price makes shopping at Ovington's pleasant and simple. Tables are marked at \$3.50—\$5.00—\$7.50—\$10.00—\$12.50 and \$15.00 and each table contains unusual values.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."
314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

ORDER
Ballantine's
GINGER ALE

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT
CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY
for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Appraising free. Strictly confidential. (Call or write.)
FORGOTSTON'S
503 Fifth Ave., New York.
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The foundation of American business—

As business grows and expands today, efficient filing methods become more necessary. These are the brick and stone and mortar of every commercial structure. These are the foundations that stand up or collapse under the strain of sudden growth and expansion.

Go into ten large representative businesses in the country and ask what filing systems they use. The majority will answer—"Library Bureau".

There are 75,000 Library Bureau customers. Gather them together as a filing community and you have a varied sky-line. But dig deep and you find three things fundamental in their filing systems—accuracy, speed and simplicity.

Never such business activity as now. Never such need—such extraordinary need—for efficient office systems. Never was haphazard buying or experimenting fraught with more danger. Library Bureau takes the guess-work out of filing and makes it an exact science.

The experience of 43 years is yours to command whether your order is small or large.

Write for catalogs and folders on
Filing Stock record Card ledger Card and filing supplies
Steel card and filing cabinets Unit filing cabinets in wood

Library Bureau

Card and filing systems Founded 1876 Filing cabinets wood and steel
O. H. RICE, Manager
316 Broadway, New York
Salesrooms in 49 leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France



"and from there we went to Japan"

Talk about adventures!

Men in the Navy come home with the kind of experiences that most chaps read of only in books.

Here's your chance if you are a fellow!

Uncle Sam has, as you know, a big Navy and gives red-blooded young fellows like you an opportunity to step aboard and "shove off."

What will you get out of it? Just this:

A chance to rub elbows with foreign folks in strange parts of the world.

The chance for good honest work on shipboard—the kind of work that teaches you something real; the kind of work that puts beef on your

shoulders and hair on your chest.

You will get 30 care-free vacation days a year, not counting shore leave in home or foreign ports.

You will have the kind of comradeship in travel that sailors know.

You will have regular pay, over and above your meals, lodging, and first uniform outfit—good stuff, all of it.

You can join for two years. When you get through you'll be physically and mentally "tuned up" for the rest of your life. You'll be ready through and through for SUCCESS.

There is a Recruiting Station right near you. If you don't know where it is, your Postmaster will be glad to tell you.

Shove off! - Join the U. S. Navy

RARE and beautiful imported French kidskin gloves—
Over seventy styles for whim and fancy to rove among—
Each with its certain appeal to the refined sense of the fastidious—
Made, as ever, with the traditional Centemeri care and exquisite craftsmanship—

Of the same lovely *Nationale* Quality kidskins from the river valleys of France.

Our stock this season is the largest we have ever received from our Grenoble factory.

For Centemeri Gloves, you must know, are *Grenoble Gloves*, made from kidskins "dressed" in Annonay—a combination that has produced for centuries the most beautiful kid gloves in the world.

The Perfect Christmas Gift
The Centemeri Socks The Centemeri Wardrobe

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.

Philadelphia Store, 123 South 13th St.

Stopped But Not Defeated

Eight million dollars for humanity hangs in the balance; eight million dollars to be devoted to Americanizing the stranger within our gates and to helping the helpless in foreign lands.

With the means to accomplish one of the greatest educational projects almost within our reach—we are stopped. Stopped in sight of the summit of service.

Peace and prosperity, honor and industry, owe much to the church. Today, during the present period of unrest, the strong, understanding arm of the church is about the shoulders of the nation, calming, restraining, persuading into paths of reason.

To continue this work, to spread understanding, to educate where education is most needed, to teach the joy of industry, to help build a stronger, more unified nation at home, and to show the stricken peoples for whom our armies fought that we are still their friends and helpers; to do this intensely practical work, we must have help.

Our plans have the recommendation of John D. Rockefeller. He is so convinced we are right he offers two million dollars if we raise six million. More than five and one-half millions have been secured. Less than one-eighth of the total is lacking.

Your help is needed, desperately needed, now. The insuring of an enduring service is just beyond the limit of our outstretched desires. Make your memorial offering to civilization today. Build for posterity.

Of course you will help. We are sure of it. The need is so great. The time so short. Your reward so certain.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE BAPTIST LAYMEN
200 Fifth Avenue Telephone Gramercy 3312 New York City

THE NEW "84" CIGAR
IS NOW READY FOR YOU

YOU can get this wonderful—smoke at your favorite cigar store. There's oodles of goodness wrapped in with the ripe Sumatra and long filler.

The New "84" Cigar has a band and sells for 8¢ (2 for 15¢).

Your dealer may have a few without bands. They were purchased before the recent strike and sell for 7¢ (3 for 20¢)—PAY NO MORE.

If you can't get any, send \$3.50 and we'll send a box of 50 postpaid.

HUDSON COUNTY TOBACCO CO.
84 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

THE "84" NEW HAS A BAND AND IS SOLD AT THE NEW PRICE 8¢ 2 for 15 CENTS

Doralis Pearls

A Doralis Pearl and an Oriental Pearl side by side in an oyster would be twins even Mother of Pearl herself could not tell apart.

Doralis Pearls are Exclusively Saks

With Diamond Clasp \$39.50 to \$300.00

With Gold Clasp \$7.50 to \$95.00

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

To any father and mother:
In the Navy, your boy's food, health, work and play, and moral welfare are looked after by responsible experts.

PROTESTS TO BAKER AGAINST ARMY BILL

Major Melvaine Calls Plan of
War Secretary Expensive
and Un-American.

WOULD "HALF TRAIN" MEN

Military Camps Association Urges
That Kahn-Chamberlain Meas-
ure Be Adopted.

In a letter to Secretary of War Baker in advocacy of the Kahn-Chamberlain bill for military training, Major Melvaine, acting Chairman of the Temporary Executive Committee of the Military Training Camps Association, which prepared the bill, assails the Baker-March army bill, terming it a patchwork and thoroughly unsound. Major Melvaine sums up his objection to the large standing army provided in the so-called administration bill by saying it provides for a system expensive, un-American, and un-American, and the antithesis of a league of nations, since it runs counter to the idea of a reduction of armaments. The letter, which was made public by the National Security League yesterday, says in part:

"In my opinion, the bill in its main features would perpetuate our worst mistakes. It provides for a standing army of some 500,000 men, and for three months' training, (for rather half training, since the period of training should be at least three months) of the youth of the country during their twelfth year. No attempt is made to organize the young men so half-trained into a citizen army, and to shift to private soldiers and creating an organization—a citizen army—that can be mobilized in an emergency, and that, when mobilized, will be ready to take the field and function efficiently.

The Administration bill altogether loses sight of the fact that it takes longer to train the officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, than it does the private. Without training these leaders in advance, it is, in the opinion of the writer, a waste of time and money to train the private. Major Melvaine expresses doubt as to the efficiency of giving educational and vocational training to the youth of the country in the future. He believes the growth of the regular army will be larger in the future than in the past. In the event of war, it would be necessary to raise a citizen army again, as would be necessary to assume that the regular forces alone could fight our battles, he adds. "But the Baker-March bill leaves the country in the same position from a military standpoint as it was before the war, he contends. Continuing, he says:

Objects on Four Grounds.
"From the military standpoint the military training provisions are valueless because: First, the period of training is too short; second, the young men trained are not organized territorially—according to the places of residence—into a reserve; third, no adequate provision is made for the training of citizens as officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted specialists; fourth, because no citizens, not even the half-trained young men, can be summoned to the colors or organized into units until after a formal declaration of war, and even then, even if they are to pass until, through the slow machinery of the draft law, they can be registered, examined, selected, called to the colors, given additional training and knit into some organization.

As a whole, the bill is really as bad as can be. It seems like patchwork and not the logical development of a peacetime system.

On the other hand, Major Melvaine criticizes the Kahn-Chamberlain bill, which provides for a universal military training for youth in their nineteenth or twentieth year, at which time they are to be organized into units, with further progressive training for those who desire to become officers or non-commissioned officers. This, he says, provides an adequate system of national defense which will cost less by hundreds of millions of dollars than the Baker-March bill.

Driven to Suicide by Son's Death.
Following over the death of his son, Edwin Eckstein, a young aviator, who was killed in a Texas army aviation field more than a year ago in an accident to his airplane, Charles Eckstein, an electrical and mechanical engineer, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 65 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, by shooting himself. Eckstein, who was 56 years old, was found by his wife lying on the floor, dead, near an urn which contained the ashes of his son.

Some Table Beverages
—such as tea and coffee
are not considered good for
young people, but nothing is
missed when you have

INSTANT POSTUM

Its rich flavor pleases, and it
contains absolutely nothing
harmful. "There's a Reason"

Have you ever given thought to the
most advantageous organization of your
business to meet your tax problems?

INCOME Tax Returns reviewed—Revi-
sions and modifications recommended if
necessary. Early appointments for consul-
tations are advisable.

MARTIN SILBERSTEIN
Tax Specialist
346 Broadway, New York, Franklin 3398
Former Internal Revenue Agent with the
TREASURY DEPARTMENT from 1910 to 1918

CHEER FOR BOLSNEVIKI.

Organization Formed at Lexington
Avenue Theatre—Voices Rad-
ical Policies.

An organization to be known as the League of Oppressed Peoples was formed yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting held in the Lexington Opera House, where speakers attacked the rule of Great Britain in India, Ireland, British imperialism, Lloyd George, Bismarck and Denikin were greeted with boos and hisses and the demonstrators that all "class war and political prisoners" must be released was repeated with applause.

The name of Lenin uttered by one of the speakers evoked great applause and there were cheers for the Bolshevik leader and for Soviet Russia.

As representing allegedly oppressed peoples there sat on the platform Irishmen, Hindus, Koreans, Persians, Russians and others. The speakers were Dudley Field Malone, E. C. Mackay, W. D. Howells, Norman Thomas, Laipat Raj Grew, Harry H. Hays, Secretary of the League of Oppressed Peoples, and the Minister of Labor in the Kerensky Cabinet, Harry Holland, secretary of the Society of Friends and English, William Mythen, Assistant Rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Malone declared that the struggle with the United States is a struggle to have been killed in the persons of the Ukrainians, and declared that the people bringing the register say that 40,000 more were killed than had been reported. He asserted that the army of Denikin killed every Jew in a town in Russia. "In the name of democracy," he declared, "the struggle which started in London on Saturday, May 16, 1919, must be continued. We ask England for help she would get it not from the England of Downing Street, but from the England which is now striking." He quoted Lloyd George's characterization of the strike as an "anarchic conspiracy" and claimed that it was "a vital effort of the British people to bring the war to a conclusion." Resolutions were adopted calling on Congress not to lend money "to any country engaged in defeating the purposes of the war."

SEA BEACH PALACE DAMAGED

Fire in One-Time Centennial Build-
ing Alarms Coney Island.

Flames were discovered in the old Sea Beach Palace at Coney Island, early yesterday morning and for a time a disastrous fire was feared. The Palace is owned by the Sea Beach Land Company and is 46 years old. During the centennial at Philadelphia it was known as Machinery Hall, and after that position was brought to Coney Island in sections and reconstructed. It extended 300 feet parallel to Surf Avenue and is 700 feet in depth. It is a frame building with a heavy tar roof.

William Kleiter, in a hotel opposite the palace, saw flames coming out of the windows near the entrance and summoned the Fire Department. Companies 244 and 245 under stationmaster William Kleiter responded and Coney Island volunteers assisted, stretching hose lines from five hydrants in Luna Park and other places. The fire was subdued and it took an hour and a half to conquer it. The flames spread to the L. A. Thompson building, which was slightly damaged.

The damage to the Palace is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000. During the summer "Breaking the Hindenburg Line" was shown there.

SEES NO NEED FOR GERMAN.

Mme. Aida Says Wagner Opera Is
Just as Good in English.

Mme. Frances Aida, operatic prima donna and wife of General Manager (entertainment) of the Metropolitan, declared herself yesterday in sympathy with the movement of the New York County Organization of the American Legion to prevent the singing of German operas in the German language.

HOLY NAME PARADE HELD.

25,000 March in Annual Demonstration
Against Profanity.

Members of the Diocesan Union of the Holy Name Society in all the Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn, and the rest of Long Island, took part yesterday in the annual public parade and demonstration against the use of profanity. It is estimated that over 25,000 men were distributed in the various parades arranged for twenty-two church districts in the diocese.

Unveiled Monument to Fallen in War.

More than 3,000 persons witnessed the unveiling of a memorial monument in Bedford Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in honor of twenty-four men of the Albany Heights district of the borough who died in the service in the world war. The monument was erected through the efforts of the Albany Heights Patriotic League. Among the speakers were Colonel William A. Taylor, who commanded the 108th Infantry, formerly the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, Borough President Edward Riegmann, Representative Frederick W. Rome, Lee Henry, and the Rev. Maurice P. Fitzgerald, pastor of St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church.

LANE CASE SUGGESTS NEW MARRIAGE LAW

Pastor Who Performed Cer-
emony Criticizes Statute
from the Pulpit.

DANGER IN BIGAMY ACT

Dr. Frank Says He Will Enlist
Clergy in Appeal for Legis-
lative Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—At the morning service in the Baptist Church here today the Rev. Dr. Clarence Hill Frank, pastor, the clergyman who on April 4 of this year married Grace Hercht and Joseph Lane at his home here, called the attention of his congregation to what he termed a serious weakness of the Connecticut law covering bigamy and marriage.

Dr. Frank, mentioning the interpretation of the law that is generally accepted here, that there can be no prosecution in Connecticut for a bigamous marriage unless the couple actually live together in this State, said the seriousness of the situation did not lie particularly in this Lane-Hercht marriage, but in the weakness of the law which makes the repetition of such things possible.

"The weakness of the bigamy law is simply terrifying," he said, "when you think of what could be done. There are dangerous weaknesses in the marriage law of Connecticut, too. For instance, only one party has to swear to the statements made in the application for a marriage license. Only one party is required to sign the application and the law requires no witnesses to the marriage or to the statements made in the application for the license. Applicants are not required to give their actual place of residence or if they are divorced to file a copy of the decree.

"An President of the Ministers' League of Stamford I am going to bring this matter up at the next session of the league with a view to getting some action looking to a revision of the law. I hope to see the marriage laws of Connecticut revised at the next session of the Legislature and such a situation as exists in the Lane-Hercht marriage made impossible.

I feel deeply about this because I was the victim, innocently, or so-called, of a victim nevertheless. I performed the marriage believing that everything was all right and taking the precautions that I ordinarily take. Apparently I was deceived. But if the situation we have on our hands now leads to a revision of the law that would prevent any sharp person leaving such a loophole as exists in view of the claim that a bigamous marriage must result in the couple living together, some good may come out of it.

It seems to me the law should require that both parties should sign the application for a marriage license and should swear to the truth of the statements. It is also my belief that it should be required that the ceremony be performed in the presence of at least two witnesses satisfactory to the minister as well as to the couple. It is desirable for an unscrupulous man to bring a woman before any person, tell her he is a minister or a justice of the peace, and so through a form of marriage before a man who is not authorized to perform a marriage. The unscrupulous man could use a hunter's scrupulousness. That sort of thing has been done, but it would be much more difficult to accomplish it if the law required at least two witnesses to a marriage. I most emphatically think the marriage law and the bigamy law ought to be revised.

At the conclusion of the morning service Alfred Stokes, Secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., asked permission to speak. Obtaining it, he read a short resolution expressing the confidence of the congregation in their pastor and their regret that the Lane-Hercht situation had arisen. The resolution set forth that no blame attached to Dr. Frank or to the church because of the pastor's action in marrying the couple. The resolution was adopted unanimously by rising vote and the members stood to express personally their confidence in Dr. Frank.

ECONOMY

Of course, even a building which is delayed five or six months in completion, will eventually get there, but the point is, that, as an investment, the building is not strictly there when it arrives.

We make a business of avoiding delays.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

a thoroughly experienced designer and detailer of steel castings, forgings, etc., of the type used in construction machinery. Claim shell bucket. Experience preferable, but not essential. Write J. H. F., Box 915, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FALL FASHIONS FROM PARIS.
French and American styles of women's apparel in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday, (Oct. 5.) Order in advance.—Adv.

The Store is closed at 5 P.M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

An Extraordinary Sale of
Women's Tailor-made Suits
(sizes 34 to 44)

will be commenced to-day (Monday)

Developed in all-wool velour, silvertone, yalama, and chevrona
these choice Suits will be offered in

Smart Plain-tailored Models at \$55.00
Fur-trimmed Models at 68.00

NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE MADE
ON THESE SPECIAL SUITS

(Department on the Third Floor)

Charge purchases made the remainder of this month will appear on bills rendered Nov. 1st.

Best & Co.

Boys' Fine All-Wool Knicker Suits
"Made in Our Own Shops"

19.50 22.50 24.50

Don't ask a boy to take care of his clothes. See that the firm you buy them from has already taken care of them by careful choice of fabrics, careful workmanship, practical styles. We have—and he won't have to—if you buy him Best & Co. clothes, made in our own shops.

SPECIAL

ALL-WOOL MIDDY SUITS. Expertly tailored of durable mixtures and serges. Sizes 3 to 8 years. 10.50
MEDIUM WEIGHT KNICKER SUITS of all-wool fabrics. Sizes 7 to 18 years. 15.50 to 24.50
WASH SUITS—An American reproduction in cotton of Belgian blue linen. Sizes 2 to 10 years. 4.95

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Established 1879

You Never Pay More at Best



TAILORED COATS AND SUITS FOR YOUNG LADIES

The wardrobe of a young lady from 14 to 19 years is given special consideration by this establishment, which presents in tailored suits, dresses, topcoats, riding habits and sport clothing exclusive and extremely smart models, many of English origin, executed in the identical fabrics used abroad.

We design especially to be worn with De Pinna outer apparel appropriate headwear and footwear.

Young Ladies' Tailored Suits in tweeds, jersey cloth, velour and duvetyne. Tailored Dresses in jersey cloth, English navy serge and tricotine. Top Coats in bolivia, velour, tweeds, English mixtures and jersey cloth. Leather Coats in short and three-quarter length models. Riding Habits in cross saddle models made of whipcords, tweeds, homespun and oxfords. "Annapolis" Shoes.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

Store Hours: 9 to 5:30—Open All Day Saturdays.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.




The Raincoat Sale Still On!

With hundreds of coats added to the original purchase from the Quartermaster Department, at the Boston Arsenal, of

New and Stylish Raincoats for Men: Civilian Models; Bought in an Emergency for Army Officers' Use.

These are coats in civilian cloths tailored by civilian tailors and bought in an "emergency" (the packing cases so marked and on display) just before the signing of the Armistice for the use of officers. Then the Armistice dismissed the need for them—and now Gimbel's offer them at a mere fraction of their original worth.

\$7.95 \$9.50 \$11.75
Half of Them "Raynsters"

Famous "Raynsters" make up over half of the lot. All rubber, cotton worsteds, pure worsteds, single and double texture cashmeres. Plain black, tan, gray and brown. Many fancy mixtures. Sizes 34 to 50. Every garment has the U. S. Government stamp "Emergency Purchase" and inspection number. Coats for men in all walks of life. Special groups for Policemen, Firemen, Chauffeurs, Mail Carriers, etc., at \$7.95

Inasmuch as we have thus far sold many thousands of these coats—the importance of attending this sale can be quickly recognized.

No C. O. D.'s or exchanges. All sales final.
GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

WHILE THE SERIES IS ON.
Daily articles on world's baseball series in The New York Times.
by Christy Mathewson.

COLLINS AND ROUSH SHOULD BE THE STARS OF WORLD'S SERIES

WHO WILL BE HERO OF COMING SERIES?

Natty Does Some Speculating and Will Watch Collins and Roush.

BOTH EDDIES ARE WARY

Second Basemen Has Out-guessed Many an Opponent—Roush Good in the Pinches.

This is the second of a series of articles on the world's series written for the New York Times by Charley Mathewson, who will describe the game as they are played.

By CHARLEY MATHEWSON.

It seems to be part of the game for every world's series to have a hero. The hero is the player who is expected to do the most important things. The hero is the player who is expected to be the star of the series. The hero is the player who is expected to be the one who will win the series.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)
New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 6.
Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 5.
(Other clubs not scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 8; Boston, 7.
Detroit, 10; Chicago, 9.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 5.
(Other clubs not scheduled.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Final Standing.)
Cincinnati 90
New York 87
Chicago 85
Philadelphia 83
St. Louis 81
Pittsburgh 79
Boston 77
Detroit 75
Washington 73

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
(Final Standing.)
Detroit 90
New York 87
Chicago 85
Philadelphia 83
St. Louis 81
Pittsburgh 79
Boston 77
Cleveland 75
Washington 73

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Season closed yesterday.)
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.

YANK YOUNGSTERS TRIM THE ROBINS

Score 5 to 2 Victory Over Brooklyn at Ebbets Field—Dodgers Use Three Batteries.

The Yankees and Dodgers pitched up in an exhibition game over at Ebbets field yesterday afternoon and the New Yorkers won by a score of 5 to 2. The game was played in an hour and twenty minutes, and its brevity was one of its most appealing characteristics. It was a combat without any particular merit, but it was a game that was well played and it was a game that was well won.

The Yankees gave their youngsters an airing in the game. Vick, Fenner, Pipp and Pratt being the only regulars in the lineup. The Dodgers used three separate batteries. Smallwood was in the box for the Manhattanites and went the whole distance, twirling an excellent brand of ball. He allowed Brooklyn but five hits.

The Yankees scored enough runs in the second inning, with Pfeffer pitching, to win the game. While three runs were counted for the Yankees, all three of the outs were strikeouts. Pfeffer hit two men, and a single by O'Doul, a pitcher, who played the outfield, and a double by Pfeffer, who played the infield, were the other ingredients in the duplicate score.

With Sherrod Smith in the box in the fourth, fifth and sixth frames, the Yankees went scoreless and landed but one hit. The Dodgers, however, scored three runs in the fourth, fifth and sixth frames. The Yankees scored enough runs in the second inning, with Pfeffer pitching, to win the game. While three runs were counted for the Yankees, all three of the outs were strikeouts. Pfeffer hit two men, and a single by O'Doul, a pitcher, who played the outfield, and a double by Pfeffer, who played the infield, were the other ingredients in the duplicate score.

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SOX HAVE EDGE ON THE DEFENSIVE

Billy Evans Agrees with Hughes Jennings's Praise of Chicago Fielders.

CROH IN CLASS BY HIMSELF

Cincinnati's Remarkable Third Baseman is Praised by the Players and Umpires Alike.

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FINE LEADING BASEMEN

Of the Major Leagues

NEW YORK TO HAVE PRO FOOTBALL TEAM

Charley Brickley is Organizing the "Giants" for Sunday Games at Polo Grounds.

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Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Season closed yesterday.)
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.

Back to the Game.

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RACING IS SHIFTED TO JAMAICA TRACK

Audacious, Mad Hatter, and Other Rivals Entered in the Mineola Handicap Today.

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There's a nice, warm cheer to our new Fall overcoats. Not one that isn't all-wool by our own chemical test. Among others, handsome "Scotch Mists." Our own idea of constructing chevrons for rainproofing. Woven in Scotland to our special order. The garments, of course, we make up here. Light, medium and heavy weights.

"Composite" Derbies are built to satisfy the law of averages. They do. Fit and look well on 80 out of every 100 men.

We specialize in luggage! "Registered Trademark."

ROGERS PEST COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners"
Broadway at 41st St.

SURETY BONDS
Our experience and advice are at your service without charge and should prove equally valuable to you as they have to those who regularly avail themselves of C. F. & C. Service.

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Call John 403

OW shall one be correctly hatted for fall? The stocks of these stores point the way—authentically.

Here are colors interpreting the season and the mode—in blocks essentially Metropolitan.

The best that America, France, Italy and England produce—adapted to the requirements of the Greater City.

And so priced that one is quickly of the opinion that we have placed no premium on correctness.

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Clothing, Haberdasheries and Hatters—Eleven Stores
424 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
241 Broadway 1363 Broadway 50 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 90 Broad 42d and Fifth Aves.

AUTUMN RACING AT JAMAICA
BEGINS TODAY at 2:30
The \$3,000 Mineola The \$1,000 Cosmopolitan
and 4 OTHER HIGH CLASS CONTESTS.

JOIE RAY IS DEFEATED IN HALF-MILE RACE

DEVANEY IS VICTOR OVER RAY AND BAKER

Millrose Runner Defeats Illinois Star in Special Half-Mile Race at Newark.

KRAMER OUTRIDES EATON

Defeats New Bicycle Champion Twice in One-Mile Event on Velodrome Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—More than 15,000 spectators, the largest crowd that has ever witnessed a bicycle meet at the local Velodrome, today saw Frank Kramer, the grand old man of cycling, defeat Raymond Eaton, the present national champion, in two straight heats of a one mile match race.

A spectacular feature today came when Mike Devaney, the crack middle distance runner of the Millrose A. A., defeated Jack Sellers of the New York Times in a special half-mile A. A. invitation event, which was run on the flat of the board track.

Today's attendance topped all turnouts at the Newark track. The grand stand was packed long before the races started, with thousands of spectators lining the sidewalks and the roof of the grandstand.

Kramer took Eaton's measure in two straight heats, and recorded a victory after each. Kramer's victory over Eaton today makes the fourth consecutive time Frank has beaten Eaton since the latter acquired the championship title.

In the first heat Kramer rode from in front and defeated Eaton. The second time he rode around Eaton, but that time he was not so close. Eaton being so close that many thought Eaton had won.

In the half-mile foot race Devaney ran in fourth place on the first quarter-mile, but then moved up into the lead, with him, going into the last lap. Ray moved up into third place and the crowd stood up and rooted for him to go around Sellers and Devaney, but the latter was too fast for them.

The time of the race was 1:55. The summaries:

ONE-MILE A. A. INVITATION RUN.—Won by Mike Devaney, Millrose, 1:55. Second, Jack Sellers, New York A. A., 2:00. Third, Ray, 2:05. Fourth, Baker, 2:10.

TWO-MILE HANDICAP (PROFESSIONAL).—Won by Mike Devaney, Millrose, 4:10. Second, Ray, 4:15. Third, Baker, 4:20. Fourth, Sellers, 4:25.

ONE-MILE MATCH RACE (PROFESSIONAL).—Won by Frank Kramer, Millrose, 1:55. Second, Raymond Eaton, New York Times, 2:00. Third, Baker, 2:05. Fourth, Sellers, 2:10.

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MOHAWK A. C. WINS.

Takes Team Prize by Narrow Margin in Bronx League's Games.

With the final result depending on the very last event of the day, the Mohawk Athletic Club yesterday won the first team prize in the annual track and field championship games of the Bronx Athletic League at Macombs Dam Park.

The Mohawks, who had a score of 15 points against 10 scored by the Pastime A. C. St. Anselm's Athletic Club finished third with 27 points, and the Bronx Church House team brought up the rear with 11.

When the contestable was called out for the running broad jump at the close of the meet, the Mohawks and the Pastime were tied with 47 points each.

David Politzer's great leap of 21 feet 10 inches put the former team ahead, and the Mohawks won the match by a score of 50 to 47.

The summaries follow:

One Mile Run.—Won by Joseph Carey, Mohawk A. C., 4:10. Second, Kyril Hearn, Pastime A. C., 4:15. Third, Joseph Brooks, Mohawk A. C., 4:20.

Putting 15-ound Shot.—Won by Harry Corbett, Pastime A. C., 47 feet 10 inches. Second, Nicholas Vlahopoulos, Pastime A. C., 47 feet 10 inches. Third, John Goldenberg, Pastime A. C., 46 feet 10 inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Jerry Tiche, Mohawk A. C., 1:05. Second, Lloyd Bennett, St. Anselm's A. C., 1:06. Third, Lawrence Steiner, Pastime A. C., 1:07.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Morris Cohen, Mohawk A. C., 1:15. Second, Lloyd Bennett, St. Anselm's A. C., 1:16. Third, Lawrence Steiner, Pastime A. C., 1:17.

Three-Mile Walk.—Won by Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C., 20:15. Second, Ray, 20:20. Third, Joseph Farrell, Bronx Church House A. C., 20:25.

220-Yard Run.—Won by Al Smith, Mohawk A. C., 3:10. Second, Morris Cohen, Mohawk A. C., 3:11. Third, Walter Natter, Mohawk A. C., 3:12.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by James O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:15. Second, James McGuinness, Mohawk A. C., 20:20. Third, Philip Jones, Pastime A. C., 20:25.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Joseph Carey, Mohawk A. C., 2:10. Second, Lloyd Bennett, St. Anselm's A. C., 2:11. Third, Lawrence Steiner, Pastime A. C., 2:12.

Running High Jump.—Won by Eagan Brinkman, Bronx Church House A. C., 5 feet 10 inches. Second, Benjamin St. Anselm's A. C., 5 feet 10 inches. Third, Bernard Lichtman, Pastime A. C., 5 feet 10 inches.

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STAR GOLFERS IN WOMEN'S TOURNEY

Seventy-one to Compete for National Title at Shawnee, Starting Today.

It is too bad that only one of the seventy-one women who have entered for the women's national golf championship is going to win. The entry list for the big golfing future, which will begin this morning at 10 o'clock over the links of the Shawnee Country Club, includes quite the most brilliant collection of fair sex golfers who ever assembled to strive for a title.

There have been tournaments wherein the title holder has been by all odds the favorite. This year Miss Alice M. Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., may win again, but she is not the only one of the very highest possible group of golfers and she will have defeated some stellar players.

Miss Stirling brought a short golfing career to a brilliant climax during the last time the women's national title was at stake. At the Belmont Springs Country Club, Waverly, Mass., in 1915, Miss Stirling finished as champion after a qualification test was rather off form, but she got within the championship in part by some unfortunate slicing and poor putting. But once in the match play she was unbeatable.

In order she eliminated Mrs. E. H. Stetson of Huntington Valley, Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal of Ravenna, Ohio, in 1915, and then the runner-up, Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss of Pine Rock, N. C.

Miss Stirling first appeared as a contender for national laurels in 1914, when she qualified at Nassau with a 90, rather a mediocre score in such stellar company, although several strokes lower than Miss Rosenthal, who subsequently reached the final round. But Miss Stirling found the opposition too strong for her once the match play began, and she was eliminated in the first round by Miss Georgiana, Bishop of Bristol, Va.

In 1915 the Georgia girl advanced a few notches and gained the semi-final round to defeat Mrs. E. H. Stetson, that year's champion. This present season Miss Stirling has shown her ability by winning the Southern women's championship at Memphis on May 21, where she defeated Mrs. David Gaut, the runner-up, by 3 and 2.

Next week Miss Stirling is going to defend the championship with a brand of golf which, according to the reports from the Quaker City, has either her golf or the next best thing to it. But she isn't the only runner-up and sectional champion who has entered the women's Western championship, made a rather belated entry; but it has in no wise diminished her status of golf. Another Westerner of more than ordinary prominence in the world of golf is Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr. of Indian Hill, Pa.

The women's Western championship. The Chicago district will be represented by another player, who in any kind of golf tournament is dangerous to the lesser lights. This is Miss Elaine Rosenthal, 1915 Western champion and runner-up in the national race the previous year. Miss Rosenthal will be second this year at Shawnee by her sister, Mrs. Ernest L. Byfield of Ravenna, Ohio, who will tee off tomorrow in the qualifying round with Miss Gloria Collette of Metromet Country Club, Providence, R. I.

Under the aegis of the women's Western district stronger than has ever before entered selection for leader is Miss Marion Hollins, present metropolitan champion. This golfer came into the national title in 1912, when she finished the "mat" series as runner-up to Mrs. W. M. Barrie, and in 1913 she snatched the title for herself.

Mrs. Feltner to Play. The progress of Mrs. Quentin F. Feltner of the South Shore Field Club, another metropolitan player, will be watched eagerly. Mrs. Feltner has won no less than five metropolitan titles. She has never been a runner-up—it was champion or nothing. When Miss Lillian Hyde she won in 1910, 1911, and in 1914 and 1915, and after her marriage she came forth in 1916 to win once again.

The South Shore Club has another of the top-notchers for this year's tournament. She is Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the former Englishwoman who entered the 1915 national title series from Shirley Park, England, and finished as runner-up to the final round to Mrs. E. H. Stetson of Philadelphia. In 1917 Mrs. Gavin won the metropolitan women's crown.

In addition to Miss Caverly, Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvanian, the Philadelphia district will play strong hopes on Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia Cricket Club. Here is a former national champion, winner of the supreme title in 1913.

WINS VIKING CLUB TITLE.

Grossman Captures Single Sculls Event in Regatta on Harlem.

The Viking Rowing Club held its annual regatta on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, deciding the club championships for single sculls, four-oared gigs, double sculls, four-oared racing gigs and eight-oared shells. The individual title was won by E. Grossman, who defeated W. Bergman.

The summary:

Single Sculls.—Won by E. Grossman, second, W. Bergman.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Ruth, Altman, Peters, and Engel, coxswain, Kollman.

Double Sculls.—Won by Schuchardt, and Schuchardt, coxswain, Schuchardt.

Four-Oared Racing Gigs.—Won by Bergman, Grossman, Grossman, Grossman, coxswain, Grossman.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, coxswain, Schuchardt.

Four-Oared Racing Gigs.—Won by Bergman, Grossman, Grossman, Grossman, coxswain, Grossman.

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Four-Oared Racing Gigs.—Won by Bergman, Grossman, Grossman, Grossman, coxswain, Grossman.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, Schuchardt, coxswain, Schuchardt.



FELLOW Countrymen—Not long ago it was

my great pleasure to be present at a large gathering of New York Citizens, at which time a distinguished friend of ours introduced to the audience "OLD EGYPT" Turkish Cigarettes—and I, like thousands of others, began smoking them the next day.

As this is a kind of experience meeting, I want to say that during my legal career of 16 years, I have attended many state dinners and public functions and I have never smoked a cigarette that gave me more enjoyment and real satisfaction than "OLD EGYPT".

I have paid higher prices for cigarettes, but "OLD EGYPT" suits me best—and surely the price of 17 cents for 15 of these cigarettes, of the Quality they are, is largely due to the inexpensive air-tight paper package.

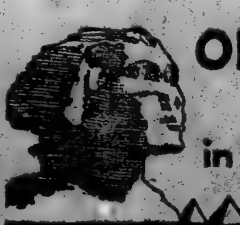
And since you have asked me to state publicly my opinion, I unhesitatingly recommend them to any smoker of cigarettes in this country.

You will always find "OLD EGYPT" in my office, in my clubs, and in my library. I could say a great deal more, but I know that my distinguished friend, the Judge, has much to say to you on the same subject—as he and I are of one opinion as regards "OLD EGYPT." I thank you.

15 for 17c

You can't buy better for 25 cents

OLD EGYPT— the Wonder of the Age.
100% pure Turkish tobacco—
in the inexpensive air-tight paper cup.



FORM NEW A. A. U. BRANCH.

Niagara Association Will Embrace Clubs of Western New York.

A new branch of the Amateur Athletic Union was established at a meeting in Buffalo on Saturday, held at the Central Y. M. C. of that city. It is to be known as the Niagara Association of the A. A. U., and will embrace the leading athletic clubs of the western part of New York State.

Twelve clubs were elected to membership. Delegates were in attendance from Rochester and Syracuse and announced themselves as favorably inclined toward the new division of the national association. They will report back to their clubs for authority to take definite action.

Performance and Price

There is only one way to buy a motor truck—on its ability to transport and the cost of that transportation.

A First Cost that is too high means an inflated cost per ton mile—a First Cost that is too low stamps a truck as one built to meet a price—a truck that will spend days in the repair shop—a truck that will fail on its test of ability.

But there is a middle ground—a point where price and performance balance—a place where value is greatest. Bethlehem Motor Trucks are examples of that middle ground—they are neither underbuilt to meet a price nor overbuilt to justify a price. Buy your Motor Truck on Facts.

1 1/4-Ton Chassis 2 1/4-Ton Chassis 3 1/4-Ton Chassis
\$1965 \$2365 \$3465
F.O.B. ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM MOTORS CORPORATION
ALLENTOWN, PA.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT, 30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Buy Safely. Buy Bethlehem
GRAHAM BROTHERS SALES CO.
1890 Broadway, New York City W. O. Crabtree, President

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Seasoned Squad at Annapolis.

It appears that the Crimson is well outfitted for the season. The offense has no dearth of material at quarterback, with Eddie Green, Ed Long and eligible. At Harvard, the college of the best running backs of the last decade, the Crimson has a lot for there have been some mighty fields in that parading the chalk-lined turf on a great deal of Eddie Mahan and his crew. He starts quickly, and finds the end, splitting off tackle, and finding the end in the opposite direction. There is not the least bit of doubt that Mahan's running attack will be the backbone of the team. In the back field, there are Bill Murray and Ralph Horwien, two capable running backs, and a number of stout backfield berths at Cambridge.

Flushing Golf Title for Mantle.
W. A. Mantle won the golf championship of the Flushing Golf Club yesterday afternoon, when in the final at 98 holes he defeated C. H. Slivick by 8 up and 10 down. Mantle played the first 18 holes in the morning round, and in the afternoon increased his lead, the match ending 10-0.

O'DOWD AND RATNER READY
Champion and Rival Fit for Fight at Jersey City Tonight

"Mike O'Dowd, the midweight champion, and his rival, Augie Ratner, are expected to meet tonight in the main event of the Armory A. A., Jersey City. They left their training behind them Saturday and wound up in as perfect physical shape as they possibly could. Each gladiator is positive he will win by a knockout.

The men will weigh 155 pounds at the weigh-in, which will be held at 6 p. m. O'Dowd and Ratner are expected to turn out on mass to cheer on their idols. The crowd is expected to occupy opposite sections of the arena.

initial
Winte
boys.
Advan
made possible by pla
for this season's supp

BROKAW
1457-1463
AT FORTY-S

showing of Fall and
clothes for men and
advantages of reasonable cost
making our contracts early
of fabrics.

BROTHERS
BROADWAY
SECOND STREET

FOR MORE.
IDEAL COOKING
NEW YORK
MILLS, LITTON



IDEAL Once, IDEAL
COA & CHOCOLATE CO.
R.K., U. S. A.
ITE, PA.

ASKS HELP FOR MEN BLINDED IN THE WAR

George Kessler Returns from
Europe and Hopes to Raise
\$5,000,000 for Fund.

PLEA FROM BELGIAN QUEEN

Tells of Things Needed in the Work
—Poland's Plight Set Forth
by Mme. Paderewska.

After nearly three years abroad for the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of the Allies, which they founded, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kessler, have returned to raise funds to carry on the work. They will return to Europe next month, in appealing for donations, Mr. Kessler said yesterday.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A liberal reward will be paid for the return of two interlocking collared brass buttons, No. 10 and 11, size 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Found on 10th St. near 1st St. Reward \$5.00. Found on 10th St. near 1st St. Reward \$5.00.

LOST—A black velvet band, with diamond and ruby side. Liberal reward. Found on 10th St. near 1st St. Reward \$5.00.

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HOLD GIBSON FOR BIGAMY.

Marriage to Oceling Girl is Alleged
to be His Second Offense.

Special to The New York Times.
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 28.—Frank H. Gibson, fifty years old, is in jail here awaiting extradition to New York, on charges of bigamy. It being alleged that he wedded Miss Ida Upton, twenty-two years old, at Oceling, while still the husband of Mrs. Beattie Gibson, 61 West 18th Street, New York. Miss Upton is held in jail as a material witness.

FINDS MOTHER AND SON DEAD

Coblitz Comes On Woman's Body
When He Calls to Get That of Son.

When John Coblitz, of 330 East Seventy-fifth Street, called at the morgue last night to claim the body of his son, Stephen, nineteen years old, who had been stabbed yesterday morning, he found not only the body of his son, but also that of his mother, Susan Coblitz, who died on Saturday at the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

According to the police, young Coblitz was found lying in the street at Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died. The father said that he heard that his son was in a place where a fight was in progress and that he was accidentally stabbed.

It is still not clear what caused the fight. The father said that he heard that his son was in a place where a fight was in progress and that he was accidentally stabbed.

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No Adequate Reason Exists Today for the High Prices Charged for MEN'S CLOTHING

We say this as manufacturers, with a knowledge of the facts.

We are selling all-wool, carefully tailored suits and overcoats, made in our factory at 16 Cooper Square, as low as \$20.00, a large variety with superb lines at from \$25.00 to \$35.00.

If you do not avail yourself of our offerings, why complain of the high prices charged by other merchants?

Of course we have advantages. We manufacture all our garments. We have no manufacturer's expense for selling. We have no shipping expenses, nor all those other small items which other stores not so fortunately situated have to meet.

Browning King & Company

16 Cooper Square, New York—at 5th St.,
Fourth Avenue cars pass our door



How Uncle Sam spends our money

"The prodigal son was a liberal spender," says Uncle Joe Cannon, in October Harper's, commenting upon present government expenditures, "but he was not put in charge of the family purse." In this article the philosopher and characteristic way, frankly tells many things which the public should know.

In this issue will also be found the story of Marshal Foch, the man, written by one of his closest friends—an intimate portrait of the famous French soldier, as his friends and family know him.

These are but two of a score of equally entertaining features in the

October
**HARPER'S
MAGAZINE**
ON EVERY NEWSSTAND

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



One of the Revillon Schooner Fleet

This schooner is one of a fleet of 12 taken North on two successive springs on the deck of a Revillon steamer. While navigation remains open they ply busily from post to post on Hudson's Bay and its tributaries collecting the furs which the traders have accumulated and distributing food and other necessities to the various stations. In winter communication between these posts is by dog sledge across the ice, and between seasons when there is neither open water nor sound ice the traders must content themselves at home.

Revillon Freres
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK

The Circle

A small boy once told his playmate that his Ma was awfully good to him because every time he took a castor oil she gave him a penny to put in his bank. His companion was much impressed and asked him what he did with all the pennies. The castor oil fiend then confided to him that when enough pennies had accumulated, Ma bought him another bottle of castor oil. His companion grinned.

Perhaps the laboring man is beginning to ponder as our hero did under his playmate's grin.

The conservative union laboring man is becoming more than suspicious of the radical labor agitator. He has at last begun to realize that little net result is to be gained from wage advances when the purchasing power of his wage, if not falling further, certainly is not increasing, but merely resulting in an economic circle.

The squirrel in a cage works hard and gets nowhere, and merely tires himself out. Strikes are not the solution of the high cost of living problem, but the real solution is more production and then more production still. Anything else is merely palliative and not curative. When production overtakes and passes consumption, prices will recede and the dollar will purchase more.

Silk stockings, automobiles and graphophones, and productive working hours, are correlative. No fault is to be found with ten hours' pay for eight hours' work if the results in terms of product are equivalent to ten hours' work.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

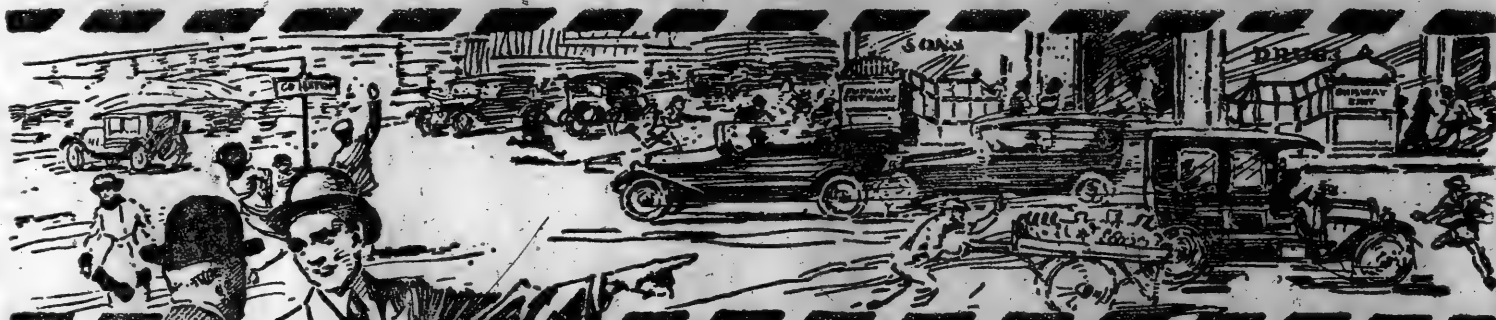
HANAN

Hanan Shoes will give you the satisfaction of always looking well shod as long as you wear them—their lines are built in by experts to stand up under strain. The materials used in them are selected by Hanan standards, whatever the increase in the cost of leather the quality is maintained.

SHOES

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS



Jim Henry MENNEN SALESMAN Comes to New York

There isn't going to be any excitement — no procession or welcome by His Honor. I slipped in under the Hudson, Saturday — "incog." as you might say.

We have a statistician at the factory who has discovered that only 372,000 men in New York use Mennen Shaving Cream and the House wired me at St. Louis to drop everything and take charge of the situation.

It shows how big New York is, that it actually harbors over a million men who have never enjoyed a modern shave. If the Secret Service were to take it up, I'll wager they could even locate a number of privately owned shaving mugs. I understand a lot of barbers still use public mugs — nice, clean shops in every other way.

I want to forget for a minute the million New Yorkers who don't use Mennen's and talk to those who do use it.

What started you?
I used to think it was my advertisements that induced men to give Mennen's a trial; but so many men have told me that they never read advertisements that I now credit the astonishing growth of our sales to another cause.

Wasn't it something like this?
You came to the office with your face prettily speckled with pin-point blood spots and began to moan about the torture of shaving your tender, bird-like skin.

Then some chap explained the trouble. You were violently rubbing half dissolved caustic soap into your pores, bringing the

blood to the surface and producing tiny, inflamed swellings. Of course, the razor sliced off the crusts, leaving a patch of microscopic wounds.

Then your friend said, "Try Mennen Shaving Cream. Don't rub it in with your fingers. Brush the lather for three minutes, using a lot of water. Cold water will work as well as hot. If you don't own up to the greatest shave you ever enjoyed, I'll buy you a cigar."

Of course, you didn't believe it. The Wrights had been flying for two years before anyone would admit they could do it. Progress usually irritates people.

But you did try Mennen's. You had a wonderful shave and have used it ever since.

Isn't it about time to pay your debt to Mennen for that pleasant morning shave you will enjoy for the rest of your life?

Help me out on my job of teaching shaving wisdom to the million unhappy New Yorkers who still use old fashioned, caustic soap.

Mighty nice fellows — most of them — and intelligent in lots of ways. They simply have the wrong dope on shaving. You'll make good friends by making Mennen converts.

If you don't want to use strong arm methods, just tell your friends to read my advertisements for the next few weeks.

Or I'll be glad to send a demonstrator tube to anyone you suggest for 12 cents. Address the factory, at Newark, N. J., and they'll take care of you while I'm busy here.

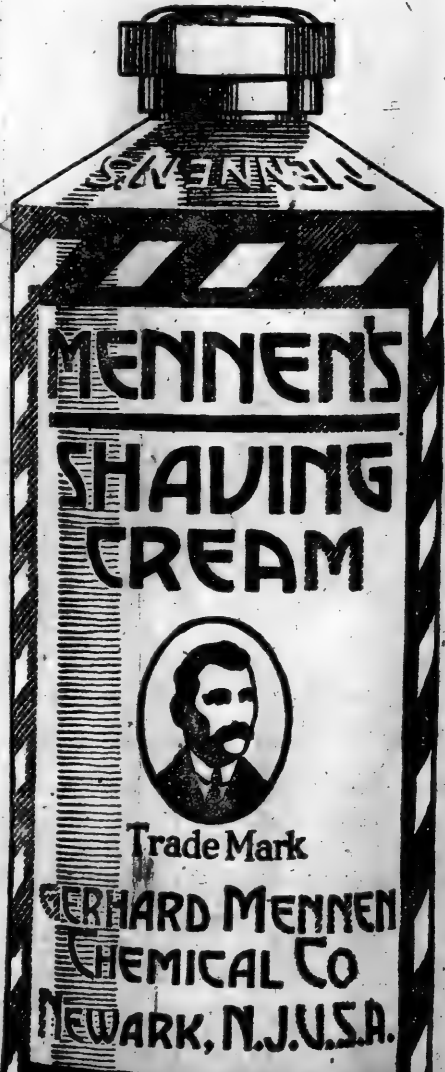
Yours faithfully,

Jim Henry

Mennen Salesman.

Jim Henry says:

"A smooth shave has won more good jobs than a smooth tongue"



Trade Mark
**GERHARD MENNEN
CHEMICAL CO
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.**

SCHOONMAKER
1700
BROADWAY
at
54th Street.
Phone Circle-2185-4274
"Facts First—
Sales Second."

JACOD
EXTRAORDINARY
FALL DISPLAY
of
CLOSED CARS

Cadillacs:
TYPE 57—SEDAN.
TYPE 57—SUBURBAN SEDAN.
TYPE 57—VICTORIA.
TYPE 57—LANDAU.
TYPE 57—LIMOUSINE.
TYPE 57—TOWN CAR.

1918—Hudson Suburban Sedan.
1918—Hudson 7 passenger Sedan.
1918—Hudson Limousine.
1918—Hudson Sedan.
1918—Stutz Coupe.

These Cars Will Be
on Display Oct. 1st.

Comfort Feet That Itch
And Burn With Cuticura
For tired, aching, irritated feet warm
baths with Cuticura Soap followed by
gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment
are most successful.

See 25c Ointment 25c and 50c, Tablets
25c. Sold throughout the world. For
samples each free address: "Cuticura",
Dept. 834, Malden, Mass.
"Cuticura" Soap 40c without box.

Looks like
raspberry
flavored
gum drops
15¢ 30¢
MCK & R
ANALAX
The Fruity Laxative
FOR CONSTIPATION

EUROPE NEEDS COAL WON'T USE HER SHIPS

Employing Them Instead on
More Profitable Freight, Says
Our Shipping Board.

FUEL SITUATION CRITICAL

And American Vessels Cannot
Be Spared to Do All the
Coal Carrying.

POLICY MUST BE CHANGED

Other Countries, Says Shipping
Board, Must Act to Meet
the Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Europe's
greatest menace, as Winter approaches,
is a shortage in coal. All the coal-pro-
ducing countries, it is estimated, cannot
supply the demand of the European
countries which have not yet recovered
from the war. Even with the surplus
supply in the United States, it is pre-
dicted that this country will not be able
to send sufficient coal abroad because
of a lack of bottom tonnage.

Many European countries seeking coal
from this country, officials of the Ship-
ping Board say, have diverted their ships
to the United States the less profitable
business of carrying coal to the coun-
tries which are now crying for fuel and
which are suffering from the effects of
the war. The United States can send 50,
000,000 tons, which is an excess of 25,
000,000 tons over pre-war exports.

After a study of this situation by J.
J. Rosier, director of the Division of
Operations of the United States Ship-
ping Board, and H. Y. Saint, head of
the Export Coal Department, a report
issued tonight makes these conclusions:
That the United States must make up
Europe's coal shortage.

That the shipping board for coal-carrying
purposes is greater than can be supplied.
That European nations—those that are
able to do the most—are using their
seamen in trades best suited to their
war-time interests and in competition
with shipping board vessels, leaving
this country to carry the least profitable
and most dangerous cargoes for the relief of suffering
peoples.

"It would seem," said Mr. Saint in
his report, "recognition must be taken
by the Shipping Board of this situation,
and something should be done to bring
European tonnage into this work of dis-
tributing coal to European ports."

"The statistics compiled by this de-
partment show that Italy is practically
the only European Government which is
actively using its own vessels in
carrying coal from the United States to
Italy for relief. In the month of July,
twenty Italian vessels sailed from Amer-
ican ports with coal. You will notice
that Norwegian, British and Greek ships
were plying in the Italian trade, which
is considered a profitable one. At the
same time the Shipping Board has been
having demands made upon it to carry
coal to Greece, Switzerland and the
Balkan countries, as well as to
South America."

"Very heavy demands are being made
upon the Shipping Board to carry coal
to Denmark. Our statistics show that
Danish vessels are carrying coal to
Denmark, but a number of Danish ships
are carrying coal from American ports
to South America, which is a profitable
trade when the return cargo situation
is taken into account."

"It will be noted that Norwegian
and Italian vessels are under charter
to carry coal to Gibraltar, when the
needs in their own countries are great.
Large demands have been made
upon American tonnage to carry coal
to the Netherlands, and during July
twenty American vessels sailed from
American ports to that country. The
same period only three Dutch ships
carried coal to their home ports, while
two Swedish ships were in the Dutch
coal trade."

"In view of the fact that the Ship-
ping Board cannot meet the demands
of the fact that our vessels are now
being used to relieve the situation in
Europe where the distress is greatest and
most urgent, it seems imperative that
the European nations which are facing
a coal famine should do something to
relieve the situation by placing some of
their own tonnage in the American coal
trade, even though that trade is less
profitable than the ones on which these
vessels have been placed to compete
with the new fleet of the United States
Shipping Board."

Belgium, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Nor-
way, Sweden, Spain, and Switzerland
will be among the countries that must
act, and that the shortage will fall
most heavily upon Germany.

Austria-Hungary, including Czechoslo-
vakia, and Yugoslavia. The total coal
requirements of the world next Winter
have been placed by the American Ship-
ping Board at 170,000,000 tons, of which
77,000,000 tons can be supplied by coun-
tries other than the United States.

This would leave 93,000,000 tons to be
supplied by this country. Mr. Saint
estimated that there will be furnished
this country's coal 10,000,000 tons, leaving a shortage in
the world's coal of 83,000,000 tons.

In other words, it would require 1,500,
000,000 tons of coal to supply the world's
requirements. Twelve thousand tons ca-
pacity each would be necessary to carry
the cargo across the ocean in one trip.
The world's coal supply for a year to pro-
duce the amount required.

Shoda Works Nationalized; Czechs and French to Direct

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The famous
Shoda arms and ammunition works,
near Pilsen, have been nationalized,
according to messages reaching here.
A new council has been named to
conduct the works, composed of six
Czechs and three Frenchmen.

The last previous advice regard-
ing the Shoda works was that their
purchase was being negotiated for
by an American syndicate. A Ger-
man dispatch on Aug. 31, however,
said there was a hitch in the negotia-
tions, and the Czechs were to be
the ones to take over the works.

The Shoda works produced the
famous Austrian howitzers, one of
the most effective heavy artillery
weapons used by the Central Powers
in the war.

SEIZE GERMAN PLANE WITH AID FOR LENIN

Rumanians Find It Printing
Press and 300,000,000
Paper Rubles.

GERMANS LEAD RED ARMIES

Russian General Says Petrograd
and Moscow Communicate
Direct with Berlin.

GENEVA, Sept. 27.—Rumanian troops
have seized a big German plane car-
rying 300,000,000 paper rubles and a
miniature, but complete, printing press
at Hotin, Bessarabia, according to the
Rumanian Bureau at Berne.

The biplane, which was en route to
Moscow, was forced to land at Hotin
because of a leak in the gasoline tank.
It was manned by four German officers,
who are said to have resented their ar-
rest.

The rubles were said to have been all
new notes.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27.—A Russian
general who had made his way out of
the country into Finland reports that
German planes are flying over the
Bolshevik operations in the region
of Petrograd and Moscow, which
cities, he says, are in direct communi-
cation with Berlin, according to a dis-
patch to the Tidnings from Helsing-
fors. The German planes are in many
sectors are led by German General
Staff officers, he declares.

The Germans, in this Russian's opin-
ion, are working for the re-establish-
ment of a monarchical Russia in sym-
pathy with Germany.

The latest charges against the enemies
of Bolshevism sent out by the Russian
Bolshevik Government is that Germany
and one of the Entente Governments
have secretly allied themselves against
the interests of the working people, ac-
cording to a Petrograd message received
here.

The dispatch says the Soviet Govern-
ment in sending out a radiogram de-
nouncing the German Government ac-
cuses that Government of concluding a
secret alliance with Germany.

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General Staff officers, he declares.

The Germans, in this Russian's opin-
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pathy with Germany.

The latest charges against the enemies
of Bolshevism sent out by the Russian
Bolshevik Government is that Germany
and one of the Entente Governments
have secretly allied themselves against
the interests of the working people, ac-
cording to a Petrograd message received
here.

The dispatch says the Soviet Govern-
ment in sending out a radiogram de-
nouncing the German Government ac-
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LUXEMBURG VOTES FOR GRAND DUCHESS

Charlotte Retained as Ruler—
Economic Alliance with
France Voted.

WOMEN DECIDING FACTOR

Despite Pouring Rain, Old and
Young Cast Their Ballots in
Plebiscite.

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 28.—The plebiscite held today resulted in a major-
ity in favor of the retention of Grand
Duchess Charlotte as ruler and for an
economic alliance with France.

Women, old and young, notwithstanding
the heavy early morning rain, went
to the polls and voted with the men.
It was believed that the vote of the women
would prove the deciding factor and
that it would be in favor of the present
ruler, Grand Duchess Charlotte.

The biplane, which was en route to
Moscow, was forced to land at Hotin
because of a leak in the gasoline tank.
It was manned by four German officers,
who are said to have resented their ar-
rest.

The rubles were said to have been all
new notes.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27.—A Russian
general who had made his way out of
the country into Finland reports that
German planes are flying over the
Bolshevik operations in the region
of Petrograd and Moscow, which
cities, he says, are in direct communi-
cation with Berlin, according to a dis-
patch to the Tidnings from Helsing-
fors. The German planes are in many
sectors are led by German General
Staff officers, he declares.

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Congress Will Pass Cold Storage Bill Recommended by President to Stop Hoarding

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Cold
Storage bill now pending in the House,
modeled after the New Jersey Cold
Storage bill, the last of the recom-
mendations made by President Wilson
in his recent message to Congress, is
in his recent message to Congress, is
in his recent message to Congress, is

The House will have passed all the
legislation requested by the President
when it passes the Cold Storage bill to-
morrow. The Food Control bill has
been amended to include necessary and
impose a fine on profiteering. This bill
has been passed by both houses, but
is now in conference. The Senate has
not yet considered the bill giving the
Department of Justice a fund to prose-
cute profiteers and those violating anti-
trust laws. All this legislation will be
disposed of by Congress in the next
three weeks, and then the Government
will have an opportunity to begin its
campaign against high prices.

In the opinion of Representative Sidney
Anderson of Minnesota, the cold
storage law will be effective.

In the first place, the cost of the
administration of the measure has been
decreased by the amendment of the pro-
posed hoarding feature in the bill and
by placing an absolute limitation
twelve months upon the time that food
products may remain in cold storage,"
said Mr. Anderson. "To have retained

the hoarding feature or give the govern-
ment the right to acquire food for
storage for longer periods would have
added enormously to the number of
employees necessary to make the law
effective.

The only objection to the new con-
templated by the act is one sufficient
to cause it from time to time the mak-
ing of dates required to be placed on
goods when stored or released from
storage, and to make sanitary inspec-
tions of warehouses. As now framed,
the measure is largely automatic in
operation, and the obligation to
mark goods and to get them out of
storage in twelve months is imposed
upon the warehouse men and shippers,
under general penalties for violation.

One valuable feature of a Federal
cold storage law will be to stop specu-
lators. About seventeen States, as
I recall it, now have local laws, which
are not altogether in harmony. It is
obvious that it is desirable and benefi-
cial to have a uniform law.

The principal articles of food going
into cold storage to be affected by the
bill are meats, fish, butter, eggs, and
poultry. The committee extended, how-
ever, the definition of cold storage to
reason that gradually a good many
other products are stored for long periods,
and are being stored for long periods.

So far as cold storage may now be
used for speculative purposes, or for
unfairly influencing the market price,
the bill as now drawn
will have a marked effect of reducing
the cost of living."

KING ALBERT IS DUE IN AMERICA FRIDAY

Belgian Ruler and Queen Eliza-
beth Go to Washington First,
Returning Oct. 7.

WHIRLWIND TOUR FOLLOWS
Twenty-three Days, Accord-
ing to Itinerary Arranged.

The United States naval transport
George Washington will arrive at Hobo-
ken on Friday morning, Oct. 3, with
King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of
Belgium on board. As the steamer ap-
proaches the harbor she will receive salutes
of twenty-one guns from the warships at
anchor and the land batteries at Forts
Wadsworth and Hamilton, and Govern-
ment Island.

On arrival at Hoboken the King and
Queen will be received by the Govern-
ment officials from Washington with
the commanding officers of the Army
and Navy Departments in New York
and the Belgian Ambassador and the
Consul General in New York. A special
train will be sent to New York to re-
ceive the royal party at Washington
direct. The King and Queen will not
visit New York until they return on
Oct. 7.

Leaving New York on the night of the
3d, their Majesties will have a trip
through to the city and back, and will
visit thirty cities and towns in twenty-
three days, never stopping more than a
night in any city, and sometimes doing
two or three places in one day. Joseph
M. Nye, Chief Special Agent of the De-
partment of State, will have charge of
the arrangements for the tour, and
Queen will leave America on Oct.
28. The visit has been shortened, be-
cause King Albert must be in Belgium
for the elections which take place in
November.

King Albert, who towers like a giant
above his petite, fair-haired Queen, is
without doubt the most popular ruler in
Europe, because, as President Wilson
remarked in his speech at the Royal
Palace in Brussels last July, he is a
real democrat.

When President Wilson visited Bel-
gium last July King Albert and the
Queen flew in an airplane to La Panne
and landed on the beach in front of
the Hotel Terwint, where they
dined and stayed the night. During the
war they lived in a villa on the sea
front and were well known to the
Belgians, and the King and Queen
were popular with the people. After dinner
the Americans stopping in the hotel, in-
cluding the President, the King and
Queen, and the Belgian Minister, Brand
Whitlock, saw King Albert and
Queen Elizabeth walk out and stroll
along the beach for two or three hours
without any attendants. The boys and
girls numbering about fifty formed a
body guard, and the King and Queen
couple, the King talking with the boys
and the Queen with the girls. Then one
of the rugged faced fisher boys would
overwhelm with enthusiasm and
was his cap and about "Vive le Roi!"
which would be heartily joined in by
the other children.

President Wilson mentioned in his
speech in the ancient Town Hall at
Brussels that wherever he went in Bel-
gium he had been received by the King
and Queen, and that he was always for-
warded by the King and Queen, and
only afterward for the foreign
guests. When the King and Queen
could have over the people. Before
the war in 1914 Belgium was verging to-
ward socialism and the King and Queen
papers talked of its becoming a republic,
but King Albert's conduct in the war
has won him the admiration of the
people. The Republic and Socialist
members of the Parliament at Brussels
who have never before been so united
for the war, now attend all the func-
tions and share their opinions publicly
that while they are still and kings they
are all pro-Albert.

VIENNA BOBS DEMAND EXPULSION OF JEWS

6,000 Storm City Council, and
Riotous Groups Are Kept from
Jewish Quarter by Police.

VIENNA, Sept. 28. (Associated Press.)
—Anti-Jewish demonstrations, partici-
pated in by about 6,000 persons, occur-
red last night before the City Council Build-
ing. They demanded the enforcement
of the alien expulsion decree, which be-
came effective Sept. 30, but has been
suspended until a later date.

The police, who were called out in
force, succeeded in checking the
efforts made by the gangsters.

A thousand persons carried out a se-
cond demonstration in front of the office
of the newspaper Abend, demanding that
it change its policy. Riotous groups
also visited the coffee houses, and
search was made for Jews.

Earlier in the day, Albert Halstead,
editor of the Jewish Chronicle, was
told that if such demonstrations
continued he would be forced to leave
Vienna.

CUTS EBERT'S SALARY.
Budget Committee Reduces Pro-
posed Allowance to 100,000 Marks.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—A little less than
the first round of the President's
Committee of the National Assembly to
the Government. The latter has pro-
posed that President Ebert have a salary
of 120,000 marks and allowances of
70,000 marks for general expenses.
The committee has reduced the salary
to 100,000 marks and the allowances
to 50,000 marks.

The committee has also proposed that
the President's salary be reduced to
100,000 marks and the allowances to
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Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges
40 Wall Street New York
 BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

"Del Monte"

In the \$17,454,516 property account of the California Packing Corporation, the value of Del Monte brand, identified with food products of world-wide sale, packed and marketed by this company, is not included. This policy of not capitalizing goodwill, trade-marks or patents is in keeping with the conservative conduct of the company's affairs.

Write for analysis of which deals with the investment possibilities of this Corporation.

A. A. Housman & Co.

New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Associate Members
Liverpool Cotton Ass'n
20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—36 West 33d St.
New York City
Liberty Building, Phila.

PIPE LINES

Some "Inside Stuff"

By H. L. Wood, of Tulsa, Okla.

From Walnut Pump station, between Augusta and Eldorado, Butler County, Kansas, to refineries at Cushing, Okla., is 160 miles. To fill the 8-inch line connecting the producing wells in Kansas with the refineries in Oklahoma requires 126,720 barrels of crude petroleum. The crude oil is shoveled into the 160 miles of pipe by the pumps of the one station at Walnut, the weight of the 160 miles of oil being 17,347 tons. When the pumps are started 560 pounds of pressure moves the oil one-half mile per hour. At this time one engine and one pump are sending 9,200 barrels every 24 hours from Butler County, Kansas to Cushing, Okla.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway New York

Mississippi River Power Company

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds

Due January, 1931

Price to Yield About 6 1/2%

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2, containing detailed information, sent upon request.

Stone & Webster

120 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 6020

Boston Chicago

General Asphalt

We have prepared for general circulation a comprehensive discussion of the Venezuelan oil properties of this company, which should be of special interest not only to its shareholders, but also to those of

Royal Dutch and Shell Transport and Trading

On request for circular E-30 we shall be glad to send you a copy.

Hartshorne, Fales & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

71 Broadway New York

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SHORT TERM SECURITIES

Especially adapted for the temporarily idle funds of Banking Institutions, Corporations, and other investors.

Discount House of

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler

27 FINE ST. NEW YORK

Phone John 6300

35 CONGRESS ST. BOSTON

INDEPENDENTS HIT HARDEST BY STRIKE

Smaller Concerns Are Experiencing More Trouble Than the U. S. Steel Corporation.

CUT OFF ORDERS FOR SCRAP

Mill Owners Instruct Dealers to Discontinue Shipments While Labor Trouble Is On.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—All interest in the steel market during the last week was centered on the strike. The East is practically untouched by the strike, but has shown a decided inactivity. The current information comes from New York that Eastern consumers of pig iron, being unable to buy much from Eastern furnaces because the latter are well sold up already, have been placing orders with Valley furnaces, although there are just now no quotations, as the market is not made by temporary conditions.

There has been some question as to whether pig iron will be more or less plentiful when the strike is over. It is probable that any considerable tonnage will accumulate during the strike, as there are only a few furnaces making pig iron for steel works that are closed, while on the other hand among the works that are self-contained, making both pig iron and steel, there has been more interruption to blast furnace operations than to steel-making operations.

In the case of billets and sheet bars there is a slightly heavier operation among the rolling mills that consume the finished steel than at the mills that produce it, and thus stocks of billets and sheet bars are decreasing somewhat. If the strike is prolonged for a few weeks a finishing mill here and there may be forced to close on account of shortage of steel.

The scrap market, which has been very quiet for several weeks, has been stagnant since the strike began. In number of cases steel mills have instructed scrap dealers to discontinue shipments on contract temporarily. Meanwhile these mills will draw upon their own stocks of scrap, as the common labor that would be used in unloading, as in cases where there is a strike in the scrap market, is not common labor. Shipments on nearly all contracts with steel mills are suspended. However, this is not to be taken for granted that the steel mills cannot consume scrap and do not need it.

A few mills in this district are down completely, but others are running fairly well. The blast furnaces are not affected by the strike, as the "hobby" or foreign element, which composes the largest part of the striking force, is employed at the furnaces unloading scrap, and workmen cannot be spared to do the work which they are performing. The mills that are operating may be making greater inroads into their scrap pile than would be the case if conditions were normal.

It is certainly not a case of scrap accumulating in original or second hands that might be used for a week or two, but with anything like a prolonged fight the outcome of scrap is likely, if anything, to be curtailed.

The consumption of scrap. There is no occasion, therefore, for any break in the scrap market. As there is practically no market, no break can be recorded at this moment, but beyond that the elements of a break are not accumulating, by any means. Values must be valued on theory, and they may be regarded as unchanged from last week.

Wire Mills Barely Touched.

While shipments of nails, plain wire, barb wire, and other wire products are reduced, no great inconvenience is expected to result, as the Fall distribution in wire products was practically completed earlier in the month, while the wire mills usually carry a moderate amount of material in stock. Wire prices show a range as formerly, the leading interest and one of two independent dealers on the basis of \$2.25 for nails, while the other producers are on the basis of \$3.50.

The strike has caused a greater curtailment in tin plate production than in sheet production, but as the canning season is now ended, no great inconvenience results. Indeed, the strike comes at the best time of the year for the tin plate trade.

Consumers of sheets usually aim to carry a fair line of stock, particularly the automobile trade the roller in that trade being to carry a sixty days' stock of all material. On account of heavy production of cars in the last few months, the automobile dealers do not have normal stocks.

Regarding the steel where there is practically no strike at all, but taking all the rest of the country including the merchant blast furnaces, the independents are experiencing somewhat more of the strike than the United States Steel Corporation, although the strike leaders made no demands upon the independents. While the Steel Union is one of the twenty-four unions understood to have supported the organization campaign, none of the late resisters struck, and the ore boats have been running as usual except for slight delays in unloading.

Regarding strike conditions in the different industries, the oil mills present a curious divergence, as the National Tube Company is running quite well, its McKeesport and Edgar-Cambridge plants being practically unaffected, while on the other hand it appears that much of the independent oil mills is located where there is a strong strike atmosphere. Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Republic being in the Youngstown district, with La Belle and Wheeling Steel and Iron in the Wheeling district.

In sheets, the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company is operating more than 80 per cent. Its two Scotland plants are altogether unaffected, and for good measure an additional sheet mill, Hutherto, was started at Scotland this week. A careful estimate would be that 50 or 60 per cent of the independent sheet mills are running.

In tin plate the leading interest is doing somewhat better. In tin plate, the Velsicol is running with Steubenville idle, and the McKeesport tin plate closed two days before the strike was called. While this was presumably in anticipation of trouble, it is not at all certain that this was the reason, since the actual outcome later was that the Wood sheet mill at McKeesport and the large pipe mill have been running well all week.

Duquesne Mills Running 100 Per Cent.

In merchant bars, while the idleness of the Republic Company, and the partial idleness of the Carnegie mills in the Youngstown district are a great loss, on the other hand Duquesne has been running practically 100 per cent, and the Jones & Laughlin bar mills have been doing excellently.

Iron and steel men continue to theorize that the Monongahela Valley will be the deciding point in the whole strike, as those are men who are in best position to judge affairs in the industry, and their views are accepted by the general public. It is believed that the Monongahela Valley is in operation the Youngstown district, and even the Chicago district, will have to take notice. It is believed that strikers will be influenced by the valley showing and will stay on strike here because plants in the immediate vicinity are idle.

No one who has followed the strike news at all can have failed to observe the great difference between the production afforded by the authorities in different regions. In the Pittsburgh district the work of all the authorities has been practically the same, and the various municipalities. In Ohio, as a whole, the condition is very much less satisfactory than in Western Pennsylvania. Ohio has no State constabulary, and many of the municipalities have exhibited in-

General Motors Corporation

The half yearly statement of this company shows—
No bonded debt.
Net earnings after taxes—\$30,591,987; over 13 times the dividend requirements on the Debenture and Preferred stocks.

Net Tangible Assets—\$325 and Net Quick \$200 per share of outstanding Debenture and Preferred stock.

The Debenture stock can now be purchased to pay nearly 7%.

Special circular on request.

Dominick & Dominick

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
118 E. Wall Phone Rector 2020
Established 1870

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company, Rate, Div. Date, Close.

Garfield Nat. R. Co. Q. Sep. 20 Sep. 20

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. B. Note. 75c Q. Nov. 15 Nov. 1

Am. B. Sugar. 1/2 Q. Oct. 31 Oct. 13

Am. Ice. 1/4 Q. Oct. 25 Oct. 13

Am. Ice. 1/4 Q. Oct. 25 Oct. 13

Am. Piano. 1/4 Q. Oct. 1 Sep. 25

Am. P. & L. 1/4 Q. Oct. 1 Sep. 25

Am. Shipbuilding. 1/4 Q. Nov. 1 Oct. 15

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Am. Shipbuilding. 1/4 Q. Nov. 1 Oct. 15

General Motors Corporation

The half yearly statement of this company shows—
No bonded debt.
Net earnings after taxes—\$30,591,987; over 13 times the dividend requirements on the Debenture and Preferred stocks.

Net Tangible Assets—\$325 and Net Quick \$200 per share of outstanding Debenture and Preferred stock.

The Debenture stock can now be purchased to pay nearly 7%.

Special circular on request.

Dominick & Dominick

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
118 E. Wall Phone Rector 2020
Established 1870

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company, Rate, Div. Date, Close.

Garfield Nat. R. Co. Q. Sep. 20 Sep. 20

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. B. Note. 75c Q. Nov. 15 Nov. 1

Am. B. Sugar. 1/2 Q. Oct. 31 Oct. 13

Am. Ice. 1/4 Q. Oct. 25 Oct. 13

Am. Ice. 1/4 Q. Oct. 25 Oct. 13

Am. Piano. 1/4 Q. Oct. 1 Sep. 25

Am. P. & L. 1/4 Q. Oct. 1 Sep. 25

Am. Shipbuilding. 1/4 Q. Nov. 1 Oct. 15

Am. Shipbuilding. 1/4 Q. Nov. 1 Oct. 15

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Municipal Bonds

EXEMPT FROM ALL
FEDERAL INCOME TAX

NEW JERSEY

Hoboken 5s,	4.40%
Bayonne 5s,	4.50%
Perth Amboy 5s,	4.50%
Garfield 5s,	4.60%
Newtown 5s,	4.50%
Hawthorne 5s,	4.75%
Cliffside Park 5 1/2s,	4.80%

NEW YORK

Lockport Cpn.,	4.35%
Brookhaven,	4.40%
Peekskill,	4.40%
Mt. Pleasant, North Castle & Greenburgh Cpn.,	4.45%

B.J. Vaningen & Co.

52 Broadway New York

Free from

Federal Income Taxes

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Paving 5s

Population (Est.) 60,000

PRICE: To Yield 4.70%

PORT OF ASTORIA, ORE., 5s

(Corporate limits co-extensive with Clatsop County)

Population (Est.) 26,000

PRICE: To Yield 4.90%

BIBB COUNTY, GA.

(Macon County Seat)

Court House and Road 4 1/2s

Population (Est.) 85,000

PRICE: To Yield 4.70%

Circulars on request.

WEIL, ROTH & CO.

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

(Incorporated in New York)

Central Petroleum Com. & Pfd.

United Lt. & Rys.

Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pow.

Standard Gas & Elec.

Amer. Lt. & Trac.

Western Power

Amer. Gas & Elec.

City Investing Co.

Stern Brothers Pfd.

Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil

New Mex. & Ariz. Land Co.

Hendee Mfg. Co.

New England Fuel Oil

Boston Mex.

Singer Manufacturing Co.

General Gas & Elec. Pfd.

Midland Securities

Bought, Sold, Quoted

MacQuoid & Coady

14 Wall St. New York Tel. Rector 9776

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED

OIL CORPORATION

Circular on request.

CHANDLER BROS. & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

34 Pine Street, New York

Stocks & Bonds

Orders executed for cash or on a conservative margin basis.

Statistical booklet sent on request.

Inquiries invited.

M.J. HOEY & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

74 Broadway Phone Rector 4330

American Tobacco

Convertible

Dividend Scrip

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Specialists in Dividend Scrips & Rights

McDONNELL & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Phone Rector 7600

Casib Syndicate, Ltd.

Phelps-Dodge

GEO. A. HUNN & SONS

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 3340

1414 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Investors read

The Wall Street Journal

FINANCE MINISTERS COMING

Accept invitation to Pan American

Conference Next January in

Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary

Glass announced tonight that there

has been a practically universal

acceptance of the invitation extended by

Wilson, through the Department of

State, to the Governments of Central

and South America, to have their

Finance and Financial dele-

gates attend the second Pan American

financial conference to be held at

Washington, D. C., in 1920.

The delay in acceptance has been due,

in a few cases, to the uncertainty

whether or not it will be possible for

the Ministers of Finance to get away

from home in the time suggested for

conference, since in some countries

national congresses will be still in session

at that time.

Secretary Glass expects to invite a

number of representative financial and

industrial leaders from the United States

to join him in conferring with the Latin

American official representatives there

in the same sense as that in which the

representatives of Central and South

America now have been appointed, but

will be designated to serve on conference

committees, one of which will be

assigned to each of the countries partici-

pating. This system was followed suc-

cessfully at the first Pan American

conference in Washington, May, 1915.

The Secretary will announce the pre-

cise list of the group committee shortly

before the conference convenes.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Forecast:

S. G. and G. Fair Mon. and Tues.

P. A.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

K. V.—Partly cloudy Mon., showers in a. m.

and showers and cooler.

Fair—Fair Mon., Tues. partly cloudy,

probably showers and cooler.

Ch. and lower Mich.—Showers Mon. and

prob. Tues., cooler Tues.

Ch. and lower Mich.—Showers Mon. and

prob. Tues., cooler Tues.

Ch. and lower Mich.—Showers Mon. and

prob. Tues., cooler Tues.

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prob. Tues., cooler Tues.

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prob. Tues., cooler Tues.

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prob. Tues., cooler Tues.

Ch. and lower Mich.—Showers Mon. and

prob. Tues., cooler Tues.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Last Week. Year to Date.

Total sales \$70,921,500 \$2,887,724,000

Same period last year \$1,363,500 208,092,500

Average price 40 bonds, 74.85 74.63

Same period a year ago 75.82 75.65

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MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—The market on

Saturday showed unusual activity,

total sales amounting to around 10,000.

Prices held firm with an upward ten-

dency. Principal sales and quotations

follow:

100 Amalgamated 114 1/2

100 Canadian 114 1/2

100 Dominion 114 1/2

100 Montreal 114 1/2

100 St. Lawrence 114 1/2

100 St. Lawrence 114 1/2

100 St. Lawrence 114 1/2

100 St. Lawrence 114 1/2

100 St. Lawrence 114 1/2

100 St. Lawrence 114 1/2

100 St. Lawrence 114 1/2

INSTANT in bookkeeping depe

[illegible]



McCall's is THE magazine in one million, three hundred thousand American homes.

The people in these homes live on the street we call McCall Street—the street which, with a house every 25 feet, would sweep across the continent, from Boston to San Diego.

In the 1,300,000 homes on McCall Street, six million people gather about the reading lamp, to lose themselves in the crowded pages of McCall's.

More than a million women build, decorate, and furnish their homes, educate their children, clothe their families, buy and prepare their food, entertain themselves

and their neighbors, with the aid and advice of McCall's. For half a century McCall's has helped American women in every household task and problem.

There are good reasons why American women like McCall's.

They know McCall's is sound—there is no "bunk" in it.

McCall's is never hysterical.

McCall's has the courage to face the new, the wisdom to hold to what is best in the old.

McCall's lifts a window on that larger world which women are so eager to explore—it articulates the dream of every forward-looking woman for happier homes, healthier

children, broader business opportunities, fatter pay envelopes, a better world to live in.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director of New York's Bureau of Child Hygiene, gives to the mothers on McCall Street the services of America's foremost woman physician.

Lillian M. Gunn, Instructor in Foods and Cookery at Columbia University, offers to housewives of McCall Street the advice of a practical housewife and scientific authority.

In McCall's Fashion Department the women on McCall Street find the authoritative styles of Paris and Fifth Avenue, and the practical help which enables them, in their home dressmaking, to reproduce these styles.

Some of the Famous Authors Who Help to Make McCall's THE Magazine in 1,300,000 Homes.

Mary Roberts Rinehart
Louis Joseph Vance
Juliet Wilbur Tompkins
George Barr McCutcheon
John Galsworthy

Richard Washburn Child
Melville Davison Post
Harold MacGrath
Perceval Gibbon
Herby Kitchell Webster

Alice Brown
Mary Heaton Vorse
Ruth Comfort Mitchell
Josephine Daskam Bacon
Mary Synon

Dana Gatlin
Alice Hegan Rice
Ann O'Hagan
Elsie Singmaster
William Hamilton Osborne

Zona Gale
Harriet Welles
Rose Wilder Lane
Maude Radford Warren
Nalbro Bartley

Marjorie Benton Cooke
Mildred Cram
Alice Duer Miller
Irene Haynes Irwin
Jennette Lee

A "GETTING ACQUAINTED" OFFER—If you live in a town where there is no newsdealer, send us ONE DOLLAR for a full year's subscription to McCall's Magazine, or send Fifty Cents for a six months' introductory subscription. McCALL'S MAGAZINE, 236 W. 37th Street, New York, N. Y.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 236-250 WEST 37th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO BOSTON ATLANTA TORONTO

McCALL'S

MAGAZINE

approximately 29,500 men who were asked to forsake their jobs and full pay envelopes to enter upon a precarious existence in the face of high cost of living. The Bethlehem General Committee, in a single one was allowed to continue as a soldier as to whether or not be wished to strike to be ordered. This is a question far different from that in the Bethlehem Pennsylvania mills, where the men who were organized were allowed to work on the question. To not a single one of the Bethlehem men was a strike allowed to be committed.

Men Sent by the Committee.

Men Sent by the Committee.

The Bethlehem General Committee, in a single one of the men who were organized by the committee, was allowed to work on the question. To not a single one of the Bethlehem men was a strike allowed to be committed.

on its own initiative called it, and tonight some of the very men who walked out, left they bear the stigma of being called "scabs" and most with reprisals from their fellow-workers are complaining bitterly of an industrial autocracy that can order them about in blocks of nearly thirty thousand without so much as "by your leave."

Not only did the General Committee seize upon a demand for substituting collective bargaining through the American Federation of Labor for the form of collective bargaining already in effect at all the plants as an excuse for calling the strike, it went ahead and circulated all the workers urging them to strike this morning before the time set for the Bethlehem Company's reply had expired. This appears inconceivable from the correspondence between William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Strike Committee, and E. C. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Corporation, made public in full by Mr. Grace for the first time. It follows:

Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 29, 1936.
 Eugene Grace, President Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
 Dear Sir: Upon the instructions of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, in conjunction with the committee of the employees of the service plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, located at Sparrows Point, Bethlehem, Pa., and the Institute of Labor Education, I am writing to you regarding the present collective bargaining arrangements and the institution of a strike. The adjustment of wages and the adjustment of grievances now existing at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The regular conference committee of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers consists of the following persons: John Fitzgerald, President of the National Committee; E. C. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; and the officers of the various international unions representing the employees of your various plants. It will be necessary to have your answer in this communication by the close of the day, Sept. 29, 10 o'clock, as a conference.

Very respectfully,
 WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 To this letter Mr. Grace replied:

Bethlehem, Penn., Sept. 29, 1936.
 Mr. W. Z. Foster, National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers.
 Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 29th inst. regarding the proposed strike of the employees of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the purpose of substituting collective bargaining through the American Federation of Labor for the form of collective bargaining already in effect at all the plants as an excuse for calling the strike.

Inasmuch as we have not waited until the time you set for an answer, for we have already placed in the hands of our men at Bethlehem the circular requesting them to quit work Monday, Sept. 29, in all steel plants, we are unable to give you an answer at this time. We are unable to do so for the reason that we are unable to give you an answer at this time. We are unable to do so for the reason that we are unable to give you an answer at this time.

In no case have the employees requested the abolition of the system, nor have they requested the abolition of the system, nor have they requested the abolition of the system.

No Change of Stairway Wage.
 Mr. Grace's assertion in the foregoing statement that there had been no request for a change in the system on the part of Bethlehem employees is undisputed. Here there is no charge of starvation wages such as a Pittsburgh act before the Senate investigating committee on behalf of the men in the western part of the State. Nor is one confronted with the selective hiring of men working conditions or inhuman treatment. It was only last Wednesday that the men's committee met their employers amicably enough to go over such grievances as do exist. This meeting was under the collective bargaining plan adopted by the men and the company last May, and as to which there is no serious pretense of dissatisfaction.

So without consulting the employees themselves the American Federation of Labor, through the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, has ordered nearly 30,000 men to quit their jobs. It is not the officers of the corporation who are asking why. The same question is on the lips of many workmen, and it is murmured with more than a touch of resentment.

More than one answer is to be heard. Here in Bethlehem, a town frankly sympathetic with the whole strike idea—for the town is well convinced in its own mind that the men did not want to strike and did not have very much to strike about—the explanation most freely offered is this:

The Industrial Conference called by President William Z. Foster, Secretary of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, and capital together upon some new and permanent basis of agreement takes place on October 6. It is but eight days away. The American Federation of Labor intends to play a part in that conference with its utmost power. What more convincing evidence of its own power, its own claim to consideration, can it offer than its ability to show that with a single gesture it proscribed one of the nation's great industries because the employers in that industry insisted upon their right to deal with their own men and not with the Federal Government?

It is but fair to the strikers, and particularly to their leader, David H. Williams, general organizer for the American Federation, to say that this is no radical strike in a "red" sense. Williams is an old-time agitator from Wales are denied by him. He asserts that he was born in Llanelli, Glamorgan, and has lived in this state all his life. His parents, he says, were Pennsylvanians, and he pictures himself as a lifelong fighter of "Big Bill" Haywood and other labor leaders of radical reputation. Williams

admits having been a Socialist two years ago, but says that he had to choose between that affiliation and the Federation he cast in his lot with the Federation. Further, he says that he does not believe that radical agitators are at work even to so large a degree as they are depicted by the newspapers. He says he is a Socialist, but he is a Socialist who is not a Socialist.

The strikers, or at least some of them, are not satisfied with the explanation of what has happened. They say that the steel companies are not doing their best to pay the strikers. They say that the steel companies are not doing their best to pay the strikers. They say that the steel companies are not doing their best to pay the strikers.

It must be said that the strikers are not without their grievances, but these grievances are not the grievances of the steel companies. They are the grievances of the steel companies. They are the grievances of the steel companies.

Police in Complete Control.
 Thus far policing of the strike has been remarkably successful, and those most anxiously watching developments are genuinely hopeful tonight that one big industrial drama will be played out without bloodshed.

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Police in Complete Control.
 Thus far policing of the strike has been remarkably successful, and those most anxiously watching developments are genuinely hopeful tonight that one big industrial drama will be played out without bloodshed.

Every department of the Steelton plant at the present time is in a state of confusion. The men are in a state of confusion. The men are in a state of confusion.

Williams is Disappointed.
 New Says Bethlehem Strike Can Only Be Settled at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.
 ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 29.—Strikes in the steel industry are in a state of confusion. The men are in a state of confusion. The men are in a state of confusion.

Disappointment prevails in the union headquarters at Allentown, and to leaders of the strike they have called for a measure for the purpose of enacting a law similar to the one now in effect. They say that the steel companies are not doing their best to pay the strikers.

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Disappointment prevails in the union headquarters at Allentown, and to leaders of the strike they have called for a measure for the purpose of enacting a law similar to the one now in effect. They say that the steel companies are not doing their best to pay the strikers.

Others say that the increase in wages is not the only reason for the strike. They say that the steel companies are not doing their best to pay the strikers. They say that the steel companies are not doing their best to pay the strikers.

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McCreery's English Clothes

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DIFFERENTLY INDIFFERENT

What man of good taste will tolerate over-tailoring in his clothes—that is to say, coat-making of wire-stiffness and the similar gaucheries that appeal to the hob-nails in the hinterland?

Now in our English Clothes you will see styles that are differently indifferent, but not different! They carry with them the subtle inference that the wearer would hardly be likely to decorate his neck with a napkin!

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The Silence that Gives Consent to Thoughts

"Eureka!" says the gentleman in the dark suit. He has found the big idea. Now he will be able to clean up at four o'clock and get in that game of golf.

The Noiseless Typewriter is a big help in business. It enables your secretary to work helpfully beside you without annoyance. It eliminates the click-click-clack that used to make a mockery of concentration. Have you SEEN it?

The NOISELESS TYPEWRITER.

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The Fate of Four Thieves!

Four employees of New York financial institutions absconded last month with amounts of their employers' money ranging from \$40,000 to \$178,000. We bonded them all and paid the loss.

One of these four absconders was pursued across the Continent and almost immediately arrested and imprisoned.

Two others voluntarily surrendered, their nerve gone and spirit crushed, having found that they had permanently wrecked their business careers, family lives and social positions; and that no hunted, haunted man can ever enjoy either precarious liberty or stolen wealth.

As for the fourth thief, his fate has been terrible beyond description. Apparently, he was stabbed to death by treacherous accomplices beside a lonely country road.

After reading of the price paid by these four recent absconders, what employee can believe that stealing pays; that the wage of sin is ever anything but misery or death; or that a man with a good business position can ever profit by becoming a thief?

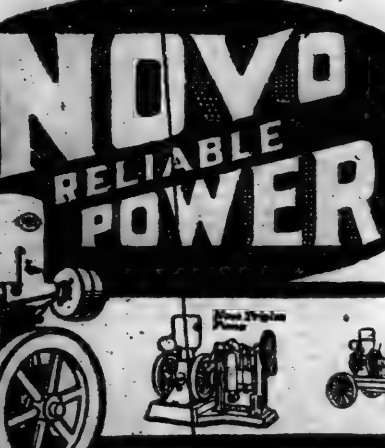
Our experience of thirty years, dealing with nearly 70,000 defaulters, proves beyond any doubt it does not pay to be dishonest!

No thief or embezzler was ever made happy by stolen money and they are always arrested sooner or later.

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Greatest H. P. for its Weight

WE have proved that the Novo Engine delivers more horse-power for its weight than any other engine of its class. Every Novo Outfit is equipped with the Novo Engine. Outfits for pumping, hoisting, air compressing, sawing—furnished to operate on gasoline, kerosene, distillate, natural or artificial gas.

If you're looking for Power Equipment (up to 15 H. P.) that is compact, reliable, economical, simple in construction and easy to operate, let us hear from you.

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*Dit-da-da-da—
dit-dit-da-da—*
That is the way it sounds when you "tune in" at midnight as the watchful government wireless operator sends out the time from Washington. At high noon the time sender in the observatory in the Nation's Capitol closes a key and the correct time is flashed across the country. Set your watch by our time star the next time you are here at noon. The red star over the clock on Broadway falls at twelve noon every day when Washington flashes the time.

Other clocks

though not in such close communication with the capital, can be relied upon to consistently tell us the correct time. In the clock section in the basement one may see almost every size clock, almost every kind and almost every price—except an exorbitant price.

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It is the most popular index guide made. File clerks knowing that hard use cannot harm the Amberg Indestructible Guide naturally work with increased speed with no greater effort than before.

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They express horror at the idea of starting the whole thing over again.

The conclusion of the Journal des Debats editorial above mentioned is that the defects in the treaty already visible and those that may subsequently appear can be remedied without tremendous difficulty if the Allies will stick together and not be in too great a hurry. What the world wants now, it is urged, is to talk and more work. In France business is still upped by various wartime decrees which will not disappear until the treaty is ratified.

"Very well, then," says the conservative French business man, "let's ratify it quickly and get things going again. If, later, those come up a point in relation, say, to Germany, we have experience in our country to obtain satisfaction. After all, it's we who were a nation of conquerors?"

From this state of mind there is forthcoming criticism of the attitude taken by the American Senate in hair-splitting over hypotheticals.

"I can't understand," said a French manufacturer to me today, "why your Senate professes to be so anxious about a hypothetical case in which the British Empire might outvote you in the League of Nations Assembly, with all the admiration for Britain. I maintain that America is the most powerful country in the world. To your Senators really lack faith in America's ability to take care of herself in matters where circumstances or is their opposition merely political, like that of a lot of the others with whom we are plagued here?"

It is certain that among the more practical section of the French public the question is being asked regarding the delay in the ratification of the treaty, not only here but in the United States. If on such points taken for granted, failure to ratify both interferes with business and involves a re-opening of the whole conference, the answer given is "Let's ratify the treaty quickly and trust our country to deal successfully with its imperfections."

We kept a representative in Pittsburgh until every bit of steel we could possibly need had been shipped. It was at the jobs when the strike started.

That's as it should be.

Going to build a factory or warehouse?

Phone Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw

Also expert services on natural chimney work, heating and ventilating.

We succeed except unless successful

Frederic H. Whittier, Inc.
Engineers and Contractors
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

WAGES AND LIVING COST.
An article in this week's *Analyst* contains the substance of the case of A. C. Miller, of the Federal Reserve Board, on the adjustment of wages to the changing living cost. Published by the New York Times Company, 10c on news stands, 25 a year if mail-order.

Bidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Again the House of Bidding has scored in the introductions of The Tailored Suit Fashions of the new season

Having previously featured many of the styles sponsored at the various openings in Paris which have already been accepted by the smartly dressed women —

Many variations of the leading styles can now be procured either made to order — or ready for immediate selection

Christy Mathewson
THE World's Series games are being reported for The New York Times by Christy Mathewson
The former champion pitcher of the Giants and later manager of the Cincinnati Reds is thoroughly qualified to describe these important games. Every baseball fan will be interested in Mathewson's articles.

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OMAHA MOB RULE DIED ENDED BY PEOPLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

and no further attacks or outbreaks of any kind will be permitted. Arms carried by private citizens must be surrendered. No crowds will be permitted to congregate where disorders may arise. Those persons who took part in the mob violence last night are the cause of the law of violence. Civil government will be immediately restored in the City of Omaha, and all citizens participating in the mob will be promptly punished.

But while the mob does not meet with the approval of business and professional men in the city, it undoubtedly works in the interest of the workingmen as well as clerks, stenographers and people of the mob. These constituting by far the majority, are not only not ashamed but are actually pleased that the work of the mob last night. They are proud that Omaha has been the scene of a mob. They are proud that Omaha has been the scene of a mob. They are proud that Omaha has been the scene of a mob.

Many Omaha women glory in the fact that Brown, who assaulted a 19-year-old white girl and who was living with another white woman, has been burned and hanged.

Many women, however, are ashamed of the action of the mob but in the morning scores of young girls in stores and offices were bragging about their part in the mob last night. Many told of being in the mob from their inception in the early afternoon until the closing scene, when Brown was hanged.

A grand jury will be called tomorrow by the District Court to inquire into the rioting. A list of the names of those who were in the mob is being prepared and these will be summoned to testify. Photographs of the mob will be used as evidence in the trials which the County Attorney says will follow swiftly.

LEWIS, Col. Wuest of Fort Omaha today issued this proclamation:

To the Citizens of Omaha: Rioting in the streets of Omaha has been suppressed and the situation is under control. All law-abiding citizens of whatever race or color will be given full protection of person and property. It is requested of all good citizens that all firearms and ammunition be surrendered without delay to the Chief of Police or to the nearest military headquarters. This will be expected of all, irrespective of race or color. Property so surrendered will be receipted for and later returned. All persons are warned that looting will be summarily dealt with. The carrying of arms will be looked upon as an intention to disregard the law.

Have confidence in the military forces that are protecting you and assist them in restoring order by obeying their instructions.

JACOB S. WUEST, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., Commanding Fort Omaha.

The American Legion this afternoon decided to assist in maintaining law and order, although returning soldiers and sailors cut a sorry figure last night. Many leading spirits of the mob wore uniforms, and soldiers with guns were scattered through the mob. The only man killed beside the negro Brown was a returned soldier.

But this afternoon 300 members of the Legion met at the City Hall and offered their services to the city authorities. The Legion have been shipped from the State Arsenal at Lincoln and will arrive tomorrow morning.

FELLOW PRISONERS GAVE NEGRO TO MOB

Sheriff Says He Frustrated Their Efforts to Throw Brown Off Roof.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—Sheriff M. L. Clark, who had charge of about 100 prisoners at the county jail on the upper floor of the Court House building, told tonight of how he attempted to prevent members of the mob which forced its way into the building, from getting possession of Brown.

When the heat from the burning building became intense, the prisoners were taken to the roof for safety. While on the top of the building the crowds in the streets below were shouting requests for Brown, the negro they wanted. Other negro prisoners attempted to throw Brown from the building, but were overpowered and prevented from doing so by the Sheriff and his deputies.

Shots were being fired by the mob in the street toward the top of the building where the prisoners were. Other shots were coming from the roofs of nearby buildings. Fire was being fired from the air shafts and a dense smoke was making it almost impossible for the men to breathe. The prisoners were praying, others cursing. Some of them prayed that the officers give up Brown because they believed they would be saved if Brown were abandoned to his fate. Their reason for believing this was because the mob in the street would not allow the firemen to work so long as Brown remained in the custody of the Sheriff and his officers.

Brown, reports indicate, was the coolest man of all the prisoners. He had nothing to say. He seemed to realize, Sheriff Clark said, that every other prisoner wanted him turned over to the mob in the street below.

Finally, after the prisoners had been on the roof about 15 minutes, the Sheriff decided to take the men to the floor below. Sheriff Clark station himself on a stairway to prevent the men from rushing madly down. In the meantime, members of the mob from the street had worked their way up to the top of the building.

The whole stairway just below me was jammed with rioters," Sheriff Clark said.

For an instant, as he was standing on the stairway, the Sheriff had his back turned to the prisoners. The stairs above him, when suddenly Brown was pushed by negro prisoners past the Sheriff and into the hands of the mob. After Brown's delivery, the Sheriff managed to keep most of his prisoners on one of the upper floors until the fire was got under control. During the excitement on the roof the Sheriff's thirteen women prisoners so that they could make their escape. The women, wearing blue pajamas, made their way down the stairs of the building to the ground below.

Brown's body was mutilated beyond recognition. It was first placed over a fire of tar and kerosene. It was not permitted to remain there long, however, and was soon being dragged through the streets at the end of a rope pulled by fifty members of the mob. This spectacle did not end until late in the morning hours, when what remained of the body was hung to a trolley pole at one of the most important downtown intersections. The arrival of the Federal troops caused a dispersal of the mob.

Many Policemen Quitting.

This morning, after the soldiers had begun restoring order in the city, many police officers stripped themselves of their insignia of authority, and resigned forthwith. Most of the policemen who quit were men who had come into the service during the present administration.

When Mayor Smith regained consciousness today his first question of hospital attendants was: "What did they do with the colored man?"

The Mayor was unable to give a coherent story of the mob's attack on him. It had been on the roof of the Court House and had just come down to ask

the mob to obey the law when he was seized. During the attack he lost his watch, but he is to receive another tomorrow, his birthday anniversary, as a gift from his wife and daughter.

Mayor Smith was the victim several years ago of an accident which resulted in a serious operation on the skull. He wears a silver plate where a small portion of the skull was removed at that time. During the attempt to place his life in jeopardy Sunday the Mayor received several blows on the head, from the effects of which the danger of complications was feared.

On account of the previous disability the Mayor had for a long time refrained from violent exercises of all kinds.

Mayor Smith was seized by the mob on Seventeenth Street, near the Court House, about 10 o'clock, as he was threatened with lynching. He was hustled to Harney Street and stopped at the foot of a trolley car and the crowd

arm of which was a coil of rope. "Give us the key to the jail," he said. "We can't get the nigger we'll lynch you!" "He's no better than the nigger!" "He's a negro lover!" were shouts heard among the mob.

"Get that rope!" some one shouted. It was pulled down by a loose end, but was not long enough to reach the man climbed the pole and with a knife cut the rope. It was brought down and placed around the neck of the Mayor.

"Throw it up over the pole and string the Mayor up!" yelled a dozen voices. The Mayor was the center of a crush so great that it almost overthrew an automobile standing near.

The rope was placed around the Mayor's neck. Appalled at the possibility of murdering the city's Chief Executive, protests began to be heard. "We won't stand for hanging the Mayor!" "That won't do it!" "Let 'em go!" "Let 'em go!" "Tell 'em to get out of here!"

Then two officers cut the rope, carried the Mayor to an automobile and rushed him to a hospital.

The Mayor's law firm is at present defending two negroes charged with assaults on white women. The police assert that fact had much to do with some of the remarks that were made by members of the mob who had a hand in the attempt against the Mayor's life.

Since the present city administration came into office, May 1, 1918, the Mayor has supported the police administration of Superintendent Ringer, which has been known as a "reform" administration. He has supported such changes in the police personnel as were recommended by Mr. Ringer, and this action has been the source of considerable criticism by some newspapers.

Mayor Smith is a Democrat. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and came to Nebraska in 1880 and to Omaha in 1880. He is a lawyer and practiced his profession until chosen Mayor a

NEURO PRISONERS MOVED.

Twenty-five Are Transferred to the Federal Prison at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 29.—Twenty-five negro prisoners from the county jail at Omaha were brought to Lincoln this morning and taken directly to the State Penitentiary for adjudication. Their stay is indefinite, authorities say.

The men were handcuffed in pairs and guarded by three Deputy Sheriffs. Two of the negroes were serving jail sentences and twenty-three were being held for trial for various crimes, from murder to less serious offenses.

Two of the negroes were suffering from gunshot wounds received while on the roof of the Court House. The wounds are not regarded as serious. Deputy Sheriffs who accompanied the men to the penitentiary, and had been on the roof while the riot was at its height, said that the rioters shot at every one who appeared at the parapet, regardless of whether they were white or black prisoners. The rioters, however, seemed more intent on killing blacks than whites.

PROTEST MADE TO CONGRESS.

Equal Rights League Appeals to Judiciary Committee.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—A telegram protesting against the lynching of a negro and the attack upon the Mayor at Omaha yesterday was sent from the headquarters of the National Equal Rights League today to Senator Nelson and Representative Volstead, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the two branches of Congress.

The telegram urged the Chairman "to initiate legislation at this session to put lynching under Federal jurisdiction."

TALK OF CONGRESS INQUIRY.

Senate Committee Discussion Develops Opposition to Idea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Congressional investigation of recent race riots in the United States, proposed in a resolution by Senator Curtis, Republican of Kansas, was considered today by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but action was deferred. Mr. Post, Acting Secretary of Labor, wrote the committee

understanding the resolution had suggested in the committee developed and resolution went over for a week.

Opponents of the bill said that race charges were matters for the States to deal with and doubted whether a Congressional investigation would be helpful.

Senator Curtis said with the committee's statement from the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, declaring that 16 negroes and 1 white man had been lynched and 8 negroes burned to death this year, up to Sept. 14, and that from 1909 to 1918 5,522 negroes and 109 whites were victims of lynch law, with less than 36 per cent of the negroes charged with attacks on whites.

The States have proved themselves unable or unwilling to stop lynching, the statement declared. "Pure attempts to prosecute are so rare as to be exceptional."

Lynching and mob violence have come to be a national problem. The statement of lynching to Northern States with white men as victims shows it is idle to suppose murder can be confined to one section of the country or one race.

Disregard of the law will inevitably lead to more frequent clashes and encounters between white men and negroes and a condition of potential race war in many cities.

HUNT NEGRO IN NEW JERSEY.

Armed Mob Out After Woman in Wayland on Road.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Sept. 29.—An armed mob of 500 men is searching the wooded land in this region for a negro farmhand who today attacked Mrs. Mary Motter, 31 years old, the mother of five children.

The negro was driving a wagonload of produce along the road when he met Mrs. Motter. He jumped from the wagon, knocked her unconscious, dragged her into some bushes, and afterward fled, leaving his wagon in the road. When Mrs. Motter regained consciousness she went to a physician's office and told her story. Local and county authorities are participating in the search.

CONDEMNNS OMAHALYNCHING

Judge Nash Refers to Crime in Sentencing Negro.

Reference to the lynching of a negro in Omaha Sunday was made by County Judge Nash in Brooklyn yesterday in

sentencing Charles Dougherty, aged 34, colored, of 2101 West Fiftyseventh Street, Brooklyn, to a term of from ten to fourteen years in Sing Sing on a charge of receiving stolen goods, second offense.

Dougherty was recently indicted on charges of burglary and larceny. He was tried on the burglary charge several days ago and found guilty. The verdict, however, was not made and Dougherty pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods. Judge Nash said to Dougherty:

"You are the most fortunate as well as the most unhappy man I know. The daily papers today give accounts of how a court house in Omaha was burned yesterday to get at a man of your color who has committed the same crime as you have. That man was lynched. In other parts of the country, too, law and order have been disregarded, and men of your color have been lynched for the same crime as you have committed. Fortunately for you and for the people of this community, there is no such disregard of law and order here. You are one of the vast majority of men who are law-abiding citizens."

SEEKS PEACE IN HONDURAS.

New Ministry Urges Membrane's Forces to Quit Hopeless Rebellion.

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 29.—(Associated Press)—Don Mateo Alvarado, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Government of Honduras, has sent a dispatch to Dr. Alberto Marcano, Vice President of Honduras, and candidate for the Presidency of that country, calling upon Dr. Marcano to disavow the action of his adherents in taking up arms against the actual Government.

The dispatch is addressed to Dr. Marcano as residing in Guatemala, although a recent dispatch said that he had reached San Juan, a short distance north of the border of Salvador, on his way to Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras.

Don Alvarado appeals to Dr. Marcano not to prolong an unprofitable fight which will continue to stain the country with blood, because guarantees have been given to secure equal treatment for all candidates in future elections. Should the parliament of Marcano not lay down their arms, Don Alvarado declares that they and their leader will be held responsible for all misfortunes which may happen to Honduras.

(General Tosta, at the head of 5,000 men, has arrived at Tegucigalpa, fifty miles northwest of Tegucigalpa, on his way to the capital.)



FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

Misses' Suit Shop Exhibits Autumn and Winter

SUITS FOR EVERY MISS

WHETHER HER ENGAGEMENTS LEAD HER OVER THE TRAIL OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS OR OVER THE TEACUPS OF AN INFORMAL AFTERNOON GATHERING.

ALTHOUGH the Misses' Suit Shop numbers its youthful patrons by thousands, it never loses sight of the individual characteristics of each individual miss. By this painstaking specialization, it becomes a simple matter for each particular young woman to be "suited" from this varied collection in a manner exactly in keeping with her particular taste.

AFTERNOON SUITS: WHETHER TWO OR THREE PIECES	TROTTEUR SUITS: SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY	OUTDOORS SUITS: DESIGNED TO CHALLENGE THE OPEN
constitute these suits, they are designed to appear at a tea or luncheon with irreproachable smartness. Most of them are richly trimmed with youthful furs such as squirrel or beaver. Their fabrics—peachbloom, fortuna cloth, velveteen, chiffon velvet or silk duvetyn, blend in softness with the silken texture of the fur.	who walks in a tailored suit, for youth is glorified by the simplicity typical of the tailor. The materials may vary from tricotine to suede velour, from Marcella cloth to llama, and through all the lights and shades of Autumnal colorings, but the suits do not vary in smartness. Many are trimmed with fur, while others are plain tailored.	with fashion and fabric. These suits are not meant for "under cover," but made of sturdy tweeds, homespuns and jerseys, in heathers and mixtures that register the fleeting tones of Autumn, they will brave the breezes of a golf course or the damp winds of a steamer voyage. They are swaggers in line and faultless in tailoring.
\$9.50 to 395.00	45.00 to 195.00	29.50 to 98.50

Sizes 14 to 20 Years

MISSSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.



BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originals

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36th STREET

Present an assemblage of Distinctive Fashions in

TAILORMADE SUITS

for WOMEN and MISSES

Fine modeling, perfection of fit, accurate proportions—graces and niceties of detail give expressions of the Mode that could not be otherwise achieved

B

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THE Knitted Overcoat, messieurs, is meet on a morning like this. And it is meet for you to be able to get a Saks-tailored one at the prices we are still selling them.

Greys, Greens, Browns
Button-thru Models

Properly Priced

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Simplified Wardrobe Trunks

bearing the world famed trade mark

INNOVATION

(None other genuine)

The acme of durability and elegance in travel appointments

Trunk, Steamer and Dress sizes for the short trip. Regular and extra deep sizes, accommodating 10 men's suits, or 16 to 24 women's gowns, in addition to ample and adequate drawer space.

\$42 to \$125

Auxiliary Trunks
Hat, Shoe, Dress, Steamer,
\$27.50 to \$75

Black Enamel Cases
and Hat Boxes,
\$11 to \$32.50

INNOVATION

329 FIFTH AVENUE (One Door Below 33d St.)
Fifth Avenue's Exclusive Innovation Shop

Pennsylvania Chocolate Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Selling & Perrot, Architects.

Turner for Concrete

Right now we're building concrete factories for Pinks Chocolate Co., and E. Greenfield's Sons.

Other manufacturers of chocolate for whom we've built are Rockwood & Co., Wallace & Co., Borden's.

TURNER Construction Co.

GRAYS—in checks, herringbones, suit mixtures, stripes, homespuns, Ready Tailored for immediate service—are decidedly smart for Fall wear.

Croysdon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYSDON LTD.

7 EAST 44th STREET
Next to Delmonico's

MAI PICHI
IR

Mecco Wafers

at 6¢
Candy Places

These crisp, flavory candies add joy to every occasion.

Assorted flavors, also Peppermint, Chocolate, Wintergreen and Cinnamon.

ONE OF 300 MECCO SWEETS

New England Confectionery Company
BOSTON, MASS.

It's Time to Burn Another Dollar

Yes, it costs many a firm a dollar an hour—or more—to be without Kardex.

Kardex brings your records out in the open within instant reach of eye and hand—one clerk does the work of four.

It isn't the cost of buying Kardex equipment, but the cost of going without it, that should lead you to investigate the Kardex idea at once.

American Kardex Company
1057 Marbridge Bldg.,
47 West 34th St.
Telephone Greely 5901.
Branches in All Principal Cities.

Kardex

CARDS IN SIGHT

Kardex

CARDS IN SIGHT



A Kingdom for Jones!

Mr. Fatorder is on the phone. He has asked a question Jones alone can answer. And Jones is out in the plant—as good as lost.

Messengers race about. The telephone girl frantically calls up the different departments. Workmen are disturbed.

And a Klaxocator—the Man Locator—would find Jones at once without any fuss.

KLAXON COMPANY
SPECIAL DIVISION
Intercommunication and Signal Engineering
Metropolitan Tower, New York, N. Y.
Phone Gramercy 3114.



PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP

Educate your children's feet to develop correctly by placing them in shoes that are scientifically designed and pronounced the best for growing feet.

At Paul Monk's Shoe Shop
OPPOSERS' FAMOUS
Shoes for Growing Girls
Shoes for Boys
Shoes for Infants
Shoes for Women

are fitted by experts under the direction of Mr. Monk, who knows from experience what shoes are best for children and young-ups.

Semi-Conservative Shoes for Women
We have added shoes for women to our stock, because of the great demand for sensible smart shoes for women who realize the importance of correct footwear.

PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
25 W. 38th St.
BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE

SUNDSTRAND 10-key simplicity enables you to add, multiply, subtract, divide—easier, faster and more accurately. It makes "touch" system figure work a true reality.

SUNDSTRAND light weight permits easily carrying to the figure work wherever it may be.

Ask for demonstration in your office.

U. S. Adding Machine Co.,
101 Park Ave.,
Cor. 40th St.
Phone: Vanderbilt 3322.

Rose Petal Complexion

Smooth and velvety as the petals of a rose is the complexion aided by Nadine Face Powder.

This delicate beautifier imparts an indefinable charm—a charm which lingers in the memory.

Nadine is exquisitely perfumed and is pure and refined. It adheres until washed off, and cannot harm the most sensitive skin.

Nadine Face Powder is used and endorsed by discriminating women as a superior face powder. Price refunded if not pleased.

Sold in Green Boxes Only. All boxes are marked "Nadine Face Powder".

NATIONAL TOILET COMPANY,
Paris, Tenn.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Boys' and Children's Haircutting Shop—Fifth Floor

SEEK SEPARATE LAW FOR RAIL AND WATER

Many of Commerce Committee Favor Shipping Board's Control of Merchant Marine.

SAY COMMITTEE BLUNDERED

Want Power Over Carriers in Hands of Those Regulating Shipping—Rates Are Protected.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Advocates of separating finally all permanent legislation affecting the rail carriers from that affecting the water carriers is being considered by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which today began active work of framing railroad legislation designed in part to tide the railroads over the readjustment period following the peace settlement.

Many members of the committee, who realize that the fostering and protection of the newly created American Merchant Marine will create as complex questions as are involved in railroad regulation, are desirous of turning over to the Shipping Board full regulatory powers over the merchant marine, and leaving to the congressional committees having jurisdiction over the shipping the framing of the general policy of the water carriers, both inland and overseas.

This sentiment has been strengthened by an apparent unfamiliarity with water carrier conditions demonstrated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was pointed out to members of the committee by William L. Clark of Seattle, Wash., representing the Pacific steamship company, the only remaining regular line on the Pacific coast to interchange with rail lines at Puget Sound. This company had a through rate established in 1908, which it asked the commission in 1915 for permission to cancel because it was losing \$2 on every ton of freight carried under these rates. The commission refused, said Commissioner Clark, when he appeared before the House Committee, because the rate had been "long established," but he stated further that "we permitted the cancellation of a joint through rate to the territory east of a limited territory in the northwest corner of the United States and a small portion of Western Canada."

As a direct result of the commission's refusal to permit the cancellation of the old rates, William L. Clark points out in his letter to the committee, that inland shippers are continued in a through rate manifestly unfair in that it is the source of great loss to the water carriers and is maintained at the

expense of port to port shippers and of the Pacific Steamship Company.

The United States, in the north-west corner of the United States, includes the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota and Minnesota, and within Canada all of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. It is twenty-three times greater than all New England, has an area of 1,400,000 square miles, has 40,000 miles of railroad, and a population of 6,000,000 people. During 1918 this territory forced on protesting water carriers over 100,000 tons of freight on which the water carriers lost \$200,000.

Commissioner Clark says that in the fifteen per cent. rate case the commission authorized the increasing of joint rail and water rates to the level of existing all-rail rates between the same points. The only order I can find connected with this case is that which provides "from west bank Lake Michigan ports via routes operating across Lake Michigan break-bulk rates may be by the established differentials under the rates via all-rail routes. It will be readily understood that such order, having no general application, could not be available of by water carriers on the Pacific coast."

"Unless relief is afforded from these burdensome conditions," says Clark, "the inevitable result must be the withdrawal of the only regular electric coastwise service, the consequence of which is so necessary to the business welfare of the people of the Pacific States."

JACKSON ASKS TROLLEY AID.
Brooklyn Expert Says Railways Need Only a Temporary Lift.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Resuming its diagnosis of the financial and other troubles of the nation's street railways, the Federal Electric Railways Commission was told today by Walter Jackson of Brooklyn, an expert in street railway affairs, that some means must be found to continue the operation of the systems, which he said "are not yet ripe for the fate of the stage coach and the horse car."

"The optimists are agreed," he continued, "that the industry will be able to take care of itself so long as it is granted relief from unfair burdens and so long as it is granted temporary financial aid upon proof that it is prepared to avail itself of the technical resources of the art in the manufacture and sale of electric railway transportation."

Granted such aid, then they are confident they can induce the public to pay what the transportation is worth in both quality and quantity without crippling their initiative, by granting rates of return equal to or better than bank interest."

The commission was given a comprehensive outline of what is known as the "Philadelphia Plan" by C. J. Joyce, representative of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The plan, as described by Mr. Joyce, provides for retention of a five-cent fare with free transfers in some cases, and a three-cent transfer charge in other instances. As to the latter charge, Mr. Joyce said, the company was prepared to accept a reduction to the Philadelphia authorities its elimination provided the city will remit its \$75,000 charge for paving and a sinking fund.

option of whatever day it is most convenient for them to come."

The telegram from the Acting Secretary of State said:

Owing to the unfortunate illness of the President, the King of Belgium has been asked whether it would be agreeable to him to visit the United States at the end of his stay in America. Instead of at the beginning, it is probable the hour of arrival and of departure will remain the same.

I will appreciate your further cooperation in this emergency, and hope that it will be possible for you to parry requests for the date at which it is now expected he will be in your city. The plans which would have been carried out on the date originally intended.

This is conditional upon the response which is expected from the King, upon receipt of which I will communicate with you definitely. The date it is now expected he will be with you, if agreeable to you and to the King, is Sunday, Oct. 5.

KING SENDS WILSON A RADIO.
Requests to be Kept Informed on the President's Condition.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(By Wireless.) The Associated Press—King Albert of Belgium, on learning of the illness of President Wilson, sent a wireless message of sympathy to the President and also requested that he be kept informed as to his condition.

King Albert, Queen Elisabeth, and Crown Prince Leopold sent a quiet Sunday, sending, promissory the decks, and receiving informally a few of their friends.

Today, the George Washington is being favored with perfect weather as she sails westward for New York.

SING SING FOR AUTO THIEF.
Henry Banks, Garage Owner, Convicted of Receiving Stolen Goods.
Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday sentenced Henry Banks, 41 years old, a garage owner, at 335 West Eighteenth Street, for two and a half to five years in Sing Sing Prison, on his plea of guilty to the charge of receiving stolen automobiles. Detective Martin Owen and Assistant District Attorney Owen W. Bohan told the court that an automobile valued at \$2,200, owned by Alfred Seiser, a silk manufacturer, had been stolen at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street on Aug. 11, and was found in Banks's garage with the numbers obliterated and the appearance of the car so altered that identification of it was difficult.

When Banks and two of his employees were arrested, Owen said, Banks had been receiving stolen cars during his business activity of several months. Assistant District Attorney Bohan told Judge Wadhams that Banks had started in legitimate garage business, but had found the receiving of stolen cars so lucrative that he had continued to take them from the thieves and had consigned them to that effect. The police recovered thirty-five stolen cars, fourteen of which were found in Banks's garage.

WAR DEVICES DISPLAYED.
Microphone and Other Delicate Instruments at Electrical Show.

Among the features of the Electrical Show at the Grand Central Palace are various devices which played important parts in the conduct of the war. They are among the industrial exhibits and are demonstrated by the firms which manufactured them.

Perhaps the most important and the least known among them is a delicate electrical microphone for range finding. The German long range gun, which bombarded Paris was located by this means. Electric devices used to locate submarines are also demonstrated.

A new invention was added to the exhibit, a plan to harness the power of ocean waves and thus develop unlimited electrical current for industrial, commercial and home use.

U. S. WON'T BLOCKADE REQ'S
But Does Not Disapprove of Anglo-French Action.

COPYRIGHT, 1919, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, Sept. 29.—The United States has refused today to join in the Pacific blockade of Soviet Russia now maintained by the British and French warships on the ground that it is against the traditional policy of America. The United States refuses clearance to vessels bound for Soviet Russia, as do England and France. The effect of the blockade by the English and French is to prevent supplies going to Soviet Russia from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. Ships of those nations sailing bound for Russia have recently been turned back by the blockade. The United States does not at all disapprove the blockade, but from national policy of long standing could not either participate in it or consent to ships of other nations acting as its agents in such a measure.

England and France will continue to maintain their blockade.

A Generation of Personal Service
We have been in business for almost thirty years, long enough so that we have developed a personal trust business. But our organization has kept pace with the growth of our business so that we are always able to give individual attention to clients and their interests.

Personal service is our specialty.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Established 1890
Member of Federal Reserve System
149 Broadway

Wanted:

Applications for Big Units of Space In This New Office Building Ready—February 1st, 1920

THIS new building, from plans by Starrett & Van Vleck, is now under construction.

On 43rd and 44th Streets—Just West of Fifth Avenue.

FLOOR AREAS

Basement	12,030 sq. feet
1st Floor	13,925 sq. feet
2nd Floor	15,450 sq. feet
3rd Floor	13,646 sq. feet
4th Floor	13,493 sq. feet
5th Floor	13,493 sq. feet
6th Floor	13,493 sq. feet
7th Floor	13,493 sq. feet
8th Floor	13,493 sq. feet
9th Floor	13,493 sq. feet
10th Floor	13,493 sq. feet
11th Floor	13,380 sq. feet
12th Floor	13,230 sq. feet
13th Floor	10,560 sq. feet
14th Floor	10,535 sq. feet
15th Floor	10,535 sq. feet
16th Floor	10,535 sq. feet
17th Floor	10,535 sq. feet
18th Floor	10,535 sq. feet
19th Floor	8,890 sq. feet
20th Floor	8,840 sq. feet
21st Floor	8,540 sq. feet
22nd Floor	7,352 sq. feet

Office tenants, requiring one or more floors, may rent from the plans. NOW!

For further information, please address:

Loton H. Slawson Company

171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
Facing Greeley Square

\$35 Up To \$150
Spruce Overcoats Of
All-Embracing Abundance
In Our Private Patternings

Who Says That Splendid Woolens Are Scarce? We Don't Say So. Forehanded Planning Puts At Our Control Overcoatings Of Singular Beauty And Abundance, Than Which No Bygone Season Boasts Finer. You Will Be Divided Between Admiration Of The Exemplary Smartness Of Our Overgarments And Astonishment At An Assembly So All-Complete. Exclusive, But Not Expensive!

Men's Cited

Wanted:

Applications for Big Units of Space In This New Office Building Ready—February 1st, 1920

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171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS

PRINCETON HONORS CARDINAL MERCIER

Confers Degree and Belgian
Prelate is Voted Citizen-
ship by War Workers.

SMILES AT COLLEGE CHEER

Thanks the University for Helping
Louvain, and Calls the Fac-
ulty "Colleagues."

Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Before
an audience which taxed the capacity of
Alexander Hall to the utmost the hon-
orary degree of Doctor of Laws was be-
stowed by Princeton University this
morning on Cardinal Mercier of Bel-
gium. The Cardinal later became a citi-
zen of Princeton when, acting on the
suggestion of President Hildner, the as-
sembled war workers of Princeton re-
cognized the distinguished Belgian into
citizenship with a tremendous shout of
acclamation.

The Cardinal, accompanied by M.
Pierre Mail, Belgian Consul General at
New York; Professor A. Nertin, former
Mayor of Louvain, and members of his
party, arrived at Princeton by special
train from Philadelphia at 10 o'clock.
Dr. Hildner met the party at the sta-
tion and with Cardinal Mercier led the
automobile procession to the university
grounds.

All academic exercises were suspended
after 10:30 so that the professors might
assemble for the procession into Alex-
ander Hall, which preceded the exer-
cises, and to afford the students an op-
portunity to attend the ceremonies. The
whole atmosphere of the exercises was
religious rather than academic. Follow-
ing the playing of the national anthem
by Dr. Alexander Russell on the organ,
the university choir sang "Veni Crea-
tor," unaccompanied. This ancient Latin
hymn has been sung by Princeton choirs
on similar occasions for more than a
hundred years.

Hildner Welcomes Cardinal.
President Hildner, welcoming Cardinal
Mercier to Princeton, hailed him as the
valiant defender of the rights of his
countrymen, comparing him to his mas-
ters, Aristotle, Saint Thomas, and Saint
Augustine. Dr. Hildner said that the
faith of many in the divine unity of the
world had been restored by his stand-
ing between his flock and the vandals
of the modern world.

It was an inspiring and dramatic
moment when the President of a university
noted nonsectarian but for many years
Presbyterian, said:
"You belong not only to the Roman
Catholic Church, but to all churches of
all lands, which name the name of
Christ and believe in His power to save
the soul of the world. You are an ap-
ostle of Jesus Christ. You belong not
only to Belgium, but to all nations
whose people have learned anew from
you the lesson of patriotism and endur-
ance. You are for us a symbol of that
which man lives by—the faith of the
motto of Ambrose, Bishop of Milan—
'honor above all.'"

The presentation of the degree was
made by Andrew Fleming West, dean
of the Graduate School, and William
L. Collins, Columbia University Librarian.
Princeton's grand marshal in all pa-
rades and academic exercises on the faculty,
fastened upon the Cardinal the insignia
of the degree.

Cardinal Mercier, in accepting the de-
gree, recalled the fact that twenty-
five years ago he had been a professor
at the University of Louvain. He spoke
of the brotherhood existing between the
men of Louvain and the men of Prince-
ton because they seemed to him equally
the sons of liberty, and he referred
to the later work of the Cardinal.
Hildner, as a member of the committee
for the work of the committee for the
restoration of the burned library of Lou-
vain. His address follows:

"When some weeks ago I left my
country to come to this United States,
I came to offer my tribute of respect and
admiration to the great scientific insti-
tutions of your country. Being myself
a professor in the University of Lou-
vain, having spent there twenty-five
years of my life, I was anxious to come
to you and to thank you for the great
day I salute one of the most flourishing
one of the best known universities of
the United States. It is for me a great
privilege to have the opportunity of
meeting these learned men and this dis-
tinguished assembly.

I always consider that above all ma-
terial, economical, political interests we
are to protect and defend the ideal of
truth, of liberty, of justice.

Saturday I was in Philadelphia and
with deep emotion I read on the wall
the declaration of your independence.
With deep emotion I touched the bell
which marks the day of your liberty.
On the Charter of Liberty I was di-
lightened to read the name of one of
your great men, President Withers-
poon, who symbolizes the spirit of
Princeton University and the freedom
that you enjoy.

Louvain and Princeton.
"There is a brotherhood between Lou-
vain and Princeton because men of Lou-
vain and men of Princeton, it seems to
me, are equally the sons of liberty. I
express to you my gratefulness in the
name of my people and in my own
name. We went through very sorrow-
ful years. As I said yesterday in Phil-
adelphia, the Belgian knows what suf-
fering means. We suffered much dur-
ing four years, morally and physically.
But still never did our people yield be-
fore the enemy. From the beginning
we never yielded, and just as your
President said some minutes ago in
such eloquent words, we are beginning
to feel the duty of defending justice.

When we saw that the invaders were
coming in our country of liberty, threat-
ening our independence, asking for a
reign, we felt a reaction so universal
that I may say there was no Belgian
who did not at that moment repel in-
justices, and I said to the people at
Christmas, 1914, that right always
must be above might. There are
feelings our people kept faithfully, and
I am here to join our country to the
honors we with the Doctor of Laws, to

offer here in public in your presence
my own tribute to the Almighty God
who is in heaven.

Now, I want to thank you for your
kindness in all these exercises, which
I have seen and which I have heard
since I came to Belgium as a refugee in
1914 and after. Among those who
came to Belgium as refugees of the Com-
munist Revolution, I have seen many
of your boys, and know that you
were among the first of all in Sep-
tember, 1914, to institute a commission
for us in our distress.

It was a duty for me, I was anxious
to come here personally to pray you to
accept in the name of my people our
deep gratitude. I came here not as
a private person. I do not come here as
a churchman, at least not only as a
churchman, but as a man who has the
representative of Belgium, suffering ar-
rived by the American people and in
Princeton specially.

Thanks for Helping Louvain.

"I owe also a personal tribute to your
distinguished and your well known
President Hildner. When the Germans
came in our country in August and Sep-
tember they committed many crimes
and cruelties. But there is a crime
which never will be forgiven, although
other crimes could be forgiven. That
crime is the burning of our library, the
library of the University of Louvain.
That crime against civilization, could
never be forgiven, and I am happy to
see that all the scientific universities of
the world were so kind and so generous
to establish a public committee which
asks for help to re-establish, to rebuild
our Louvain Library. In that list of
prominent men the name of Prince-
ton University's President, I fulfill a
duty of deep gratitude when I offer my
appreciation.

"And what shall I say more? We
were intimately friends, because we
were all sons of liberty. Belgium dur-
ing all her history has struggled for
keeping her liberty. Her institutions
from the beginning until now were full
of liberty, and we were brothers in that
deep feeling. We felt united by it, and
by your beneficence toward us and our
gratitude toward you.

"And now what shall I say of this
new link of brotherhood which connects
me and Louvain and Belgium with
Princeton University? This Doctorate
of Laws which I accept today is for me
a great privilege and a great honor. I
thank you therefore, I never shall for-
get this meeting.

"May the blessings of our Lord be on
you all. I shall never forget the flac-
uating discourse, also undeserved, of
your President, the beautiful announce-
ment of the Dean of the Faculty also.
And seeing here around me the profes-
sors of the Faculty, I ask to be allowed
to call them for the future my dear and
much beloved colleagues.

"I know the feelings of this experi-
ence will not be forgotten. I hope they
will be permanent. I hope we shall
encourage each other in the great bat-
tle which is now to be waged over the
world. We ought to keep deeply in our
minds and remember in our hearts the
responsibility of a scientific institu-
tion. More than ever, perhaps, we must
feel the necessity of keeping before us
the idea of truth, of justice, of duty.

"And now, after such awful days
of injustice and cruelty, it is more than
ever necessary that all of us, irrespec-
tive of creed, must be friendly with each
other, must be united in finishing this
little answer, expressed, I apologize, in
so bad English.

"My friends are that you and I
are to be strong, strong against all
the forces of injustice, to defend to-
gether, hand in hand, heart with heart,
the same ideal of divine justice, of
divine truth."

An unexpected event took place when,
immediately after the conferring of the
degree, the locomotive chime of the
university suddenly burst out. Fifteen
hundred strong and led by their cheer-
leaders, the undergraduates sent the
cheer thundering back and forth across
the auditorium. First for "Mercier,"
and then for "Belgium."

Smith's prime's face was wreathed in
smiles at this spontaneous outburst and
when, at the conclusion of the cere-
monies, the entire student body and
Faculty rose and sang "Gloria Nasciturus."
He seemed to have entered so deeply into
the college spirit and nodded his head
in time with the rhythm of the song.

A drive through the campus and over
to the Graduate College filled the
interim between the academic exercises
and the luncheon given to the party by
President Hildner at Prospect, his resi-
dence on the campus. The Cardinal
went through the library, accompanied
by Dr. Hildner and Moses Taylor Pyne,
Trustee of the university, with great
interest.

At 2:30 the Cardinal, speaking from
the balcony at Prospect to an audience
assembled on the lawn and in the
sunken gardens, thanked the Red Cross
and Belgian Relief workers of Prince-
ton and of the university for their active
aid during the war. It was immedi-
ately after this address that the Car-
dinal was made a citizen of Princeton.

In addition to the Belgian Consul at
New York and the former Mayor of
Louvain, the visiting party was com-
posed of Lieut. Col. Desbrenth, military
attaché; Bishop Dewachter, Dr. Dewulf,
Dr. Dessain, Joseph A. Naah, manager
Lloyd Royal Belge, M. Letellier, First
Secretary of the embassy, Mgr. Hebbel-
ver, rector emeritus, Louvain Uni-
versity; James I. Whitely, Belgian Con-
sul at Baltimore; M. John Schobbing,
Director of the Royal Belgian Legation,
P. Sullivan and Rev. D. A. J. J.

Director and Assistant Director of the
Belgian Bureau. In addition, Catholic
Bishop Thomas J. Walsh, Episcopal
Bishop Matthews, and Father Fitzger-
ald of Princeton were guests of the uni-
versity.

The party left Princeton for New
York by special train at 3:30.

Lost and Found Advertisements on
Page 80.

BOY IS KILLED BY AUTO.

Two Others Hurt as They Drove in
Path of Motor.

One boy was killed and two others
slightly injured last night when an auto-
mobile owned by Ted Prosty, an actor,
drove into the path of a car as they started from
a moving van in Eighth-street
West, near Broadway. Mr. Prosty's car
and another were riding with him.
The dead boy was James Smith, 20
years old, of 187 Westchester Avenue.
John Kramer, 7 years old, of 508 Avenue
C, was injured.

MAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Charles Sileo of 225 West Forty-second
street, the chauffeur, placed blame on
the auto, thinking that he was the only
one injured, and took him to Knicker-
bocker Hospital, where it was found
he only had contusions. A passing
automobile took Smith to Memorial
Hospital. He was pronounced dead
when he was brought here. Black was
taken to Roosevelt Hospital in another
automobile. No arrest was made.
Ruth Lippman, 14 years old, of 3 West
119th Street, was knocked down and
injured by an automobile driven by
Raymond Darden, 26 years old, of 13
West 120th Street, at Lenox Avenue and
124th Street. The girl was taken to a
taxicab owned by Isaac Greenbaum
of 944 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, to
Marion Hospital, where she was treated
for lacerations of the left foot and
knee. Darden was taken to the West
124th Street Police Station, where Dr.
Schwartz of Marion Hospital declared
Darden was not intoxicated. He was
held on a charge of reckless assault
and reckless driving. The truck is
owned by John Deegan of 225 East 124th
Street.



FRANKLIN SIMON & CO show SEPARATE SKIRTS THAT ARE REALLY NOT "SEPARATE" AT ALL—

But very much a part of the
essential scheme of things in the
modern feminine wardrobe.

FASHIONS change in separate skirts, but one
thing remains constant—their indispensabil-
ity. Identified with sweaters, sports coats, golf
links, country footpaths, complete wardrobes and taste-
fully dressed women, separate skirts for Autumn live
up to their obligations to all of these, and appear in a
guise just suited to the demands of each of them.

There is a host of accordion and box pleated skirts in
plaids as gay as an Autumn maple or subdued as an
Autumn poet. There are skirts in heather tones
with whimsical overplaids. There are skirts of silver-
tone velours, soft to the touch, bright to the eye,
and silver-tipped, with a hint of the frost to come,
and skirts of optimistic checks, sturdy tweeds, rich
velveteens or practical serges.

The Skirt Shop has studied the skirt question from
all angles, and answered it at all right angles!

10.75 to 35.00

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SKIRT SHOP—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

BUSINESS HOURS 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.



Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

An Exceptional Sale of Women's Tailormade Suits

(Sizes 34 to 42)

Starts Today—Tuesday

High Class
Fur Trimmed
Suits at \$59.50

Velour and Tinseltone
Navy, Taupe, Beaver, Infantry Blue, Black and Green

Short ripple model with the new
pinched-in waist line. Belted model
with fur pockets and collar.

Smart, New and Exclusive.

Third Floor

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

The Fancy Needlework Dep't
is displaying a recently received
importation of

Modern French Petit-point

consisting of a number of highly artistic
designs (partly worked out) in this partic-
ularly fascinating form of needlecraft, most
of them copied from genuine works of art
produced in France during the reigns of
Louis XIV. and Louis XVI., and variously
adapted for mounting as chair seats, backs
and arms; screens; table scarfs, bench seats,
pillow tops, etc.

Everyone interested in decorative interiors
and in the revival of needle-point tapestry
work should examine these interesting
pieces.

The canvases, with the materials necessary
for their completion, may be purchased at
reasonable prices.

(Fourth Floor, Thirty-fourth street side)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue

34th and 33rd Streets New York

IMPORTERS SINCE 1864

McGibbon & Co.

3 WEST 37TH ST.

ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

REAL LACE CURTAINS

Our Fall Season opens with a rare selection of
Imported Lace Curtains in long and small
sizes. Long curtains, 3½ and 4 yards in length.

RARE SPECIMENS

Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Elizabethan
Brussels, Lacet Arabian, Bruges, Louis XV.
Crepone on Net and Etamine, Ficelle Net,
Marquise, Novelty Net Curtains and Fancy
Muslin Curtains, 2½ and 3 yards long.

Store Open from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

McGIBBON FOR QUALITY

'Correction

In the advertisement of Russek's, 362
Fifth Avenue, New York, in the Rotogravure
Picture Section, Part 5, Page 7, of The New
York Times Sunday, September 28, an error
was made in the announcement of a coat.

The illustration shown was an

Eastern Mink Coat

the price of which is \$1200

RUSSEKS

362 Fifth Avenue
New York City

PURIFIED SUGAR

First Quality Maximum of Polarisation.

Am Buyer of Many Shipments,
as well as

RICE, CHOCOLATE, LARD

Give prices C. I. F. Antwerp or Marseilles
in Transit Lisbon or Porto.

ADALBERTO DE CARVALHO,
70 Rue de Spa Bruxelles, Belgique,
or 339 Rue Fernandez Thomaz, at Porto, Portugal.

Correspondence in French for both places.

AT

The Greatest Sporting
Goods Store in the World

Madison Ave. and 45th St.
New York

Autumn's Magic Wand



October's wonderful touch
sets the sporting blood tingling
anew.

Sparkling sunrises in the
country—meadows gray with a
frosty dew—afternoons filled
with sunlit glory!

Motoring, golf, shooting,
football—it's a time for top-
coats, scarfs and sweaters—for
a suit and hat vibrant with the
spirit of the finest outdoor
days of the year.

Abercrombie & Fitch Topcoats for Women

Of tweed, leather, camel's hair
and a variety of imported wool-
ens.

All the exclusive Abercrombie &
Fitch models for Fall and Winter are
in readiness.

Coats for street and country wear
and travel—of general utility—as
well as those of strictly sporting
type.

Leather jackets and coats, by A.
& F. designers; tweed-and-chaamois
windbreaks.

Men's Outfits for an Outdoor Autumn



For North or South, the link
in the shooting box, hotel or coun-
try club, motoring or trailing the
game.

Knickerbocker suits and city and
country suits in the greatest variety
of tweed and yarmouth.

Full-topcoats of imported sporting
and country-wear fabrics.

Repeating clothes, correct and com-
fortable, riding clothes, boots and
all accessories.

Any outdoor clothes in various
hues—suits and topcoats—the
same character as A. & F. men's
wears.

Women's Fall Suits Cited for Smartness



Everywhere receiving the special
attention they deserve.

Much the largest assortment ever
presented by this house—designed
and tailored to meet every outdoor
need of country and town.

Hats and shoes for each suit, all
special Abercrombie & Fitch designs.
Sport waistcoats, sweaters, scarfs,
boots and hosiery.

Write for New Booklet Illustrating
Women's Fall and Winter
Outfits

**Abercrombie
& Fitch Co.**
Exp. H. Fitch, President,
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
New York

"Where the Blazed Trail
Crosses the Boulevard."

My! what
a flavor and
ready to eat
says Bobby

POST TOASTIES

Most popular of corn flakes.

THE MAGAZINE OF A RE-MADE WORLD

We are living in a world Re-made. The gulf between TODAY and YESTERDAY is an abyss that staggers Memory. We think in new terms, thrill to new emotions, respond to new appeals. From "splendid isolation" our nation leaps into the maelstrom of World Politics; women are sharing the franchise, and the greatest country on earth has entered without revolution into an era of alcoholic drought. But the greatest change of all in the hearts and minds of men and women is a *new conception of human life, its relations and its responsibilities.*

The Red Book Magazine Faithfully Reflects This Change

In that sole form of Art possessing universal human appeal—Fiction—the old recipes have been cast aside, and those writers who are alert to the newborn world are writing the throbbing history of their time; it is being published in the one periodical—THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE—that has set for itself the purpose of reflecting the impulses and the achievements of the sort of people who are striving and achieving in America today. In the contents of the October issue the scope of this purpose is defined. For instance—

If you would know how deeply the days through which we have passed have sent their cleansing fires into the heart of a hard old man, read "The Conversion of John Carver," by William Dudley Pelley.

If you doubt that in the soul of the lowest enemy of organized society there has been set a little fire of righteousness, read "The Wire," by Paul Annixter.

If the Parlor Bolshevik is rampant in your midst and sowing dragon's teeth in the field of life about you, and you wonder what you can do, read "The Tail End of a Large Evening," by Royal Brown, and go and do likewise.

If you think the big business man is the same sort of predatory pirate that the muck-rakers of 1913 tried to make you believe he was, read "The Man with Three Names," by Harold MacGrath.

If you think the woman of today is, after all, not different from her grandmother, read the story of what one woman—like a million others—did, in "Richie Kemp's Mother," by Sophie Kerr Underwood.

If you want really to know precisely what sort of human being this American negro is, who went to war and came back again, read "A Smooth Talker," by Harris Dickson, who knows both negro and war.

And particularly is the purpose of the magazine expressed with literary distinction in the splendid novel—

"What's the World Coming To?"

By RUPERT HUGHES

who has been acclaimed by American and English critics—in the vast scope of his work—the American Balzac.

THE RED BOOK MAGAZINE

More Than 600,000 Copies Monthly

ON SALE AT ALL NEWS STANDS · PRICE 20 CENTS

CRITICISES ABILITY OF MANY ALDERMEN

Citizens Union Summarizes Records of Members from Manhattan and Bronx.

SOCIALISTS ARE PRAISED

Their Attitude on War Condemned, but Their Intelligence is Commended.

"Lazy, ignorant and superficial" is the characterization of many of the members of the Board of Aldermen by the Citizens' Union in a report issued yesterday as to the value of the services of the Aldermen for Manhattan and the Bronx. The individual records of each member is set forth with the remark: "The ever recurring question whether the standard of the board is too low to trust it with greater powers, or whether the granting of greater authority would improve the quality of the members, is a very grave one. Sooner or later the people of the city must face this problem, and finally decide what to do with this huge legislative machine which grinds so little grain at so much cost."

The seven Socialists in the board are commended for their intelligence and independence, and their attitude on the war, which, the report says, is considerably better than that of the majority of the board. The report also commends the Socialists for their intelligence and independence, and their attitude on the war, which, the report says, is considerably better than that of the majority of the board.

The individual summaries of the Aldermen for Manhattan and the Bronx are as follows:

Manhattan.

BECKERMAN ABRAHAM (Rep., 8th Dist.)—New member. Intelligent and clever. Attendance record fair at board meetings, but wholly neglected his local improvement board meetings.

BORTWICK CLIFFORD S. (Rep., 17th Dist.)—New member. Attendance record in board perfect. Earnest and conscientious. Well above the average in capacity.

BURKE MAURICE A. (Rep., 11th Dist.)—New member. Attendance excellent, but was absent from five out of fifteen local board meetings. Attentive and gives some promise.

CALMAN D. MAURICE S. (Rep., 20th Dist.)—New member. Alert and aggressive. Attendance record good.

CARRIDY EDWARD (Dem., 16th Dist.)—Attentive, but showed no increased usefulness in second term.

COLEMAN WILLIAM F. (Dem., 12th Dist.)—Second term. Attendance record while not in active army service excellent. Able and independent member. As Chairman of General Welfare Committee displayed good sense. A distinct asset to the board.

DONNELLY BERNARD E. (Dem., 1st Dist.)—Fourth term. Watched of interest in his district. Value not commensurate with length of service.

FALKNER RILEY E. (Rep., 22d Dist.)—Third term. Attendance record excellent. Attendance record good. Able and independent. Greatly above average.

FARLEY THOMAS M. (Dem., 14th Dist.)—In second term showed some independence. Perfect record of attendance at meetings of the board. Took intelligent interest in labor legislation.

FRIEDMAN JACOB WILLIAM (Rep., 19th Dist.)—New member. Excellent attendance record. Attentive and courageous. Well above the average.

HAYVAL JAMES A. (Rep., 21st Dist.)—Second term. Attendance record excellent. Very serviceable and intelligent member.

HEIL ADOLPH (Rep., 4th Dist.)—New member. Intelligent and interested.

KENNEALLY WILLIAM (Dem., 10th Dist.)—Seventh term. Value of service much less than is warranted by experience.

LEE ALGERNON (Rep., 8th Dist.)—New member. Attendance record excellent. Leader of the Socialist members. Able and fearless. Effective and forceful in debate. Excellent for attitude on the war. A distinct asset to the board.

MCCANN JOHN (Dem., 9th Dist.)—Sixth

term, resigned in July, 1916. Member of experienced, but of small value.

MICHAEL JOHN F. (Dem., 23d Dist.)—Fourth term. The only rubber stamp member.

MONAHAN CHARLES A. (Dem., 7th Dist.)—Second term. Typical machine member with no color.

MURPHY JAMES F. (Dem., 24th Dist.)—New member. Service of no public value. Record of attendance at local board meetings.

MULLEN FRANK (Dem., 25th Dist.)—Third term. Conscientious member with fair record.

O'BRIEN FRANCIS A. (Dem., 22d Dist.)—First term. Missed four out of seven meetings of local board. Attentive but ineffective.

O'NEAL THOMAS H. (Dem., 26th Dist.)—New member, serving from November, 1916. Missed four out of five local board meetings. Of limited usefulness.

QUINN WILLIAM F. (Rep., 11th Dist.)—Third term. Attendance record excellent, but missed all of his local board meetings for the first and aggressive. Above average.

ROBERTS STEPHEN F. (Dem., 24th Dist.)—Second term. Value service negligible.

ROBERTSON WILLIAM C. (Dem., 25th Dist.)—New member. Able. Shows some promise of useful service.

STAPLETON MICHAEL (Dem., 24th Dist.)—Eighth term. Missed four out of five local board meetings. Value not commensurate with length of service. A party rubber stamp.

WILLIAMS THOMAS A. (Dem., 18th Dist.)—Continued inconspicuous in second term. Attendance record at Aldermen meetings excellent. Shows some promise of future usefulness.

WIRB AUGUSTUS M. (Dem., 27th Dist.)—Second term. Perfect record of attendance at Aldermen meetings, but missed two out of three local board meetings. Shows some promise of future usefulness.

BRUNSTEIN ALEXANDER (Rep., 22d Dist.)—New member. Attendance record at board meetings perfect, but was present at local board meetings. Shows some promise of useful service.

BUCKLEY CHARLES A. (Dem., 23d Dist.)—New member. In "rubber stamp" class.

CURLEY EDWARD W. (Dem., 25th Dist.)—Second term. Record excellent. Shows some promise of useful service.

FERGUSON JAMES R. (Dem., 21st Dist.)—In third term service. Of little positive value, although he shows some promise of the majority party.

NARTIN DE THOMAS W. (Dem., 25th Dist.)—First term. Shows some promise of useful service.

MORAN ROBERT L. (Dem., 20th Dist.)—Second term. Attendance record good. Alert as Vice Chairman and member of the board. Shows some promise of useful service.

PAULITZ CLARENCE Y. (Dem., 24th Dist.)—Second term. Missed nine out of fifteen meetings of board. Active, but fairly independent. Interested in social welfare legislation.

SCHEWARTZ ALFRED (Dem., 29th Dist.)—Third term. Conscientious, but shows little improvement over previous record.

The report states that an analysis of the legislation considered by the board since Jan. 1, 1916, and the Summer recess this year shows that a vast majority of the 280 matters passed by the board and approved by the Mayor were matters of routine in which the public could have had little interest.

Luncheon of Republican Women.

A committee of Republican women appointed last April by Chairman George A. Quinn of the Republican State Committee to co-operate with the Republican Women's National Committee in a country-wide project to organize the Republican women of the 1920 campaign will give a luncheon at the Republican Club today to celebrate the completion of their organization work in this State.

Mrs. Arthur J. Livermore of Westchester, Chairman of the committee, will preside at the luncheon. The other members of the committee are Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Charles R. Whitman, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. William Boyce Thompson of Westchester, Mrs. J. H. H. Fassett of Clinton, Mrs. Ruth Pitt of Dutchess, Mrs. E. E. Knapp of Oneida, and Mrs. Stanley Merwin of Yates County.

The luncheon was arranged by Mrs. Olivia Scott Gabriel and Miss Laura Skinner, leaders of the Women's Division of the United Assembly District of Manhattan. Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. John Francis Wagner, Mrs. Arthur Livermore and Mrs. Harry Lilly were among the prominent Republican women at the guest table.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN CHEER CANDIDATES

Entertain City Ticket at Luncheon and Plan Their Part in Campaign.

LA GUARDIA ASSAILS WILSON

Two Women Nominees Among the Speakers, and Former Anti-Suffragists Attend Meeting.

Republican women entertained the Republican candidate for the President of the Board of Aldermen, F. H. La Guardia, and other Republican candidates at luncheon at the Hotel Commodore yesterday. For the first time this Fall women will have a chance to vote for an important board and the meeting was the first time in the history of the city that women and men have come together on equal footing to discuss political questions. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, formerly a leader among the women suffragists, and now a National Committee member of the Republican party, presided. About 650 men and women attended the luncheon.

The women who gathered represented both suffragists and anti-suffragists. At one of the tables, one of the most enthusiastic Republican workers was Miss Alice Hill Chambers, who was a leader among the anti-suffragists when they were campaigning against extending the ballot. Two of the candidates among the speakers were women, Miss Bertha Reinbach, running for Judge of the Municipal Court, First Assembly District, the first woman candidate for a judicial office, and Miss Elizabeth Smith, running for Assemblyman of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

The candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen received a warm welcome when he rose to speak. His address was enthusiastically received.

In urging the workers to regard no district as hopeless, Mr. La Guardia said:

"I don't think we will meet with much opposition. The Democrats are worried; the nation is disgusted and discouraged. We must have a Republican election this year to show the whole world that President Woodrow Wilson is discredited at home."

In opening his remarks Mr. La Guardia said that he came from a part of the city that had looked hopelessly Democratic.

"I took in the Fourteenth Assembly District, some of Charles Murphy's trenches, and now that district is Republican and will remain so. I came out for higher wages for policemen and firemen, then the little Mayor of New York appeared to plead with the policemen and say he would see what he could do. If by just talking we can do that, what can't we do on the subject of Estimates and Appropriation? The Street Cleaning Department is demoralized, and those in it intimidated. When the Board of Estimate and Appropriation came out for bonuses for the men, to help them meet the high cost of living, the string was put on that these bonuses should be given when the head of the department considered the recipients were worthy. They all need it, but Tammany is going to hold it as a club over their heads to get votes for Tammany if they don't vote right. They don't get it. It is outrageous."

He spoke of the degrading of the old-time justice of the Supreme Court, upon which most of the speakers touched. "Are you going to make the

bench a part of Tammany Hall?" he asked.

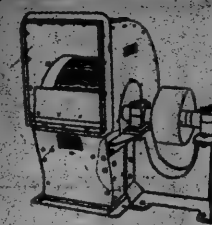
He urged the workers to do their best to win the Aldermen Board and the Assembly for the Republicans. To do this he said, they would have to be a strong organization to bring out the vote and to see that it was fairly counted.

"The people of New York are rich and tired of talk," he said. "The Democratic Party in power longer than they can be, and they would have to be a strong organization to bring out the vote and to see that it was fairly counted."

Secretary of State Francis B. Hoar, who was another speaker, said he hoped the time had nearly arrived when the Harlem River was not a mark of separation between the State Republicans and the Metropolitan Democrats, but would separate only Republicans from Republicans.

"You are going to win," he said. "If you do not follow the national game of passing the buck, each one saying 'let some one else do it.' Every man and woman in the Republican Party must come out and say: 'I am going to do it.' And we will tell the world that the shop, which was falling on the Republican and his 100 per cent. Americanism."

The keynote of the remarks of all the speakers was that this year must not be considered an off one in politics, that people must be brought out to register and that the Republican vote must be doubled. The Chairman of Bronx County Committee, Richard W. O'Malley, was the first speaker, followed by Judge Philip McCook, who said that the shop, which was falling on the Republican and his 100 per cent. Americanism.



POWDERED MILK

possible by the control of air. Explosives are made safer to handle because of air apparatus. Lumber which formerly took three years to season is seasoned in three weeks by air equipment.

There may be some way air may be profitably used in your manufacturing processes. Let our expert give his opinion.

Telephone Murray Hill 9220

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

F. S. KRAG, MGR.

52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

Fans Blowers Engines Turbines

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204 Fifth Avenue 7 Wall Street

346 Broadway Broadway at 72d

The Bank of Personal Service

FOLLOW THE ARROW

AND YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE IN COLLARS

AMERICAN SPIRIT.

The New York Times every Sunday gives full and picturesque accounts of all sporting events by authoritative writers.—Adv.



UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

Announces the Sale of

SURPLUS MATERIAL

Which Is Available for Inspection at Following Warehouses:

Wilson Point Warehouse, South Norwalk, Connecticut; Hog Island, Pa.; Chicago Warehouse, Chicago, Illinois; Erie Warehouse, Erie, Pennsylvania; Los Angeles Warehouse, Los Angeles, California; Baltimore Warehouse, Sollers Point, Baltimore, Maryland; New Orleans Warehouse, New Orleans, Louisiana; Metuchen Warehouse, Metuchen, New Jersey; Corliss, Wisconsin; Liberty Plant, Alameda, California; Portland, Oregon; Tacoma, Washington.

PROPELLING MACHINERY AND AUXILIARIES—Engines, Marine, Triple Expansion—700, 800, 1400, 1600 and 2800 I. H. P. Propeller Shafting, Stern Bearings, Steady Bearings, Stuffing Boxes, Propellers, Under-Sea Connections.

BOILERS—Scotch Marine—2300 Square Feet H. S. 15'-3" x 11'-5". Water Tube, 2500 Square Feet H. S.

BOILER FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES—Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Gauge Glasses, Safety Valves, Soot Blowers, Turbine Tube Cleaners, Ash Ejectors, Hand Ash Hoists, Tube Expanders, Fan Castings and Upstake, Injectors, Superheaters, Steam Separators, Rivets, Staybolts, Tubes, Bottom Blow, Globe Stop and Surface Blow Valves, Bridge Walls, Stacks and Fildley Tops, etc.

ENGINE AND BOILER ROOM AUXILIARIES—Condensers, 2000 square feet; Evaporators, 15 tons. Feed Water Heaters, 15 and 24 tons; Culinary, Feed and Filter, Fresh Water, Oil, Soda and Reserve Feed Water Tanks, Centrifugal Circulating Pumps, Horizontal Duplex Pumps and Vertical Simplex Pumps. Various Sties. Ladders and Gratings, Revolution Counters, Engine Room Telegraphs and Lifting Gears.

DECK MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—Capstans, Steering Engines, Winches, Hawser Reels, Windlasses, Ventilators and Cows. Life Preservers, Metallic and Wood Life Boats, 24 and 26'. Mechanical and Bar type Davits, Masts, Oars, Life Rafts, Manila Rope, 1 1/2" Circ. to 7". Wire Rope, 1/2" to 1 1/2" Diam., Marlin and Ratline.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT—Circuit, Couplings, Clips, Clamps, Connecting Boxes and Fittings, Junction Boxes, Plugs and Unions. Generating Units 7 1/2 to 15 K. W. Reciprocating and Turbine Units, Switch Boards, Lamps 10 to 60 Watts. Motors, Blinker Lights, Search Lights, Transformers, 25 K. W. A. to 100 K. W. A. Lead and Paper covered and Duplex Steel Braided Wire, Lead and Paper covered Cables, Cord, Fuse Plugs, Fuses, Switches, Annunciators, Storage Batteries, Bells, Portables, Reflectors, Solder, Tape, Electricians' Tool Boxes and Tools.

PIPING, VALVES AND FITTINGS—Pipe, Brass, Copper, Lead and Steel—Black and Galvanized; Seamless Steel Tubing, Copper Tubing. Valves, Flanged and Screwed; Brass, Cast Iron, Extra Heavy and Standard, Globe Angle and Cross, Gate, Angle Relief, Check, Back Pressure, Chromometer, Manifold and Reducing Fittings—Elbs, Crosses, Flanges, Yees, Bushings, Various sizes, Extra Heavy and Standard, Black and Galvanized. Brass and Galvanized Unions, Gaskets, Lock Nuts, etc.

PLUMBING MATERIAL—Water Closets, Urinals, Lavatories, Sinks, Bathtubs, Showers, Water Heaters, Mirrors and Bath Room Fixtures. Steam Radiators, Steam Traps.

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY—Complete Ship Refrigerating outfits.

HANDLING DEVICES—Chain Blocks 1/2 to 5-Ton. Bridge Cranes, 10 to 50 Tons; Gantry Crane, 3 to 10 Tons; Derricks, 10-Ton; Hoists, 2-Ton. Electric Hoists, Chain and Wire Rope Slings.

HAND TOOLS—Carpenters', Engineers', Machinists', Steam Fitters' and Plumbers'.

SHOP MACHINERY AND TOOLS—Boring Machines, Lathes, Planers, Punches, Riveters, Shears, Bending Brake, Bulldozer, Liner Rolls, Power Press, Multiple Spindle and Radial Drills. Moulding Machines, Mills, Ovens, Emory Wheels and Buffing Machines.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY—Planers, Saws, Tenoning Machines.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT—Cars, Crossovers, Spikes, etc.

METALS—Bronze and Copper, Galvanized Steel Sheets and Zinc Plates. Steel Shapes, Plates and Bars. Structural Steel, Fabricated and Unfabricated.

MISCELLANEOUS—Asbestos Millboards, Baskets, Bolts, Bolts and Nuts, Booms, Brushes, Buckets, Chains, Chairs, Cushions, Cuspidors, Fire Extinguishers, Fenders, Filters, Pumps, Graters, Hangers, Head Sets, Hose Inland, Lights, Linoleum, Mouthpieces, Nails, Nuts, Oilers, Patterns, Pistols, Plugs, Posts, Racks, Ranges, Reels, Revolvers, Rings, Rivets, Rods, Saws, Scales, Screws, Shotguns, Spikes, Springs, Staples, Steamers, Studs, Tables, Torches, Traps, Uniforms, Varnish, Washers, Wedges, Wheelbarrows, Wheels, Whistles.

The above materials and equipment are surplus from the shipbuilding program and are practically all new. Some second hand shop and mill equipment is available. All sales are for cash and prices to be quoted are F. O. B. cars at present warehouses or concentration yards. All material has passed government inspection and is in strict accordance with specifications. Inquiries on any of the above materials are solicited.

Detailed inventory, giving all data, may be had on application to Head, Sales Section, Supply and Sales Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, or at any of the following district sales offices:

Supply and Sales Division, Northeastern District, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

Supply and Sales Division, Eastern District, No. 140 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

Supply and Sales Division, Southern District, Eberle Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Supply and Sales Division, Central District, No. 221 Edison Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

140 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



Chipewyan Women

This Indian woman lives in the bush 8 or 10 months of every year, coming back to the post with her husband for the remaining time. In all sorts of woodcraft she is as good as a man. She can tend traps, do her share at a portage, and handle firearms when occasion demands. Between times she skins game, takes care of her family and makes the fur and skin garments which Indians like to wear when working, although around the post they prefer store clothes.

Revillon Freres

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street



IT IS a great satisfaction to us to observe the almost instantly favorable impression of those who are driving the Liberty for the first time.

We make it a point to invite them—as we invite you—to look, during the first ten minutes, for the distinct and superior difference in the way the Liberty rides and drives.

They invariably find—as you will find—that this difference is not merely the expression of enthusiastic users, but an actual fact which makes Liberty performance a delight.

E. S. PARTRIDGE & CO., Inc.

1826-28 BROADWAY, at 60th St.

NEW YORK CITY COLUMBUS 7333

LIBERTY SIX

MOTOR, TRUCK SALESMEN

Hurlburt Motors, Inc., distributors of Hurlburt trucks, manufactured in Harrisburg, Pa., will employ several salesmen who have proved their retail sales ability.

Apply by letter only, stating qualifications, previous experience, and sales record. Either salary or commission will be paid.

Absolutely no interviews given until letter has been received.

HURLBURT MOTORS, INC.,

10 East 39th Street, N. Y. C.



Dalton

ADDING-CALCULATING MACHINE

Every Office can use a 10-Key Dalton

A Dalton should be as much a part of any office, however small, as a typewriter or desk.

Its value lies, not so much in the volume of figure work done, as in the time saved, accuracy assured and the means of figure assembly which its mechanical brain furnishes.

Labor today is too valuable, too high priced and difficult to hold to employ upon work a machine will do better. And the Dalton with its wonderful simplicity of keyboard arrangement furnishes immediately the ideal figuring machine for any office.

Its simplicity invites use. The branch manager can himself check a salesman's expense account, or prepare an estimate for tomorrow's use on a Dalton. And it fits the coal operator, or lumber broker, professional man or any office because it has such a broad usefulness in handling all kinds of figure work.

Phone for Demonstration

Estimates, figuring payrolls, interest, checking invoices or assembly of the monthly statement, trial balances - anything involving adding, listing or calculating can be done quickly on the 10-Key Dalton.

Only a product that renders a greater service could build up until capacity doubled and tripled does not meet the demand. No obligation at all in requesting a demonstration. It merely allows us the privilege of demonstrating the service of the Dalton in handling your work.

Phone Barclay 5350

GRUBBS & SHERIDAN

New York Sales Agents

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WORLD REHABILITATION

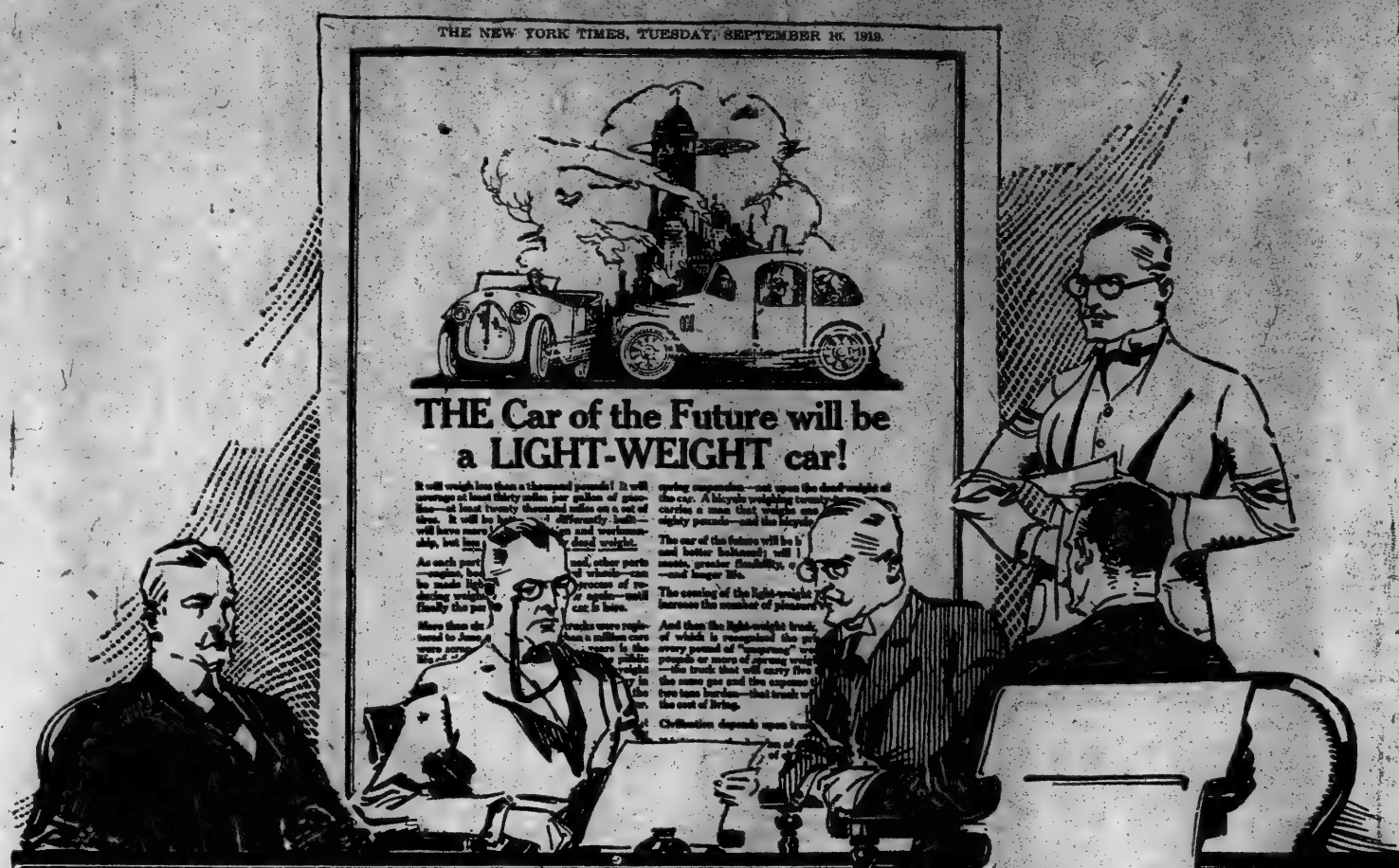
An article by Jason Westfield, Secretary to the Committee on Library of the New York Stock Exchange, in this week's *Annalist* discusses the part the New York Stock Exchange will play in world rehabilitation. Published by The New York Times Company. 10 c. per copy, 50 c. per year. By mail.—Adv.

ASK FOR and GET Horlick's

The Original Malted Milk

For Infants and Invalids

And Imitations and Substitutes



"THE Car of the Future will be a LIGHT-WEIGHT car!"

The Automotive Engineer says: "The feather-weight car of the future will roll up thirty to forty miles for every gallon of gasoline. It will register at least twenty thousand miles for each set of tires. It will turn upside-down all existing tables of car-performance and service!

"It will not depend upon bulk for its durability, nor upon weight for its riding ease—but upon advanced structural design and new materials—upon balance, proportion and spring suspension.

"All excess weight will be left in the foundry to be used for flatirons or for other products in which weight will not tax upkeep, retard performance or shorten the life of the car.

"The motor of today is a high-powered motor only because it is forced to pull an excess load that is just as unnecessary as a lead filling in the saddle of a horse. Compared with this power plant, the motor in the car of less than a thousand pounds will seem like a miniature.

"The cars of the country now are hauling at least five million tons of weight more than will be hauled by the same number of cars when the car of the future comes into its own.

"Excess weight is helping to keep the number of cars scrapped each year above the million mark.

"Excess weight is responsible for the fact that tires are pounding out quickly instead of wearing out s-l-o-w-l-y.

"Excess weight is causing enormous and unnecessary drains on an already failing gasoline supply.

"The tide of development in motor transportation flows irresistibly in the direction of the car of greater economy of operation, greater ease of handling, better riding qualities—the car that will impose a smaller tax on its owner and upon the communities whose roads it travels—The Car of the Future will be a Light-weight car!!"

At the last meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers

William B. Stout, Consulting Engineer, The United Aircraft Engineering Corporation, said:

"We should have a 900-pound, 5-passenger car that will be a better riding car than any now on the market. This will be made possible through war experiments for airplane construction, and the engine will be of 16-horsepower, 6-cylinder, weight 120 pounds. This car should give 30 to 40 miles on a gallon of fuel. The problems are in unsprung weight and axle and drives."

Henry M. Crane, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, said:

"The trend is toward lighter cars. The closed bodies will be made in increased proportion. There will be a greater mileage per gallon of fuel. Maintenance must be made less of a problem for the car owner."



UNION OF AMERICA AND RUSSIA ADVISED

Metropolitan Platon of Orthodox Church Suggests Alliance in Talk to Ministers.

HINTS AT JAPANESE PERIL

Prelate Says Russia Might Help in Case of War—Denounces Bolsheviki.

Speaking at the Clerical Conference meeting of the New York Federation of Churches yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Metropolitan Platon of Ekaterin and Odessa, senior of the surviving Archbishops of the Russian Orthodox Church, made a plea for the union of Russia and the United States, promising that his country would assist America whenever necessary.

"The Pacific Ocean may serve as the arena for a great worldwide catastrophe," he said, "and if the broad yellow face should turn on you it would be sufficient for Russia to catch it by the tail and turn it in a different direction." "You are now occupied in considering questions concerning the League of Nations. I visited your Senate, and I now regret that I did not say on that occasion that your work on this question will be in vain. I speak with the utmost seriousness. We had a Holy Alliance of three Emperors. They had hardly finished shaking hands before they began to undermine each other."

Recalling the Russian Revolution, he said: "There is a general agreement in the League of Nations as to that period. It is a tragedy. For forty years I lived for that union. But before my eyes the French created a tragedy in Odessa and by force drove me away from that city. There is your union."

"In national relationships egotism is dominant. That is why between nations, classes, and individuals there is constant struggle. For the sake of egotism they are ready to betray one another."

"I am firm in stating that there cannot be egotism between Russia and the United States. The two nations are signed by God and nature for each other. I request you to permeate yourselves with that idea. In the future there is a possibility of a Russian-American and an American-Russian."

"The two nations, Russia and the United States, are joined in a union even though you and I may not desire it. It will be a natural union, God will bless it. I have said this to the President, and I think I have convinced him."

"If America will not assist Russia she will rise by herself. Russia and America are in the hour of her great fight for independence. Archbishop Platon described the ruin of the Bolsheviki and life under them. The ruthlessness of the Germans has been taken over by the Bolsheviki," he continued. "Have you heard that human beings are buried alive? Have you heard that people are sent to the gas chambers? Have you heard of the oppression that is going on in Russia? The idea of Bolshevism is not native to Russia alone. It may spread throughout the world. The Bolsheviki will struggle to the very end. Bolshevism is anti-Christian. It is the power of corruption and is the result of general decay. The Bolsheviki say it is not necessary to have a Paradise or a Heaven. The ideal of happiness through famine, for a person is transformed into a beast and steals everything that others possess."

"Bolshevism can only be fought in the church of God. Our people at the present time have become thoroughly religious. The church is the great factor against which Bolshevism is directed. The Bolsheviki or the church must go. But it will be they and not the church."

"Never before was there such great enthusiasm for religion in our churches as there is now. They are filled to capacity. Freed from civil authority, the church has now come to be a power for the people. It is the only factor which will save Russia. The Church saved Russia from the Tartars. It saved Russia from the Polish element. And whatever Bolshevism will do Russia will remain alive."

"Before my eyes I have seen monasteries robbed and destroyed. In the same places new ones have been erected and the people have returned to the holy places filled with a great spirit."

Following the address this resolution was adopted: "The members of the Clerical Conference of the N. Y. Federation of Churches have heard with intense interest to His Eminence the Most Rev. Platon, Archbishop of Ekaterin and Odessa, and thank him for his clear characterization and description of Bolshevism, for the revelation he has made of the condition and outlook in Russia. They assure him of their sympathy with his aspirations, which are strong enough to effect this and particularly upon the efforts of Admiral Kozlovsky they ask the Divine blessing."

Mrs. Honore Wilkie spoke on "A new phase of child welfare."

AUCTION OFF POLICE DOGS.

Two Belgian Members of the Force Too Light for Duty.

Jaques Cohen, the official auctioneer of the Police Department, yesterday auctioned off two Belgian police dogs which had been "retired" from the force because they were found too light for their duties. Hans, a three-year-old dog, was purchased by Sergeant Joseph Hickey, one of the department's dog trainers, for \$77.50, while "Flo" 21 months old, went to E. W. Merrill, a fancier of Sea Gate, for \$75.

Sergeant Hickey said he entered the bidding for Hans because he feared that the dog might fall into the hands of persons who would neglect to give him the treatment "he deserves." He said that he had brought Hans up from the pup stage and had become much attached to him. Mr. Merrill said he intended to make a pet of "Flo."

Captain and Mate Sentenced.

Capt. Adolph C. Pedersen, Master of the American barkentine Tualo, and his mate, Adolph and Leonard, masters of the vessel, who were found guilty a few days ago of cruelty to the crew on a voyage from Victoria, B. C., to Cape Town, were sentenced yesterday by Federal Judge Mack. The Captain is to serve eighteen months in the Federal Prison in Atlanta, and his mate six months each. A stay was granted pending an appeal and the prisoners were released on bail.

GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.

BUICK 1918 E-6-44
BUICK 1918 E-6-45
BUICK 1918 E-6-46
BUICK 1918 E-6-49
BUICK 1918 H-6-44
BUICK 1918 H-6-45
BUICK 1918 H-6-46
PIERCE 1917 48-7 Pass.
CADILLAC 1917 Sedan
OLDSMOBILE 1919-6 Cyl. Tour.
ESSEX 1919 Tour.

Glidden Motor & Supply Co.,
237-239 West 58th St. at Hwy.



The well-known hill where the road climbs the Tullahoma to Englewood, N. Y., opposite Dyckman St., N. Y. City.

Don't let your car WASTE gasoline

LOW gasoline mileage means carbon, power waste, sluggishness—it means you waste gasoline.

You can get high mileage out of your car. You can prevent rapid carbonization, sluggishness.

Pile up the miles on every filling of gasoline! Fill up with Tydol, the Economy Gasoline.

Tydol gasoline vaporizes fast. Tydol gives most power, most acceleration, and most miles per gallon on a lean mixture.

When your gasoline tank is filled with Tydol, have the dealer adjust your carburetor to a 15 to 1 mixture of gas and

air. The chart shown above illustrates how Tydol uses fifteen parts of air to one of gasoline. This is the saving you get with Tydol. This is the reason Tydol stretches out your gasoline mileage.

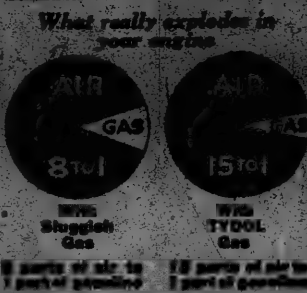
Give Tydol a tryout today. Watch the results. Your motor won't waste a drop of gas. You'll feel new pickup. Most of all, your speedometer will show you more miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Look for the orange and black Tydol sign.

TIDE WATER OIL
SALES CORPORATION
Exclusive Distributors for
TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
11 Broadway, New York
Telephone: Bowling Green 8000

You cannot buy Tydol at cut rates without taking a chance on adulteration

VEEDOL, the lubricant that resists heat, prevents the rapid formation of sediment in your oil and minimizes friction and wear. 90% of engine troubles are due to inferior oils. Veedol prevents these troubles. Have the old oil cleaned out of your crankcase and fill it with Veedol. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.



How to make 15 to 1 adjustment

After filling the gasoline tank with Tydol, run the engine until warm. Then lift the hood.

Turn the gas adjustment on the carburetor, decreasing gradually the flow of gasoline.

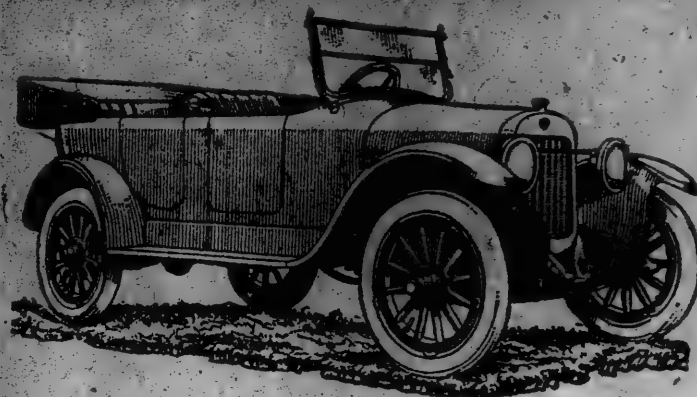
When the engine begins to slow down, turn the gas adjustment back, increasing the flow slightly until you get a maximum engine speed.

This will give you the 15 to 1 adjustment. If you have a "rich" and "lean" adjustment on the dashboard you can use an even easier adjustment than the above.

On hills and in traffic use the rich dash adjustment; on the level or in the country use the lean.

This assures maximum mileage and minimum carbon with Tydol.

Tydol will operate on the rich mixture needed by inferior gasoline. But Tydol is made so you can use the 15 to 1 mixture—lean fuel and more air.



300,000 Maxwells Precede This Post-War Car

FOR five years the talent of great engineers was devoted to the Maxwell chassis, and as that is now a work of rare mechanical excellence through magnificent Post-War improvements, the Maxwell has been improved wonderfully in appearance.

Perhaps you have seen this Post-War Maxwell and, like so many others, have stopped short in your hurry and given it a good looking over. Its simply beauty, its delightful grace, its clean cut, sincere appearance, its daring simplicity you noted, and your respect for Maxwell became more definite.



But you did not know, unless you sat behind the wheel, how easy it drives, what a comfortable casting effect there is in the front axle, how snugly it clings to the road with its heavy rear axle, how decisive and sure is the emergency brake, now located on the transmission shaft!

Unless you have sat behind the wheel of the Post-War Maxwell you know but little, for there is a new lure about this car that, once experienced, impresses you beyond words.

There are 300,000 Maxwells before this—all able cars. This is greater in many ways except in price—only \$985 f. o. b. Detroit.

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation

New York Branch, 1808 Broadway

Corner 59th St., New York City

Phone Circle 5550

OPEN EVENINGS

BRONX BRANCH, 175th Street and Grand Concourse

A Commercial Weather Vane

THE ANNALIST shows executives which way the "business wind" is blowing. It indicates clearly the movements of stocks and bonds; raw material prices; gold reserves; corporation earnings; exports and imports, and other such data of importance to executives.

This week's issue contains articles on:

Reform in European Taxation and Inflation Necessary.
Credit Need Threatens our Foreign Trade Expansion.
Chemistry's Place in Industry Assured by War Impetus.
Urges Adjustment of Wages to Changing Living Cost.
Part Stock Exchange Will Play in the Redistribution of Capital.

Now Out

\$4.00 a year by mail
10 cents at news stands

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Published by The New York Times Company,
Times Square, New York

Each week The Annalist is carefully read by thousands of bankers, brokers and executives. The character of its circulation renders The Annalist of unusual value as an advertising medium.

Advertising rates on application

The Annalist, Times Square, New York.

Enter my subscription to The Annalist, and send bill for one year.

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PIERCE-ARROW

ABOUT every Pierce-Arrow Car there is an atmosphere of distinction which has nothing to do with workmanship, or machinery, or materials, but which is rather the fine realization of a definite conception, an ideal of a car successfully and consistently carried out.

HARROLD'S MOTOR CAR CO.
233-239 West 54th Street
New York, N. Y.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
416 Central Avenue
Newark, N. J.

What is the Theatre?

A building? A Play? Yes
But more than either of these it is you

"ON the day when Christianity said to man: 'Thou art twofold, thou art made up of two beings, one perishable, the other immortal; one carnal, the other ethereal; one enslaved by appetites, cravings and passions, the other borne aloft on the wings of enthusiasm and reveries—in a word, the one always stooping toward the earth, its mother; the other always darting up toward heaven, its fatherland'—on that day the drama was created."

—VICTOR HUGO.

If human life were a simple thing—

If men and women had no ambitions, no problems, no loves and fears, no daily struggle between duty and desire, there would be no theatre.

For the theatre is not a playhouse, any more than a great newspaper is a printing press. It is not a company of actors and writers and producers, any more than a newspaper is a staff.

The theatre is players and playhouse and audience—the stage, the auditorium and you.

In the larger sense you are a real part of the play. For two or three hours you cease to be yourself; you are lifted into a different world. You share the emotions of the hero or the heroine—the joy and disappointment, the humor and the tears of lives not your own.

Your spirit is fused with that of the other hundreds of men and women in the audience; you become a little less of a self-centred, unrelated individual, and more a part of the great heart and soul of the race.

It is this interpreting and unifying power that gives the theatre its hold upon men and women of imagination everywhere. It is this which makes the theatres of New York a national institution and influence.

Go into the best hotel or club in any American city, or sit in the club car of a limited train, and you find the New York theatre one of the topics on which every one is informed and interested.

Pick up almost any magazine of general circulation, and you discover that the current plays and players in New York are there. Whatever the special interest of the magazine may be, its editors recognize and give prominence to this universal interest.

The size of the New York theatre audience, in any one year, can be counted in figures, but its influence no one can measure.

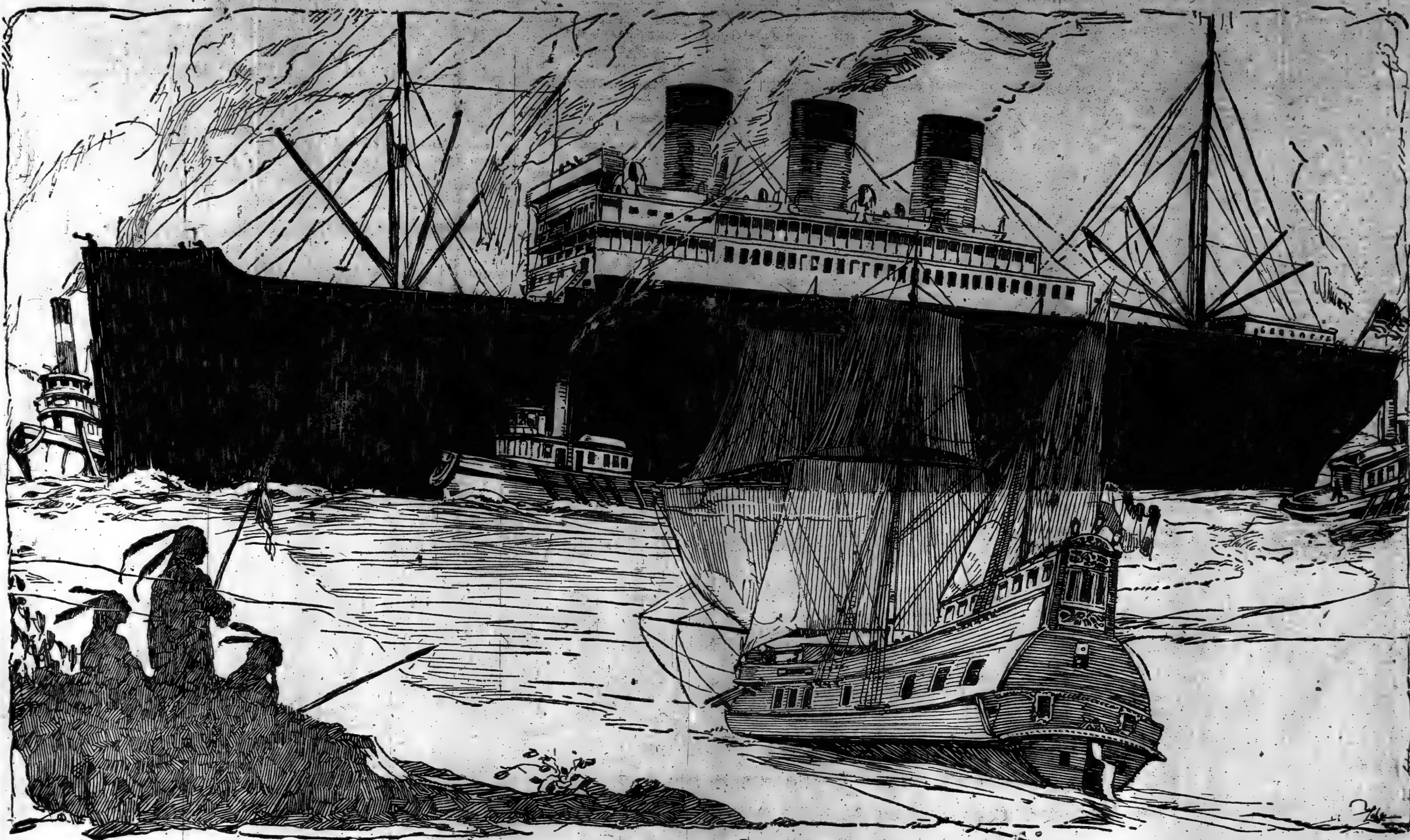
For that influence is expressed in the lives of the best men and women from every part of the nation—the men and women of most active imagination and keenest sensibilities.

It is to them that the theatre makes its strongest appeal, and they are bigger, more cheerful, more courageous and more human because of the lives they lead, in imagination, under the magic of its charm.

NEW YORK THEATRE
PROGRAM CORPORATION
108 Wooster Street New York



**How It Has Paid Me
to Look Ahead**
By James B. Forgan
The Art of Saying "No"
Why Men Strike Would
Your Letters Pass These Tests?
Q\$10,000 Files



The ancient *Half Moon*—the giant Freighter— and the New York Fur Auction Sales

A LONE Indian stands silhouetted against the low hills of what is now Manhattan Isle. Amazed, he rushes off to his tribesmen, to tell them of "a great white ghost", a mysterious "winged" ship lying idly in the harbor. The plash of oars, and a boat loaded with strange white men makes for the shore New York has begun America's fur trade.

Today a mammoth ocean freighter steams into port rich with her precious cargo of furs. Tugs dart out to meet her and lead her safely home. In place of the Indian stand hundreds of fur merchants who await the daily arrival of gigantic liners. In place of the wigwam village stands a maze of massive, towering buildings—representing the greatest concentration of industry in any city in the world.

From a port from which a few ships then sailed to a port to which all ships now head, from a crude Indian trading post in the wilderness to

the greatest fur market civilized nations have ever known, from the sale of furs by Indians for novel trinkets to the sale of millions of dollars worth of furs annually—that is the inspiring development of New York as the world's fur market.

New York's fur industry is the oldest industry in America, concentrated, in wealth and volume, in the greatest city on the North American Continent.

The World's Greatest Port of Entry

NEW YORK today stands pre-eminent in the fur world, attracting to its doors the best pelts the world offers. From the far North, the South Pacific Ocean, the Behring Sea, the icy waters around the Poles, and from every other fur-bearing territory come vessels richly laden with furs—from all the world to the world's fur market!

—And as the Guiding Force of this Industry The New York Fur Auction Sales

THE New York Fur Auction Sales are so naturally an outgrowth of New York's fur dominance, are so closely allied with New York's fur leadership, that to support the one is to insure the other.

And so important, so immediate is this alliance between New York's Fur Auctions and New York's Fur Industry, that the continued growth of the New York Fur Auction Sales will strengthen and make even more dominant the economic position of every branch of the fur trade in New York.

SUPPORT NEW YORK!

Next Sale October 6th
and the days following

CATALOGS will be issued and our warehouses at 48-52 Great Jones Street open for the inspection of merchandise, every day including Sunday and every evening except Saturday and Sunday evenings, beginning October 1st.

NEW YORK FUR AUCTION SALES CORPORATION • NEW YORK • U. S. A.

GROH'S FINGERS WORRYING REDS

Changes of National League Champions Are Linked with Captain Being in Good Trim.

MORAN'S MEN IN WORKOUT

Many Visitors Compelled to Sleep in Cars—White Sox 5 to 4 Favorites in Betting at Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The world's series of 1919, which gets under way here on Wednesday afternoon, may hinge on a finger—Helmie Groh's finger. A bone in the second digit of the third baseman's throwing hand was splintered on Aug. 31, when the finger was torn between the bat and a curve tossed by Carlson of Pittsburgh. Since that time this finger has been in a cast, and it is now all right and can be used to its fullest value in the coming series.

It is Helme's is an important cog in the Red's infield machine, the condition of this all important digit is colossal. If, for instance, Helme should get this damaged finger bruised again when some of the White Sox warblers get a grounder at him, the little third-baseman may be incapacitated, and Manager Pat Moran would be without one of his most valuable assets.

Those who are superstitious think that Helme's is a bad omen, and they would rather believe that he is a weak link in the Red's line-up. Helme's finger has been in a cast since the season began, and it is now all right and can be used to its fullest value in the coming series.

Manager Moran has his ball players out to Redland for the morning's light exercises. They practiced batting and throwing the ball around and around, and Helme's finger was in a cast. Helme's finger has been in a cast since the season began, and it is now all right and can be used to its fullest value in the coming series.

Many visitors are in the city today, and they are all here for the series. Helme's finger has been in a cast since the season began, and it is now all right and can be used to its fullest value in the coming series.

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Final Standings in Two Major Leagues.

CLUBS	W	L	P	CLUBS	W	L	P
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10

CLUBS	W	L	P	CLUBS	W	L	P
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10

CLUBS	W	L	P	CLUBS	W	L	P
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10

CLUBS	W	L	P	CLUBS	W	L	P
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10
ALBANY	10	10	10	ALBANY	10	10	10

CLUBS	W	L	P	CLUBS	W	L	P
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SERIES STRIKE IS

Debutante Slouch and Ploody Glide No Longer in Vogue in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The debutante slouch had its vogue, and the ploody glide was no longer in vogue in Cincinnati. The head in held erect and the shoulders are thrown back. It is triumphant, and it symbolizes the uprising of the downtrodden. One sees it on every hand in this city on the Ohio River.

It has long been a community characteristic in Cincinnati to talk everything, joys and sorrows, drinks and weather, with something approaching slouching. The slouch of that has now come to be known as the ploody glide is no longer so much in vogue.

In fact, about as much as a large and hungry man who has just been told that the ploody glide is no longer in vogue. The ploody glide is no longer so much in vogue.

It has required the possession of a world's series baseball team to bring about a change in the ploody glide. The ploody glide is no longer so much in vogue.

Time was, and not so long since, when the ploody glide was in vogue. The ploody glide is no longer so much in vogue.

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WHITE SOX LEAVE CHICAGO.

Kid Gleason and Twenty-three Players Start for Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Manager "Kid" Gleason and twenty-three members of the Chicago White Sox, American League pennant winners, left here tonight for Cincinnati, where they will meet the Cincinnati Reds Wednesday and Thursday in the first two games of the world's series.

Every man on the team was declared to be fit for the championship games and each expressed himself as confident that the Sox would come back to Chicago Friday with a two-game lead over the Cincinnati Reds.

Manager Gleason has given his team a complete rest since they clinched the pennant several days ago. In the final three games of the season, each of which resulted in a defeat for the Sox, they played with a two-game lead over the Cincinnati Reds.

A stiff workout has been planned for the Sox on the morning of the first game. The Sox will leave for Cincinnati on the morning of the first game.

While no definite announcement has been made, the White Sox players are sure that Gleason will pick Eddie Cicotte to hurl the opening game, with Claude Williams as the backup pitcher.

Arrangements have been made for the Sox to stay at the Hotel Hamilton in Cincinnati. The Sox will leave for Cincinnati on the morning of the first game.

Thousands of world series ticket seekers are flocking to the Hotel Hamilton in Cincinnati. The Sox will leave for Cincinnati on the morning of the first game.

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HARD TO PREDICT

WINNER OF SERIES

Billy Evans Says Reds Have Excellent Chance to Beat Chicago White Sox.

By BILLY EVANS.

American League umpire. Billy Evans, who has been in the league for 12 years, says that the Cincinnati Reds have an excellent chance to beat the Chicago White Sox in the world's series.

Evans, who is a former player, says that the Reds have a better team than the Sox. He says that the Reds have a better team than the Sox.

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MAD HATTER MAKES IMPRESSIVE SHOWING IN WINNING THE MINEOLA HANDICAP AT JAMAICA

MAD HATTER SHOWS FORM AT JAMAICA

Colt Gets Test for Latonia
Championship, and He Wins
Mineola Handicap.

HANNIBAL FINISHES THIRD

Wilson's Entry Quoted as Favorite,
Times, and Audacious
Takes the Place.

Mad Hatter, which Sam C. Hildreth is pointing for the rich \$50,000 championship stake to be run at Latonia October 11, made his first test over a distance at the opening at Jamaica yesterday, when this fine son of Fair Play ran off with the Mineola Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth against a field which included some of the top-notchers of the three-year-old division. The Mineola colt, colt of the late W. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Hannibal, M. L. Schwartz's Audacious, Sundial 2d and Blatagorow, and did it in an astonishingly easy manner. He covered the distance in 1:45.40, only two-fifths of a second slower than his best record.

Mad Hatter is another of the Hildreth stars which were kept back until late in the season. He had won to the post but twice up to yesterday and had never attempted to go more than a mile, at which distance he was quite easily at Aqueduct. This colt, which has all along been one of the most promising of the Hildreth racers, was reserved for the stakes events of the latter part of the season so that he could come to the race fresh and a fully developed three-year-old. He was running up a string of victories. Mad Hatter was entering quietly and waiting for the right time.

Mr. Hildreth has great faith in Mad Hatter and believes he will prove to be one of the best three-year-olds of the year in the short time that he has for his training. He was quite sure that he was going to prove in the Latonia championship race, when he will make a pick of the country. Mr. Hildreth has been rated as highly that he has one of the colts favored to take the rich stake in Kentucky.

Runs Sensational Race.

Mad Hatter ran a sensational race yesterday and demonstrated that he could go a mile and a sixteenth without any trouble. He had, in fact, been worked over even greater distances in almost record time. But despite this Mad Hatter did not get to the post favorite, for R. T. Wilson, Jr., had added his Hannibal, which had run some excellent races at Saratoga, and this colt was made the choice in the speculation. Hannibal was as high as 12 to 1, with Audacious ruling only a point higher. Thunderbolt had been entered for this race, but was withdrawn by Mr. Hildreth, who wished to see which of his colts could do all by himself. He carried 118 pounds, against 120 for Audacious and 122 for Hannibal. The race was a close one, but Mad Hatter, who was trained by Fred Burley, quickly outdistanced Hannibal and won by a head. He was ridden by jockey W. H. Miller, who has been a steady rider on the Hildreth colts.

Through the backstretch Hannibal sailed with his long stride and set a fast pace, but with his best effort he could not draw away to any considerable lead on the two which were right for him. Just before the finish Hannibal moved up with a sudden dash and came within half a length of the lead.

Father had been content all the time to rate Mad Hatter third and keep him off the fast pace, but always close to the strike when he was ready. When Audacious was coming in, Hannibal was not making a move, but allowed the others to increase the lead slightly. In this he was very judicious, as it turned out a few seconds later, when Hannibal and Audacious were away from the others, and to the head of the stretch, and both were showing signs of tiring as the last furlong loomed up before them.

Makes Great Finish.

Just as they turned into the stretch Father gave Mad Hatter his head and one lash with the whip and the Fair Play colt shot out, came around on the outside and began to move up with a steady stride. In a hundred yards he had caught the leaders and, although Enmer and Buxton both went to the whip, neither could get any more speed out of their mounts. Mad Hatter drew away in the final sixteenth to win by a length and a half. Hannibal finished very badly in the stretch and Audacious, which carried the big impost very nicely throughout, came in to take the place by a head.

The others were so badly outrun that Sundial 2d was six lengths back of Hannibal, while Blatagorow trailed in far behind the field.

The Compositum Handicap, at six furlongs, for all ages, was won by the favorite, Hannibal, which was ridden by jockey W. H. Miller. Hannibal was a son of W. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Hannibal, and was trained by Fred Burley. He was a three-year-old and carried 118 pounds. He won by a head over Sundial 2d, which was ridden by jockey W. H. Miller. The race was a close one, but Hannibal, who was trained by Fred Burley, quickly outdistanced Sundial 2d and won by a head.

Nothing interfered with him yesterday and he was nicely ridden by Kummer, who rated him close to the leaders all the way and moved him to the front in the stretch. Hannibal was a son of W. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Hannibal, and was trained by Fred Burley. He was a three-year-old and carried 118 pounds. He won by a head over Sundial 2d, which was ridden by jockey W. H. Miller. The race was a close one, but Hannibal, who was trained by Fred Burley, quickly outdistanced Sundial 2d and won by a head.

Favorites Are Beaten.

The Beach Stable's Shiloh 2d upset all calculations in the first race of the day, a five-and-a-half-furlong dash for two-year-olds, by winning from G. Peterson's Beck and Call, which had been made a 1 to 2 favorite. There were only four starters and it seemed to be a soft spot for Beck and Call. The latter set a fast pace and led in the stretch, but there Shiloh 2d came in and took the race by nearly two lengths, with Sugarfoot 2d, a length back of Beck and Call.

Another odds-on favorite fell by the wayside in the second race, when L. A. Waterbury's Nightstick, which was quoted at 3 to 5, was soundly defeated by J. R. Orr's Orr's Red M. Orr's Carroll's Dragon Rock over a distance of a mile and seventy yards. Orr's did not race without support, there were many who took the 10 to 1 offered on him, but the greater part of the support had gone to the favorite. Orr's got into the lead after a short distance and was leading in the stretch when he was overtaken by Dragon Rock. The latter was a son of W. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Hannibal, and was trained by Fred Burley. He was a three-year-old and carried 118 pounds. He won by a head over Orr's Red M., which was ridden by jockey W. H. Miller. The race was a close one, but Hannibal, who was trained by Fred Burley, quickly outdistanced Orr's Red M. and won by a head.

MR. DUDLEY KILLED IN KENTUCKY RACE

Meets Disaster After Winning
Heat, and Day Star Captures
Lexington Feature.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 29.—Opening day of the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association furnished as the feature the two-year-old division of the Futurity, in which Natalie the Great was first choice.

In the first heat, the favorite went away in the lead and won, with Mr. Dudley forcing her to her limit. In the second heat the black gelding forced the issue and, when the filly went to a break, he came on to win by a length. In the third heat the field was well bunched, with Natalie the Great leading on the far turn, where Mr. Dudley fell into the fence and was killed by a sharp point of a plank. The heat went to Day Star, which had gained on the leaders in the stretch. Day Star won the fourth heat somewhat easily, with the original favorite second. The time for the four heats constituted a world's record for trotters of that age.

THE FUTURE FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Day Star, b. c., by Victor the Great, 1:45.40, 1:46.40, 1:47.40, 1:48.40, 1:49.40, 1:50.40, 1:51.40, 1:52.40, 1:53.40, 1:54.40, 1:55.40, 1:56.40, 1:57.40, 1:58.40, 1:59.40, 2:00.40, 2:01.40, 2:02.40, 2:03.40, 2:04.40, 2:05.40, 2:06.40, 2:07.40, 2:08.40, 2:09.40, 2:10.40, 2:11.40, 2:12.40, 2:13.40, 2:14.40, 2:15.40, 2:16.40, 2:17.40, 2:18.40, 2:19.40, 2:20.40, 2:21.40, 2:22.40, 2:23.40, 2:24.40, 2:25.40, 2:26.40, 2:27.40, 2:28.40, 2:29.40, 2:30.40, 2:31.40, 2:32.40, 2:33.40, 2:34.40, 2:35.40, 2:36.40, 2:37.40, 2:38.40, 2:39.40, 2:40.40, 2:41.40, 2:42.40, 2:43.40, 2:44.40, 2:45.40, 2:46.40, 2:47.40, 2:48.40, 2:49.40, 2:50.40, 2:51.40, 2:52.40, 2:53.40, 2:54.40, 2:55.40, 2:56.40, 2:57.40, 2:58.40, 2:59.40, 3:00.40, 3:01.40, 3:02.40, 3:03.40, 3:04.40, 3:05.40, 3:06.40, 3:07.40, 3:08.40, 3:09.40, 3:10.40, 3:11.40, 3:12.40, 3:13.40, 3:14.40, 3:15.40, 3:16.40, 3:17.40, 3:18.40, 3:19.40, 3:20.40, 3:21.40, 3:22.40, 3:23.40, 3:24.40, 3:25.40, 3:26.40, 3:27.40, 3:28.40, 3:29.40, 3:30.40, 3:31.40, 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Stocks Rise When Bethlehem Men Stay at Work—Money 15 Per Cent.

The stock market seemed yesterday to wait only for reports on the strike effort at plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation before striding forward with power which found its chief expression in steel, sugar and automobile shares. The turnover ran up to a point above 1,000,000 shares and the increase of activity, coupled with bank preparations to finance Oct. 1 dividend and interest payments, worked to bring about a sharp advance of call money. Funds were scarce in the afternoon as after reaching a peak, shortly before the close of business, the rate touched 13 per cent. around 3 o'clock. The rise of the steel issues was all the more emphatic because they started off with a considerable handicap. Bethlehem Class B stock declined 3 points on Saturday's last quotation before turning around. Some of the sugar shares and one or two steel stocks of erratic tendency scored large gains, but the rank and file moved upward for net advances extending from good-sized fractions to 2 points.

The failure of the unions to get the Bethlehem men out in force was interpreted in the Street as the climax of the entire strike program, from which a return to normal conditions throughout the industry would be made at a date not distant. This view was supported by news from the Pittsburgh and Cleveland districts, to the effect that hundreds of men who were idle last week reported for the morning turn at the mills. As far as the telegraphed summaries could be ascertained, the strike had by means fallen to pieces, and union leaders continued to make some confident claims about additions to the strikers' side. Nevertheless, it was clear that the heart had gone out of the movement, and the statement from Bethlehem Steel quarters that operations were practically as active everywhere as at the end of last week made the recent assertions by the union heads appear altogether windy and futile. Speculators thought well enough of the eighth day of the strike to extend their operations into industrial stocks which have been rather neglected previously. The market was sufficiently buoyant of the rails to impart a firm tone to this department. The market continued to have a professional character, marked especially among the more popular industrial issues. In fact, the buying was reported light in bonds as well as stocks.

There was some thinking that the failure of radical interests to tie up the steel industry has been pretty well eliminated as a factor affecting the country's production and distribution of goods. The serious scope of the rail-road strike in England was brought to the attention of exporters and bankers here by the order from Washington yesterday, holding in port shipping fleet vessels with cargoes consigned to the United Kingdom. This action supplied a clue to the nature of the international relations between labor disturbances and the movement of goods, and the materials, but it was enough to impress upon the financial community the fact that until labor in all countries settles down the steady pursuit of its duties industrial and financial calculations will be subject to occasional vision.

Overlooking dropped more precipitately yesterday than it advanced in any single day of its buoyant progress last week. At the closing quotation of 4.26, the checks in the market were 2 cents to the pound lower than at Saturday noon, when the British share had a sentimental influence upon exchange, but it is difficult to find explanations for movements without reference to the so many economic and speculative factors stirring the financial market, and the others. The British firm at times, but declined before the end of trading. Lire, on the other hand, were fairly steady.

Trading on the Bourse Irregular.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Trading on the Bourse was somewhat irregular today. The 4 per cent. rentiers were quoted at 81 francs 25 centimes for the 1920 change on London at 32 francs 65 centimes, and the 5 per cent. loan at 90 francs 25 centimes. The quotation on the dollar was 7 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Monday, Sept. 29.
Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
High 10 1/2%
Low 10 1/4%
Last 10 1/4%
Prime Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
High 10 1/2%
Low 10 1/4%
Last 10 1/4%

Prime Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
High 10 1/2%
Low 10 1/4%
Last 10 1/4%

Prime Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
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Prime Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
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Last 10 1/4%

Prime Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.
High 10 1/2%
Low 10 1/4%
Last 10 1/4%

MONDAY, SEPT. 22, 1919.									
Day's sales		1,571,594		789,276		1918		1917	
Year to date		220,299,063		96,411,452		140,251,438		587,446	
Commer.	Sales	Yrs.	High	Low	Last	Chg.			
40	400	3,000	40	22	30	40%			
70%	93	2,300	71	71	72	71			
48	484	2,600	48	48	48	48			
96	964	2,800	96	96	96	96			
116	1164	3,000	116	116	116	116			
136	1364	3,200	136	136	136	136			
156	1564	3,400	156	156	156	156			
176	1764	3,600	176	176	176	176			
196	1964	3,800	196	196	196	196			
216	2164	4,000	216	216	216	216			
236	2364	4,200	236	236	236	236			
256	2564	4,400	256	256	256	256			
276	2764	4,600	276	276	276	276			
296	2964	4,800	296	296	296	296			
316	3164	5,000	316	316	316	316			
336	3364	5,200	336	336	336	336			
356	3564	5,400	356	356	356	356			
376	3764	5,600	376	376	376	376			
396	3964	5,800	396	396	396	396			
416	4164	6,000	416	416	416	416			
436	4364	6,200	436	436	436	436			
456	4564	6,400	456	456	456	456			
476	4764	6,600	476	476	476	476			
496	4964	6,800	496	496	496	496			
516	5164	7,000	516	516	516	516			
536	5364	7,200	536	536	536	536			
556	5564	7,400	556	556	556	556			
576	5764	7,600	576	576	576	576			
596	5964	7,800	596	596	596	596			
616	6164	8,000	616	616	616	616			
636	6364	8,200	636	636	636	636			
656	6564	8,400	656	656	656	656			
676	6764	8,600	676	676	676	676			
696	6964	8,800	696	696	696	696			
716	7164	9,000	716	716	716	716			
736	7364	9,200	736	736	736	736			
756	7564	9,400	756	756	756	756			
776	7764	9,600	776	776	776	776			
796	7964	9,800	796	796	796	796			
816	8164	10,000	816	816	816	816			
836	8364	10,200	836	836	836	836			
856	8564	10,400	856	856	856	856			
876	8764	10,600	876	876	876	876			
896	8964	10,800	896	896	896	896			
916	9164	11,000	916	916	916	916			
936	9364	11,200	936	936	936	936			
956	9564	11,400	956	956	956	956			
976	9764	11,600	976	976	976	976			
996	9964	11,800	996	996	996	996			
1016	10164	12,000	1016	1016	1016	1016			
1036	10364	12,200	1036	1036	1036	1036			
1056	10564	12,400	1056	1056	1056	1056			
1076	10764	12,600	1076	1076	1076	1076			
1096	10964	12,800	1096	1096	1096	1096			
1116	11164	13,000	1116	1116	1116	1116			
1136	11364	13,200	1136	1136	1136	1136			
1156	11564	13,400	1156	1156	1156	1156			
1176	11764	13,600	1176	1176	1176	1176			
1196	11964	13,800	1196	1196	1196	1196			
1216	12164	14,000	1216	1216	1216	1216			
1236	12364	14,200	1236	1236	1236	1236			
1256	12564	14,400	1256	1256	1256	1256			
1276	12764	14,600	1276	1276	1276	1276			
1296	12964	14,800	1296	1296	1296	1296			
1316	13164	15,000	1316	1316	1316	1316			
1336	13364	15,200	1336	1336	1336	1336			
1356	13564	15,400	1356	1356	1356	1356			
1376	13764	15,600	1376	1376	1376	1376			
1396	13964	15,800	1396	1396	1396	1396			
1416	14164	16,000	1416	1416	1416	1416			
1436	14364	16,200	1436	1436	1436	1436			
1456	14564	16,400	1456	1456	1456	1456			
1476	14764	16,600	1476	1476	1476	1476			
1496	14964	16,800	1496	1496	1496	1496			
1516	15164	17,000	1516	1516	1516	1516			
1536	15364	17,200	1536	1536	1536	1536			
1556	15564	17,400	1556	1556	1556	1556			
1576	15764	17,600	1576	1576	1576	1576			
1596	15964	17,800	1596	1596	1596	1596			
1616	16164	18,000	1616	1616	1616	1616			
1636	16364	18,200	1636	1636	1636	1636			
1656	16564	18,400	1656	1656	1656	1656			
1676	16764	18,600	1676	1676	1676	1676			
1696	16964	18,800	1696	1696	1696	1696			
1716	17164	19,000	1716	1716	1716	1716			
1736	17364	19,200	1736	1736	1736	1736			
1756	17564	19,400	1756	1756	1756	1756			
1776	17764	19,600	1776	1776	1776	1776			
1796	17964	19,800	1796	1796	1796	1796			
1816	18164	20,000	1816	1816	1816	1816			
1836	18364	20,200	1836	1836	1836	1836			
1856	18564	20,400	1856	1856	1856	1856			
1876	18764	20,600	1876	1876	1876	1876			
1896	18964	20,800	1896	1896	1896	1896			
1916	19164	21,000	1916	1916	1916	1916			
1936	19364	21,200	1936	1936	1936	1936			
1956	19564	21,400	1956	1956	1956	1956			
1976	19764	21,600	1976	1976	1976	1976			
1996	19964	21,800	1996	1996	1996	1996			
2016	20164	22,000	2016	2016	2016	2016			
2036	20364	22,200	2036	2036	2036	2036			
2056	20564	22,400	2056	2056	2056	2056			
2076	20764	22,600	2076	2076	2076	2076			
2096	20964	22,800	2096	2096	2096	2096			
2116	21164	23,000	2116	2116	2116	2116			
2136	21364	23,200	2136	2136	2136	2136			
2156	21564	23,400	2156	2156	2156	2156			
2176	21764	23,600	2176	2176	2176	2176			
2196	21964	23,800	2196	2196	2196	2196			
2216	22164	24,000	2216	2216	2216	2216			
2236	22364	24,200	2236	2236	2236	2236			
2256	22564	24,400	2256	2256	2256	2256			
2276	22764	24,600	2276	2276	2276	2276			
2296	22964	24,800	2296	2296	2296	2296			
2316	23164	25,000	2316	2316	2316	2316			
2336	23364	25,200	2336	2336	2336	2336			
2356	23564	25,400	2356	2356	2356	2356			
2376	23764	25,600	2376	2376	2376	2376			
2396	23964	25,800	2396	2396	2396	2396			
2416	24164	26,000	2416	2416	2416	2416			
2436	24364	26,200	2436	2436	2436	2436			
2456	24564	26,400	2456	2456	2456	2456			
2476	24764	26,600	2476	2476	2476	2476			
2496	24964	26,800	2496	2496	2496	2496			
2516	25164	27,000	2516	2516	2516	2516			
2536	25364	27,200	2536	2536	2536	2536			
2556	25564	27,400	2556	2556	2556	2556			
2576	25764	27,600	2576	2576	2576	2576			
2596	25964	27,800	2596	2596	2596	2596			
2616	26164	28,000	2616	2616	2616	2616			
2636	26364	28,200	2636	2636	2636	2636			
2656	26564	28,400	2656	2656	2656	2656			
2676	26764	28,600	2676	2676	2676	2676			
2696	26964	28,800	2696	2696	2696	2696			
2716	27164	29,000	2716	2716	2716	2716			
2736	27364	29,200	2736	2736	2736	2736			
2756	27564	29,400	2756	2756	2756	2756			
2776	27764	29,600	2776	2776	2776	2776			
2796	27964	29,800	2796	2796	2796	2796			
2816	28164	30,000	2816	2816	2816	2816			
2836	28364	30,200	2836	2836	2836	2836			
2856	28564	30,400	2856	2856	2856	2856			
2876	28764	30,600	2876	2876	2876	2876			
2896	28964	30,800	2896	2896	2896	2896			
2916	29164	31,000	2916	2916	2916	2916			
2936	29364	31,200	2936	2936	2936	2936			
2956	29564	31,400	2956	2956	2956	2956			
2976	29764	31,600	2976	2976	2976	2976			
2996	29964	31,800	2996	2996	2996	2996			
3016	30164	32,000	3016	3016	3016	3016			
3036	30364	32,200	3036	3036	3036	3036			
3056	30564	32,400	3056	3056	3056	3056			
3076	30764	32,600	3076	3076	3076	3076			
3096	30964	32,800	3096	3096	3096	3096			
3116	31164	33,000	3116	3116	3116	3116			
3136	31364	33,200	3136	3136	3136	3136			
3156	31564	33,400	3156	3156	3156	3156			
3176	31764	33,600	3176	3176	3176	3176			
3196	31964	33,800	3196	3196	3196	3196			
3216	32164	34,000	3216	3216	3216	3216			
3236	32364</								

The World

In its endeavor to meet the present shortage of food, will have need for tremendous quantities of fertilizers to increase the productivity of the soil.

For years to come the future of the fertilizer industry is, therefore, very bright. The preferred stocks of these companies form especially attractive investments.

Our comparative analysis T-14 of these stocks, sent free to investors upon request.

Robert C. Mayer & Co.
Investment Bankers
Equitable Bldg.
New York
Tel. Rector 6716

Exempt from all
Federal Income Taxes

San Francisco

5% Coupon Bonds

Due July 1, 1931-49

Legal investment for Savings
Banks and Trust Funds
in New York State

To yield 4.80%

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COMPANY**
EVEN WALL ST. NEW YORK

Indian
Refining
Pfd.

Bought, Sold, Quoted

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BANKERS ESTABLISHED 1860
Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York
Branches and Correspondents
throughout the United States.

The Common Stock

OF THE

Carbo-Hydrogen Co.

which was given as a bonus to purchasers of preferred stock, is selling over \$3.00 per share, par value \$5.00.

We recommend the 8%
preferred stock of the

Cadet Hosiery Co.

Price par and interest.

Bonus 25% Common stock.

CIRCULAR C-2.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

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Investment Securities

Specialists in the
local securities of
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and Southern
New York State.

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MEARS BUILDING

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miners Bank Bldg.

New York

10 WALL STREET

Phone Rector 9777

HUGHES ATTACKS
CUMMINS RAIL BILL

Calls Provision Unconstitutional
Which Would Take Excess
Earnings for Government.

CAN BE TAXED, NOT SEIZED

Rates Presumed to be Fair Under
Commission's Supervision—
Cannot Limit Earnings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Holding unconstitutional the provisions of the Cummins bill for railroad reorganization which would take for the Government excess earnings of the roads over a "fair return," an opinion by Charles W. Hughes, rendered to the Association of Railway Executives, has been filed with the House Interstate Commerce Committee, considering the bill, by Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives.

Former Justice Hughes contends, in brief, that it rates which produce so-called excess earnings are just and reasonable rates, as they are presumed to be when fixed and regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, then the earnings from those rates are the property of the railroad companies, which may be taxed, but cannot be taken away, as that, he argues, would be confiscation.

Judge Hughes says in part: "Section 6 of the bill provides that 'rates of transportation shall at all times be just and reasonable.' It is provided in Section 1 of the bill that rates, fares, and charges in force at the time of the repeal of the Federal Control Act of March 31, 1918, shall remain in force until changed by competent authority. It is further provided in Section 5 of the bill that, schedules of rates, fares, and charges filed with the commission in accordance with the 'Act to Regulate Commerce' within thirty days after Federal control ceases, shall become effective at the end of four months after they are so filed, with such modifications as may be ordered by the commission; and the commission is required within that time to determine whether they shall be modified 'in order to make them fair, just, and reasonable rates for the service to be performed.'"

"It is further provided in Section 44 of the pending bill, amending Section 18 of the 'Act to Regulate Commerce,' that whenever the commission, after a hearing either on complaint or on its own initiative, shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, whatever charged or collected by any carrier is or will be unjust or unreasonable, the commission is authorized to determine what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate, fare, or charge to be thereafter observed, and the carrier is prohibited from making any charge which is in conflict with this determination.

"Taking all the provisions of the bill into consideration, it would seem that the rates as fixed and permitted to be charged and collected by the carrier, and that the rates are not confiscatory, should be regarded as just and reasonable rates fixed and maintained by competent authority. It is also to be observed that Section 6 of the bill providing for the payment to the Railroad Transportation Board of the so-called 'excess' earnings does not provide for a determination that the excess has been collected by the carriers for the service rendered.

"If, however, the rates thus fixed, charged and received by a carrier are to be deemed just and reasonable for the service rendered, the carrier is entitled to these receipts as its property, and the taking by the Government of any portion of these receipts (except under a valid tax for general governmental purposes or for the benefit of other carriers) would amount to a taking of property contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

"The provision of the pending bill is not a tax laid upon all carriers with respect either to gross receipts, or net receipts, or whatever there may be the assessment of a tax, but is simply a requirement of the payment to the Government Board of the 'excess' earnings of a carrier which the Interstate Commerce Commission determines to be in excess of the 'fair return' value of its property."

"To the argument that the fixing of rates so fixed may be assumed to be unreasonable if the rates determined as 'excess' earnings, Judge Hughes holds that what is a reasonable rate is not a regulation of either rates or service, but of earnings. Congress cannot, by its action, require the collection of rates which are ex-

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

TESTIMONY'S RANGE.

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

BONDS.

TESTIMONY'S CLOSE.

DAILY RANGE OF 50 BONDS.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 BONDS.

Full Year.

Full Year.

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Full Year.

25,000 Investors
Have Never Lost
a Dollar

THESE are the investors who have purchased first mortgage bonds safeguarded under the Stress Plan. Every bondholder has always been paid in cash on the day due, principal as well as interest, without loss or delay.

Write today for our booklet, "Safety & Profit," and for our current Investment Guide, describing a well diversified variety of sound and attractive first mortgage bonds, to net 6% in \$1,000 and \$500 amounts, with 4% Federal Income Tax paid. Ask for—

Circular No. A-283
SW. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1858 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

COUPONS

Payable at Our Office

October 1, 1919

BRUSH ELECTRIC CO.

In 5, 1922

KNOXVILLE GAS CO.

In 5, 1933

SOUTHERN ONTARIO GAS CO. Ltd.

In 5, 1933

Henry L. Doherty & Company

60 Wall Street New York

\$1920

Invested

in the securities we have especially selected for those who have this sum available will provide a return of \$140, or over 7.25% tax exempt features, diversified risk, a good market, and the assurance that the money is wisely invested.

A request for our Circular No. 488 will bring full information regarding our suggestions.

BODELL & CO.

Investment Securities

120 BROADWAY

Providence Boston

Lawrence Chamberlain & Co.

Incorporated

31 Nassau St. New York

Duquesne

Light

Company

Let Mortgage Co. 1949

CHASE & FALK

30 Wall Street Phone Mavor 6827

NEW ISSUE

\$1,500,000

Patchogue-Plymouth Mills Corporation

Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock

Dividends payable quarterly beginning December 1, 1919. Redeemable in whole or in part at \$100 and accrued dividends.

Free from Normal Federal Income Tax

	To be Authorized	To be Presently Outstanding
8% Cumulative Preferred Stock (par \$100)	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Common Stock (without par value)	30,000 Shares	22,450 Shares

The Corporation has no funded debt

The President of the Corporation, Mr. I. D. Einstein, has summarized his letter to the bankers in reference to this issue as follows:

Corporation: The Patchogue-Plymouth Mills Corporation is being organized to acquire the business and assets of the Patchogue Manufacturing Company, of Patchogue, L. I., and of Plymouth Mills, of Lawrence, Mass.

Product: This Corporation will be one of the largest manufacturers of lace curtains and curtain net in the United States, and the largest American manufacturer of wool and fibre and all-fibre rugs and matting. It will also care for the bleaching of about 85% of the entire volume of domestic embroidery manufactured in this country.

Assets: After giving effect to the new working capital provided by this issue of stock, the balance sheet of the Corporation will show net quick assets of \$1,644,639.33, or \$109 per share of Preferred Stock, and net tangible assets of \$2,901,290.09, or \$193 per share of Preferred Stock.

Earnings: Average annual profits, after deduction of all taxes and depreciation, for the three years ended Dec. 31, 1918, equalled \$277,554.90. Estimated net profits of the combined Companies after depreciation and taxes for the twelve months ending December 31, 1919, are more than \$300,000.

Customers: The Corporation numbers among its customers practically all of the more important jobbers of carpets, draperies, etc., in this country and many large retailers and catalogue houses.

Redemption of stock: A cumulative sinking fund of not less than \$50,000 per annum must be set aside semi-annually beginning March 1, 1920, for the redemption of this issue at a price not to exceed \$100 and accrued dividends. At the option of the Corporation the Preferred Stock shall be redeemable in whole or in part on any dividend date, upon 60 days' notice, at \$100 and accrued dividends.

Legal proceedings in connection with the issue of the above stock are being approved by Messrs. Chadbourn, Hunt & Jaechel for the Bankers and Nathaniel A. Eisberg, Esq., for the Corporation.

We offer this stock when, as and if issued to and received by us, at

100 and accrued dividend

Merrill, Lynch & Company

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway

New York

CHICAGO

105 So. La Salle Street

DETROIT

Pemberton Building

GRAND RAPIDS

Michigan Trust Building

LOS ANGELES

Van Nuys Building

All statements herein are based on information which we regard as reliable, and while we do not guarantee them, they are the data upon which we have relied in the purchase of this stock.

Municipal Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Taxes

Amount	Security	Maturity	Yield %
\$210,000	City of Niagara Falls, Reg. Water 4%.....	Jan. 1931	4.30
\$100,000	City of Cohoes, High School Bldg., Reg. 4%.....	Sept. 1927-30	4.35
\$30,000	Onondaga Reformatory Water, Reg. 5%.....	Oct. 1925-29	4.35
\$60,000	City of Rensselaer School, 4%.....	Jan. 1931-46	4.35
\$10,000	Town of Ma Pleasant, North Castle and Greenburgh School Dist. No. 5, Comp. or Reg. 5%.....	Apr. 1928-30	4.45
\$5,000	City of Jersey City, Free Library 4%.....	April 1928	4.45
\$5,000	Canton County Bond & Bridge 5%.....	July 1925	4.45
\$5,000	City of Gardfield, Improvement 5%.....	Sept. 1928	4.45
\$25,000	Township of Woodbridge, Paving 5%.....	Aug. 1921-28	4.70
\$10,000	Lewis Township (Vineland), School 5%.....	Jan. 1924-34	4.70
\$60,000	Borough of Cliffside Park, Imp. 5%.....	June 6, Dec. 1923-34	4.80
\$20,000	Borough of Cliffside Park, Street & Sewer 5%.....	Mar. 1923-35	4.80

General Market Municipals

\$15,000	Cambridge, Vt., Water 4%.....	Jan. 1942	4.35
\$10,000	Merriden, Conn., Paving 5%.....	May 1923	4.45
\$30,000	Vermont County, Vt., Road 4%.....	June 1921-30	4.50
\$15,000	City of Duluth, Minn., Bridge 5%.....	July 1923	4.50
\$60,000	State of Idaho, Capital Bldg. & Highway 4%.....	Jan. 1930-39	4.50
\$60,000	Ashley, Pa., Sewer 5%.....	July 1923-34	4.50
\$300,000	Cleveland, Ohio, Deficiency 5%.....	Aug. 1927	4.80
\$10,000	Stevens Co., Minn., Road 5%.....	Aug. 1929	4.80
\$300,000	Washington Suburban Sanitary Dist., Md., 5%.....	July 1929 Oct. 1940	4.80
\$10,000	Newark, Ohio, Grade Crossing 4%.....	Sept. 1923	4.75
\$125,000	Spartanburg Co., S. C., Highway 4%.....	May 1931-37	4.75
\$10,000	Lawrence Co., S. C., Road 5%.....	July 1923	4.80
\$25,000	Montgomery, Ala., Hospital 5%.....	July 1940	4.80
\$142,000	Ashville, N. C., School 5%.....	July 1930-40	4.80
\$250,000	Kingman Co., Idaho, Road 5%.....	July 1925-35	4.80
\$30,000	Miamid, Fla., Improvement 5%.....	July 1924-28	4.90
\$125,000	Hightpoint, N. C., Water Works & Fuel 5%.....	July 1921-35	5.00

*Exempt from Tax in State where issued.

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(Continued from advertisement 1.)
When the maximum pressure is applied at the Walnut pumping station 21,500 barrels of crude oil can be forced to Arkansas City, Kan., in 24 hours, and 11,500 barrels to Cushing. To move 9,200 barrels, the capacity of one pump for a day, nine barrels of oil are burned.

Big tank lines, running to capacity, carry 500 to 1,000 pounds line pressure, and in emergencies, in pumping over hills, greater pressure is sometimes used. It will be noted that the volume of fluid delivered at Cushing is about half of the delivery at Arkansas City, 42 miles south of Walnut station. Line and fluid friction absorb the initial pressure in uniform ratio.

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	TO YIELD
Hoboken 5s.	4.40%
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(Exempt from State Income Tax)

	TO YIELD
Lockport Cpn.,	4.35%
Brookhaven,	4.40%
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Mt. Pleasant, North Castle & Greenburgh Cpn.,	4.45%

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Free from Federal Income Tax.
Maturities \$500. Due serially 1920 to 1925. Interest payable semi-annually.

Assessed value, \$1,185,000
Total debt, 185,000
Population, 2,400

The Bonds are a direct obligation of the entire district. Legal opinion Square, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland.

Price to yield 4.70%
Partial Payment Plan when desired. Send for descriptive circular \$0.25.

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COPELAND ASSAULTS HIGH MILK PRICES

Health Commissioner Says Investigation Shows Serious Effect on Children's Health.

SEES NEED FOR CITY ACTION

Dairymen's League Organizer Declares the Farmer Gets Only 7 Cents a Quart.

The report of a survey into the milk situation in New York City, especially as it affects the health of the children, was made public today by the city's Health Commissioner, Dr. William H. Copeland. The report, which was made public at the request of the city's Health Commissioner, was made by the Fair Price Milk Committee, which has been appointed by Governor Smith to investigate the price of milk.

Dr. Copeland, who read the report, declared that his department was going to use its police power to better conditions in the milk distributing industry here.

Dr. Copeland blamed the survey report on the fact that nearly a thousand nurses and health inspectors to visit homes in various sections of the city and find out what effect the high cost of milk was having on the public health. More than 11,000 families were thus investigated and the records of nearly 10,000 children between the ages of 1 and 7 years were investigated. Statistics were compiled showing that the number of cups of milk used in each family for each child, and also the substitutes employed for milk where that food was too expensive for the family purse.

7,219 families, according to the report, less milk than the city while the case in 1918, while condensed milk was a substitute. The investigation was informed by 3,175 mothers that their children were deprived of milk because of its high cost. There were 1,284 children found suffering from malnutrition, 863 from anemia, 783 were underweight, 608 had various other disorders, while 3,648 were undernourished.

The report goes on to state that in September, 1918, the average daily use of Grade A milk was 1.19 quarts at 13 cents a quart, while in 1919 there were 1.14 quarts of this grade purchased by the families investigated at 14.5 cents a quart. In 1918 Grade A milk sold at 8 cents a quart while the cost in 1919 was 13 cents. Grade B in 1918 cost 10 cents a quart and the daily use was 1.19 quarts. In 1919 the price was 10 cents and the daily consumption was 801 quarts.

Reas Health of Children Impaired.

"It is evident," said Dr. Copeland in discussing the various substitutes which parents gave their children in lieu of the expensive milk, "that at least one cup of tea or coffee is given on the average to each child every day. When it is recalled that coffee and tea are stimulants without any appreciable nutritive value, that both should be free in childhood life, and that there is unanimous concurrence of scientific opinion as to their worthlessness in building up the muscular and mental structure of the human body, the conclusion is inevitable that malnutrition and all the evils attendant thereon must prevail among children fed on such material."

The tables compiled in the survey show that in over 98 per cent. of the homes investigated the dangerous practice of substituting other foods for milk has full sway.

One wife discovered that two cups and one ounce per child was the average daily consumption of milk in the families investigated. This is an amount totally inadequate at each of the individual ages but markedly so at the ages of 1 and 2 years. Milk is the blood of children, and those who deprive them of this sustenance for tea or coffee or other reasons should feel the full hand of the law if it can be placed upon him.

In discussing the matter afterward, Dr. Copeland announced that since it had been determined that the Board of Health had full jurisdiction in the milk situation, and since it had also been agreed that the situation was a serious and important factor in the public health of the city, the Fair Price Milk Committee would arrange some sort of questionnaire to be sent to all milk companies, farm products companies, and other concerns having to do with the distribution of milk in order to get definite information to work on.

Tells of Farmer's Troubles.

"I am not advocating municipal control of milk," said Dr. Copeland, "but I am afraid this city will have to take measures to bring this situation down to brass tacks."

Mark du Bois, editor of the Sunday Courier, published at Poughkeepsie, and one of the organizers of the Dairymen's League, as well as before the committee told of some of the farmer's troubles.

"The kick is that the consumer pays 17 cents a quart for milk in the city," said Mr. du Bois. "In the country he pays only 7 cents. Feed has gone up from \$25 and \$30 a ton to \$80 and \$100. Labor is scarce and is high in proportion. Farming as an investment is no longer regarded as profitable."

"E. R. Eastman, editor of the Dairymen's League News, the official organ of the league, gave out a statement yesterday in which he said that if the retail price of milk in New York is to be increased 5 or 6 cents a quart, in October, as reported, it will not be caused by increased cost of feed but by a combination of factors. The October price that farmers receive," he stated, "is the statement continues, 'is less than what was paid them in January, in spite of the fact that the average cost of production is higher. The cost of producing milk always increases during the late summer, fall and winter, and decreases during the spring and early summer because of feed and other conditions. This would naturally make the milk more in October than in September, but because the farmers are now selling their milk on a plan that makes market conditions and the law of supply and demand into consideration, their October price is somewhat lower than they received for milk sold in September. In past years it has always been higher."

Continuing on the announcement that milk drivers are to demand an increase in wages of nearly 100 per cent., giving them a salary of about \$2,500 a year, Mr. Eastman said that the average of the amount for his own labor and that of his wife and children, and from this he deducts the living expenses of himself and children."

Dr. Copeland, formerly President of the Board of Milk Producers, told the committee that a great item in the expense of milk to the consumer was the cost of the milk itself. A saving could be made if some kind of a system of milk production, properly controlled, should be established. A letter from John Morton, President of the New York State Milk Producers' Association, was read by Dr. Copeland, in which Mr. Morton declared that the milk industry was in a state of warfare today was the conflict between organized and unorganized labor. He blamed the farmers for much of the rise in the price of milk.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev. Day
Sept.	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.06
Oct.	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00
Nov.	1.00	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.95
Dec.	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.90
Jan.	0.90	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.85
Feb.	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.80
Mar.	0.80	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.75
Apr.	0.75	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70
May	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.65
June	0.65	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.60
July	0.60	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.55
Aug.	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.50

OATS.

	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev. Day
Sept.	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.40
Oct.	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.35
Nov.	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.30
Dec.	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.25
Jan.	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.20
Feb.	0.20	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.15
Mar.	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.10
Apr.	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05
May	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aug.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

RYE.

	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev. Day
Sept.	0.60	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.55
Oct.	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.50
Nov.	0.50	0.45	0.47	0.46	0.45
Dec.	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.41	0.40
Jan.	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.35
Feb.	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.30
Mar.	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.25
Apr.	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.20
May	0.20	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.15
June	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.10
July	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05
Aug.	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev. Day
Sept.	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.06
Oct.	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00
Nov.	1.00	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.95
Dec.	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.90
Jan.	0.90	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.85
Feb.	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.80
Mar.	0.80	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.75
Apr.	0.75	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70
May	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.65
June	0.65	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.60
July	0.60	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.55
Aug.	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev. Day
Sept.	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.06
Oct.	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00
Nov.	1.00	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.95
Dec.	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.90
Jan.	0.90	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.85
Feb.	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.80
Mar.	0.80	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.75
Apr.	0.75	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70
May	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.65
June	0.65	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.60
July	0.60	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.55
Aug.	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.50

CALL PRICES.

	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev. Day
Sept.	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.06
Oct.	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00
Nov.	1.00	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.95
Dec.	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.90
Jan.	0.90	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.85
Feb.	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.80
Mar.	0.80	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.75
Apr.	0.75	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70
May	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.65
June	0.65	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.60
July	0.60	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.55
Aug.	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.50

COFFEE.

	High	Low	Open	Close	Prev. Day
Sept.	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.06
Oct.	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00
Nov.	1.00	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.95
Dec.	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.91	0.90
Jan.	0.90	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.85
Feb.	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.80
Mar.	0.80	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.75
Apr.	0.75	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70
May	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.65
June	0.65	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.60
July	0.60	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.55
Aug.	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—High yesterday, 3.561 pack, short supply of the first grade of fresh creamery, and market fully 10¢ higher and firm. Medium quality improving also. More doing in storage creamery, and values are 10¢ higher. Higher than extra, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

EGGS.—High yesterday, 1.10, continued and increased demand, condition of fresh eggs, and the market is again higher, with dealers having great difficulty in obtaining enough to satisfy urgent needs. Good medium quality showing in the improvement, and there is also a better demand for the lower grades, which have long been burdensome. Storage eggs also show some further improvement, and there is fair demand for the same. Eggs are in some cases scarce in some of the Jewish stores, owing to recent holidays, but strictly fancy goods are relatively scarce, and these are firm, with some sales reported as a little above the recent quotations. Two cars California whites in today are moving from the coast to the city, and the outside figures. Fresh gathered, extra, a dozen, 35¢; extra, first, 34¢; extra, second, 33¢; extra, third, 32¢; extra, fourth, 31¢; extra, fifth, 30¢; extra, sixth, 29¢; extra, seventh, 28¢; extra, eighth, 27¢; extra, ninth, 26¢; extra, tenth, 25¢; extra, eleventh, 24¢; extra, twelfth, 23¢; extra, thirteenth, 22¢; extra, fourteenth, 21¢; extra, fifteenth, 20¢; extra, sixteenth, 19¢; extra, seventeenth, 18¢; extra, eighteenth, 17¢; extra, nineteenth, 16¢; extra, twentieth, 15¢; extra, twenty-first, 14¢; extra, twenty-second, 13¢; extra, twenty-third, 12¢; extra, twenty-fourth, 11¢; extra, twenty-fifth, 10¢; extra, twenty-sixth, 9¢; extra, twenty-seventh, 8¢; extra, twenty-eighth, 7¢; extra, twenty-ninth, 6¢; extra, thirtieth, 5¢; extra, thirty-first, 4¢; extra, thirty-second, 3¢; extra, thirty-third, 2¢; extra, thirty-fourth, 1¢; extra, thirty-fifth, 0¢; extra, thirty-sixth, 0¢; extra, thirty-seventh, 0¢; extra, thirty-eighth, 0¢; extra, thirty-ninth, 0¢; extra, fortieth, 0¢; extra, forty-first, 0¢; extra, forty-second, 0¢; extra, forty-third, 0¢; extra, forty-fourth, 0¢; extra, forty-fifth, 0¢; extra, forty-sixth, 0¢; extra, forty-seventh, 0¢; extra, forty-eighth, 0¢; extra, forty-ninth, 0¢; extra, fiftieth, 0¢; extra, fifty-first, 0¢; extra, fifty-second, 0¢; extra, fifty-third, 0¢; extra, fifty-fourth, 0¢; extra, fifty-fifth, 0¢; extra, fifty-sixth, 0¢; extra, fifty-seventh, 0¢; extra, fifty-eighth, 0¢; extra, fifty-ninth, 0¢; extra, sixtieth, 0¢; extra, sixty-first, 0¢; extra, sixty-second, 0¢; extra, sixty-third, 0¢; extra, sixty-fourth, 0¢; extra, sixty-fifth, 0¢; extra, sixty-sixth, 0¢; extra, sixty-seventh, 0¢; extra, sixty-eighth, 0¢; extra, sixty-ninth, 0¢; extra, seventieth, 0¢; extra, seventy-first, 0¢; extra, seventy-second, 0¢; extra, seventy-third, 0¢; extra, seventy-fourth, 0¢; extra, seventy-fifth, 0¢; extra, seventy-sixth, 0¢; extra, seventy-seventh, 0¢; extra, seventy-eighth, 0¢; extra, seventy-ninth, 0¢; extra, eightieth, 0¢; extra, eighty-first, 0¢; extra, eighty-second, 0¢; extra, eighty-third, 0¢; extra, eighty-fourth, 0¢; extra, eighty-fifth, 0¢; extra, eighty-sixth, 0¢; extra, eighty-seventh, 0¢; extra, eighty-eighth, 0¢; extra, eighty-ninth, 0¢; extra, ninetieth, 0¢; extra, ninety-first, 0¢; extra, ninety-second, 0¢; extra, ninety-third, 0¢; extra, ninety-fourth, 0¢; extra, ninety-fifth, 0¢; extra, ninety-sixth, 0¢; extra, ninety-seventh, 0¢; extra, ninety-eighth, 0¢; extra, ninety-ninth, 0¢; extra, one hundredth, 0¢.

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LONDON UNSETTLED,
DESPITE REPORTS

Bullish News Causes Market to

Rally, but Half of Early

Losses Remain.

LIVERPOOL HEAVY SELLER

More Cautious Figures Appear,
Showing Less Than 55%, and
Crop Less Than 11,000,000 Bales.

The serious labor situation in Great Britain and the resultant weakness at Liverpool, upset the local cotton market at the opening yesterday and before any rally occurred, prices had gone down 10 to 15 points from Saturday's closing. In the afternoon, prompted by some highly bullish crop reports, the market rallied and recovered about half of the early loss, but even at that it was heavy and unsettled to the close.

Liverpool, responding to the bad news from London, showed initial losses in future contracts ranging from 24 to 40 points and the spot market, which had closed at 19.80, on Friday, was quoted at 19.84, yesterday. This, together with the fact that Liverpool was a heavy seller here, started the decline, and when prices began to give way the ring and the local commission houses element joined in the selling.

Announcement that an embargo had been placed on shipments to England further upset conditions in the cotton market, although the record showed that exports of 15,000 bales had gone forward on Saturday and 17,500 bales on Sunday and Monday. This compares very well with the exports of the corresponding days of the previous week, and there were men in the trade yesterday who professed to feel no concern over this week's export movement.

The Watkins Bureau gave out its condition and crop estimate figures, making the former 54 1/2 per cent. of normal and the indicated yield 10,750,000 bales. The Southern Cotton Products Company made the condition 54 per cent. and placed the probable harvest at 10,400,000 bales, exclusive of linters.

These two reports, added to those which were issued last week, have tended to make sentiment somewhat more bullish, but around the other end of the scale there were general predictions that the Government's figures on Thursday would show a condition of less than 55 per cent. and a crop well under 11,000,000 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:
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NEW YORK CITY BONDS CONSOLIDATED CHANGE

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1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Yester-day	Today	Yester-day	Today
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1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
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1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Yester-day	Today	Yester-day	Today
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1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
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1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Yester-day	Today	Yester-day	Today
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
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CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Yester-day	Today	Yester-day	Today
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
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1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Yester-day	Today	Yester-day	Today
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
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TOBACCO STOCKS

Yester-day	Today	Yester-day	Today
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DIVIDENDS

Yester-day	Today	Yester-day	Today
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1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2
1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2	1919 U. S. 4 1/2	101 1/2

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SALE OF SECURITIES PLEDGED UNDER INDENTURE OF INTER-NATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY.
DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

At the present rate of exchange, bond of the Italian 5% Consolidated Loan of January 1, 1913, can be bought on such advantageous terms that if the holder should go back to its normal value and the bonds for a profit of between 65% and 75% on the investment could be secured.

For information about the unusual investment opportunities now offered by the exceptional exchange situation, see our circular B-2.

"Foreign Government Bonds"

R. A. SOICH & CO.
Tel. Rector 3280-32. 10 Wall St., N.Y.

GUARANTEE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the Indenture of the Italian 5% Consolidated Loan, dated November 1, 1912.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SECURITIES COMPANY, Inc., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 100.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF STOCK CERTIFICATES OF THE ITALIAN 5% CONSOLIDATED LOAN, dated November 1, 1912.

Holders of the stock certificates of the Italian 5% Consolidated Loan, dated November 1, 1912, are hereby notified that the same will be called for redemption on or after the 1st day of October, 1919, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., and will be paid to the holders of the same on or after that date.

The transfer books of the Italian 5% Consolidated Loan will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS, KERRICK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 2 of Article II of the Indenture of the New Orleans, Texas, and Mexico Railway Company, as amended, dated March 1, 1910, and as amended by the supplemental indenture dated March 1, 1913, that the bonds of the said company, which were issued on or after the 1st day of October, 1913, at the agency of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., and which are now outstanding, will be called for redemption on or after the 1st day of October, 1919, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., and will be paid to the holders of the same on or after that date.

The transfer books of the New Orleans, Texas, and Mexico Railway Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

THE MONTGOMERY-WHITNEY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the bonds of the Montgomery-Whitney Company, which were issued on or after the 1st day of October, 1913, at the agency of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., and which are now outstanding, will be called for redemption on or after the 1st day of October, 1919, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., and will be paid to the holders of the same on or after that date.

The transfer books of the Montgomery-Whitney Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Montgomery-Whitney Company, for the purpose of electing directors, will be held at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., on the 1st day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock P.M.

The transfer books of the Montgomery-Whitney Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Montgomery-Whitney Company, for the purpose of electing directors, will be held at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., on the 1st day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock P.M.

The transfer books of the Montgomery-Whitney Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Montgomery-Whitney Company, for the purpose of electing directors, will be held at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., on the 1st day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock P.M.

The transfer books of the Montgomery-Whitney Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Montgomery-Whitney Company, for the purpose of electing directors, will be held at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., on the 1st day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock P.M.

The transfer books of the Montgomery-Whitney Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

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The transfer books of the Montgomery-Whitney Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Montgomery-Whitney Company, for the purpose of electing directors, will be held at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., on the 1st day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock P.M.

The transfer books of the Montgomery-Whitney Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

ITALY'S
5% Loan and the Rate of Exchange

At the present rate of exchange, bond of the Italian 5% Consolidated Loan of January 1, 1913, can be bought on such advantageous terms that if the holder should go back to its normal value and the bonds for a profit of between 65% and 75% on the investment could be secured.

For information about the unusual investment opportunities now offered by the exceptional exchange situation, see our circular B-2.

"Foreign Government Bonds"

R. A. SOICH & CO.
Tel. Rector 3280-32. 10 Wall St., N.Y.

Garfield National Bank.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Five per cent (5%), payable on and after October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record as of September 24, 1919.

C. F. HUNT, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three per cent (3%), payable on and after October 1, 1919, to stockholders of record as of September 24, 1919, was declared. The transfer books will be closed from September 24 to Wednesday, October 1, 1919.

C. F. HUNT, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the standing dividend scrip certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company, Series D, issued on April 1, 1913, and which are now outstanding, will be called for redemption on or after the 1st day of October, 1919, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., and will be paid to the holders of the same on or after that date.

The transfer books of the Guaranty Trust Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the standing dividend scrip certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company, Series D, issued on April 1, 1913, and which are now outstanding, will be called for redemption on or after the 1st day of October, 1919, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., and will be paid to the holders of the same on or after that date.

The transfer books of the Guaranty Trust Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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The transfer books of the Guaranty Trust Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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The transfer books of the Guaranty Trust Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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The transfer books of the Guaranty Trust Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

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The transfer books of the Guaranty Trust Company will close at 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st day of September, 1919, and will be open again on the 1st day of October, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Colombian Emerald
American Piano
Internat'l Cigar Mach.
Irving National Bank
Amer. Machine & Fry
Amer. Thermos Bottle
Warren Brothers
National Park Bank
Otis Elevator
General Baking

LYON
50 PINE ST. (Grand Floor) N. Y.
Tel. John 854

We Have Orders in
Colombian Emerald
Phelps Dodge
Midland Securities
Niles Bement Pond
Standard Screw
Eastern Steel
Times Square Auto Supply
Republic Motor Truck Pfd.
Packard Motor Pfd.
Conley Tin Fall
National Sugar
Spicer Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Winchester Repeating Arms
Winchester Co. (all issues)
American Brass
Carib Syndicate
Poole Engineering

Gwynne Bros.
Tel. Broad 2230 to 2232. 22 Broad St., N. Y.

Boston Mexican Petroleum

DUNHAM & CO.
Specialists
13 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 3300-18 Hancock.

BOSTON MEXICAN PETROLEUM
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Descriptive Circular on request.

Alfred F. Ingold & Co.
74 Broadway, New York
3992
3993
3994

Wanted Offerings
Bankers Trust Stock
Bond & Mtg. Guarantee Stock
Chase Natl. Bank Stock
Central Union Trust Stock
Equitable Trust Stock
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Nat'l Bank of Commerce Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
100 to 1000 Shares
Peruvian Copper
& Smelting Co.
Price on application.

DAWSON & CO.
40 Wall St. Tel. John 6444

Col. Emerald Synd.
Boston Mex. Pete.

LIBERTY BONDS
All communications sought for cash
Based on the closing day for day-day
\$20.00 for a \$100.00 Bond, 1 Coupon
\$10.00 for a \$50.00 Bond, 1 Coupon
\$5.00 for a \$25.00 Bond, 1 Coupon
\$2.50 for a \$12.50 Bond, 1 Coupon

PURDY & CO.
Tel. John 8174-5-7. 31 Pine St., N. Y.

Investors read
The Wall Street Journal

THE MUTUAL BANK.
69-51 West 23rd Street, New York.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on September 18, 1919, a quarterly dividend of Five per cent (5%) was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after September 24, 1919, to stockholders of record as of September 18, 1919.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have today declared an initial dividend of 5% on the Preferred Stock, for the period from June 1, 1919, to September 30, 1919, payable October 15th to stockholders of record as of September 15th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have today declared an initial dividend of 5% on the Preferred Stock, for the period from June 1, 1919, to September 30, 1919, payable October 15th to stockholders of record as of September 15th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

ITALY'S
5% Loan and the Rate of Exchange

At the present rate of exchange, bond of the Italian 5% Consolidated Loan of January 1, 1913, can be bought on such advantageous terms that if the holder should go back to its normal value and the bonds for a profit of between 65% and 75% on the investment could be secured.

For information about the unusual investment opportunities now offered by the exceptional exchange situation, see our circular B-2.

"Foreign Government Bonds"

R. A. SOICH & CO.
Tel. Rector 3280-32. 10 Wall St., N.Y.

How can any one

By Buying a lot on Broadway

DIRECTLY ON THE LINE

OF THE CITY'S GROWTH
Opposite Van Cortlandt Park

WITH THE CITY 5 YEARS UNDERBUILT

Think what it will mean to your children

To live opposite Van Cortlandt Park

To have that park for their playground

Isn't this worth something to you?

Wouldn't you pay more

for a house or apartment

on Broadway, opposite a park

than on a congested street down town?

249 LOTS on Broadway will be sold

Between 242d St. and 256th St. and Intersecting Streets

together with 24 buildings,

At an absolute

AUCTION SALE

of the Van Cortlandt Estate

October 4th

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST.

75% can remain on mortgage. Broadway is a completely finished street

for which all assessments have been paid.

Titles Insured by

Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.

For particulars apply to

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, agent and auctioneer

149th St. & 3rd Ave. & 32 Nassau St.

It's a Grand and Glorious Feeling

to hear the conductor call out

Quaker Ridge Station

To alight on a pretty station, to walk 5 minutes or ride 2 minutes

to your own home. To breathe the fresh, clean air of

Westchester Hills

Your Opportunity

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11TH

At 2 P. M. on the property

23 Residential Sites

1 to 2 acres each

2 Attractive Houses

3 Acreage Plots

6-16 and 21 acres with farm house and barns

to be sold

AT AUCTION

Send for bookmap

BRYAN L. KENNELLY

Real Estate Auctioneer

156 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. (Cor. 1547)

To Sublease

A Ten-Room Apartment in

THE BELNORD

225 West 86th St., Cor. Broadway

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

BROOKLYN-FOR SALE OR TO LET

We Have the Houses

READY-TODAY-BROOKLYN

The wise ones are looking around

for a home today.

New York City is short of \$4,000,000 houses

and apartments.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL LATE FALL. There

will be a panic then among home buyers.

Send for our Brooklyn list—Today.

REALTY TRUST

217 Broadway, N. Y. - Barclay 4585.

New 2-Family Brick Houses

With two-car garage.

8 rooms on first floor, 7 rooms on second; all

improvements; 3 blocks from 4th Ave. subway.

Corner Senator St. & 6th Av.

Apply on premises, or

ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,

185 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

QUEENS-FOR SALE OR TO LET

AT FLUSHING.

New House and Garage: Possession at

once. 6 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, heat, beautiful location, convenient bus

stop. \$17,500. \$1,100 cash, balance \$16,400.

GROVER C. JOHNSON, Owner.

Newly finished, daily and Sunday, 34 North

10th St. between Broadway and 34th St.

Murray Hill, Flushing Phone Newtown

42-224.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Homes and Villa Plots for sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

34 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

15,000 Sq. Ft.

Office Space

Exceptional Light

Vicinity of 42d St. and 5th

Av. Modern high class of

office building, 8,500 sq. ft.

Immediate possession. Bal-

ance April 1st. Rent \$2.50

per sq. foot.

PEASE & ELLMAN

Town Dwellings and Country Estates

340 Madison Avenue

Telephone C-5000 Murray Hill

OWNER WILL BUILD

To suit special requirements of one

or more tenants and give possession in

later part of 1920.

A New 12 Story

Building, on Plot 75x98.9

Near 9th Ave. and 42nd Street.

Principals only. Apply for full in-

formation to

OWNER, BOX B 171 TIMES.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

RETAIL

MERCHANT

Want about 15,000 sq. ft. on Fifth

Ave. from 45th to 55th St.

Must have at least 2,500 sq. ft.

on store floor, with balance on upper

floors. Would consider larger store

area. Possession May 1st, 1920 or

sooner.

Merchant, Box X 191 Times.

LARGE WESTERN PAPER

MILLS

Want office about 15x30 in first-class

modern building, or space with Al co-

moders. Telephone John 594.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET

Any Size Anywhere

For Sale or to Lease

GARLAND REALTY CO.

200 W. 4th St. Phone 1024

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

347 West 55th Street

8 Stories—Fireproof

Restaurant in Building

Living Room

Kitchenette

Bathroom

\$720 to

\$1,000

Living Room

Kitchenette

Chamber

Bathroom

\$1,200 to

\$1,400

Under the management of

Mark Rafalsky & Company

21 East 40th St. Phone Vanderbilt 3827

Representative on Premises.

Water Front North Shore

On Centrepoint Harbor, L. I.

127 acres, 2-1/2 mile beach, from which

wooded slope rises 100 feet to extended

plateau, 25 ft. by 35 ft.; fine north-

eastly view; 100 ft. of beach; 100 ft.

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HELP WANTED—Female

PERMANENT, PERMANENT POSITION WITH HIGH PAY for GIRLS AND WOMEN.

The National Clean and Best Cleaning Co. retail mail order business is a big one.

We occupy the big, modern 18-story office on 7th Avenue, between 24th and 25th, convenient to 34th St., station of N. Y. Subway, 6th Ave., and 6th Ave. and 25th St. cross-town line.

We aim to make the National one and place in the city for girls and women; who pay the best wages and have opportunity for great advancement. We pay a flat bonus every month that increases your earnings in return.

In return we want only intelligent, clean girls and women, who really want to work and make more money.

At present we have open a number of positions that we need experienced saleswomen to give bright girls a chance to advance.

Positions now open:

STOCK WORK.
Caring for stock, such as hosiery, underwear, etc.; starting salary, \$15 and bonus.

EXAMINING.
Examining the quality of merchandise, such as silvrware, lingerie, etc.; starting salary, \$15 and bonus.

PARCEL WRAPPING.
Wrapping light parcels for customers; starting salary, \$15 and bonus.

Men and fathers are urged to visit National and see the working conditions. Every department is clean and well lighted and well ventilated. We have splendid lunchroom, where good lunch served at cost and besides, have rest room, library, and everything that will add employee comfort.

Call after 5:30 A. M. Employment open until 8 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday night for the benefit of who cannot call during day hours.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.
237 West 41st St.

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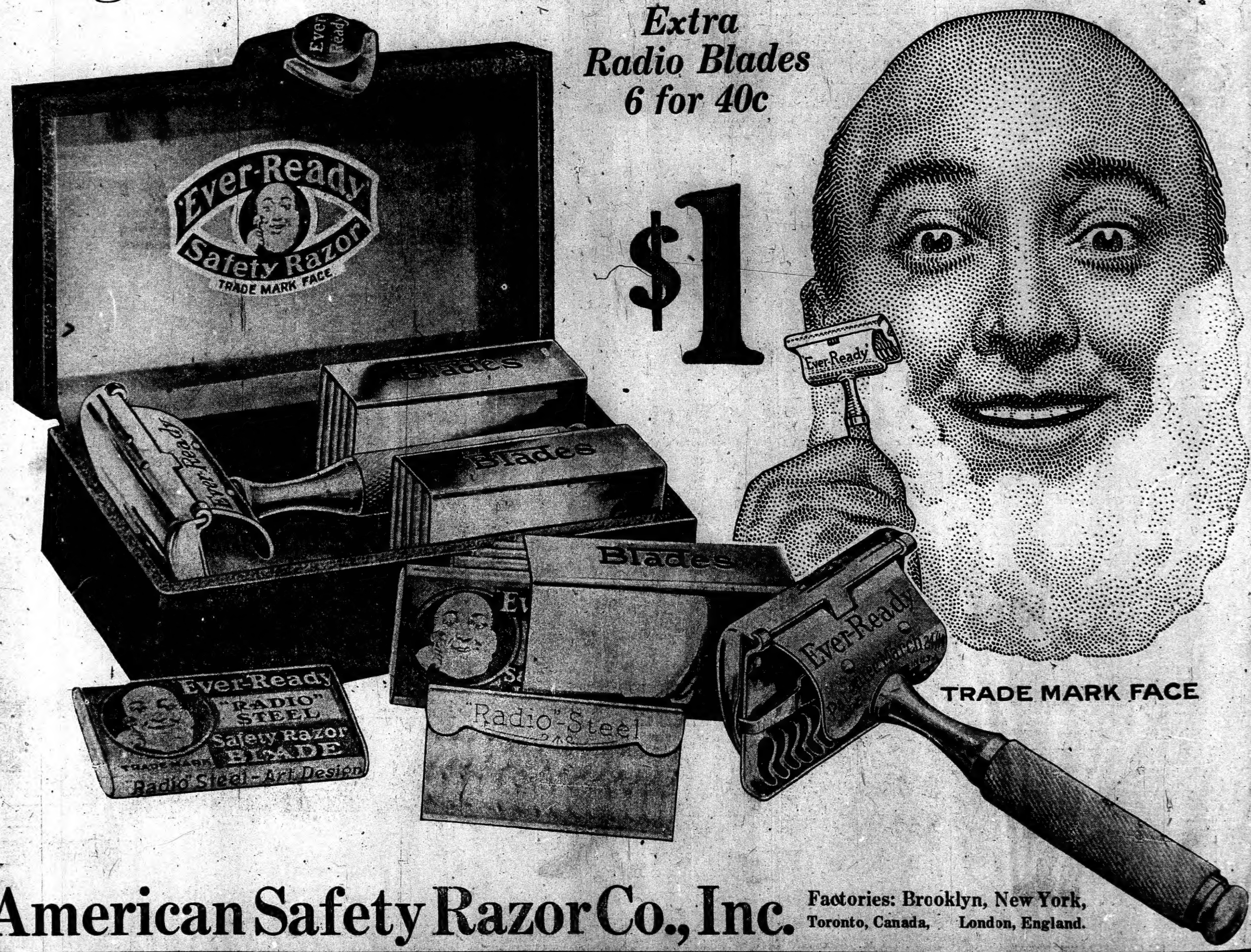
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